



THE MACROLEPIDOPTERA OF THE WORLD

A SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTION OF THE
HITHERTO KNOWN MACROLEPIDOPTERA

EDITED IN COLLABORATION WITH WELL-KNOWN SPECIALISTS

BY

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DIVISION I: FAUNA PALAEARCTICA — VOL. 1—4

DIVISION II: FAUNA EXOTICA — VOL. 5—16

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THE
AFRICAN BOMBYCES
AND SPHINGES

WITH 80 PLATES



TEXT VOLUME



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1930

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Preface.

The present 14th volume dealing in 600 pages with the *Bombyces* and *Sphinges* of the Ethiopian Region, is the first volume of exotic Moths that has been completed. Although the serial numbers of this Division were published very sporadically between those of the other Heterocera-volumes, it was possible to accomplish the elaboration of the enormous material in hardly three years. I was especially keen on completing this volume, since at the present time, when the Ethiopian Region is being made more and more accessible day by day, continuous discoveries of new forms would probably soon antique the volume, so that the end of the volume would finally disagree with its beginning, if its publication had lasted for a long period of time.

Moreover, it was of great consequence that nearly all the chapters compiled in this volume required their being elaborated by special authors. Excepting the *Arctiidae*, since KIRBY'S Catalogue which is now antiquated, no comprehensive compilation of the Ethiopian *Bombyces* had been undertaken anymore. The literature on them was enormously dispersed and, above all, there was no possibility of using good illustrations. The completion of the present volume was most urgent and of the greatest advantage to the public, because a volume for the identification of the *Bombyces* was more essential and sought for than any other volume. Regarding the Indian, Australian, and Nearctic Regions, the "Fauna of India", the works of the Australian lepidopterologists, the Catalogues by DYAR, PACKARD, the fundamental work by SMITH ABBOT, etc., have at least provided a basis affording certain clues; Tropical Africa, however, was without any preliminary comprehensive studies. A third reason why the 14th volume was preferred was that rather vast material was at hand in Germany from those countries which had formerly been German Colonies, and that from the time when Germany was expelled from the Ethiopian Region it was to be expected that the great influx of material would stop, which had formerly been directed to the German Museums by the extraordinarily large number of collectors and explorers in the German Colonies. It was only now possible, by the willing aid of the officials and daily users of the Berlin Museum, to accomplish a comprehensive treatise founded upon the still relatively abundant material of the Berlin Zoological Museum.

The number of newly described forms states what great material stored in this Museum had not yet been elaborated. More than 470 new names have been established and nearly all these forms have also been figured. Many of these novelties differ so much from all those hitherto known that it was found necessary to establish 62 new genera.

Thus it was also most welcome to gain the collaborating help of the managers of the Berlin Zoological Museum and the permanent users of its collections of lepidoptera. Owing to their excellent relations to foreign countries it was also possible to profit by the large English Museums in a far better way than this might have been expected under other circumstances.

In this way it was possible to obtain such treatises on some divisions that will have to be acknowledged also by the most rigorous critics. It was especially CHRISTOPHER AURIVILLIUS who provided us in the present volume, in 80 pages and 12 plates, with a treatise on the African *Lasiocampidae* which, considering the former gaps in our knowledge of these frequently rare lepidoptera, must be regarded as an unparalleled promotion of

our knowledge of the African Fauna. It is a deplorable fact that this was to be the last great work of this uncommonly industrious, conscientious and expert naturalist. Very soon after the completion of this chapter the explorer's life full of work and success was ended.

The style and arrangement of the 14th Volume is quite conformable to that of the other volumes. In order that its completion was not postponed to an uncertain period, the elaboration had to be strictly confined to the limits prescribed for the entire work. In spite of all the explanations in the Prefaces to preceding volumes, the gaps and omissions in the "Macrolepidoptera", which had to be left unconsidered merely because it was beyond the task set in this work, have been criticized again and again. It has always been stated that it is quite impossible to examine all the newly introduced forms, whether they are any vicarious form, a race, a season-form, a specific branch, or a casual aberration allied to other forms. Hardly any division contains such a great number of unique forms as the Central African *Bombyces*, and the valuation of numerous uncertain forms must be left to monographies here more than in any other group, because the present material at our disposal is not yet sufficient. As long as there are not similar series of specimens available from Central Africa as those of our home species, any attempts to apply here also the very latest results of racial researches would, in our opinion, be quite hopeless. Such attempts can at any rate not be intended in a work which comprises the whole of the macrolepidoptera of the world and is to deal with this gigantic material, without obstructing the access of the collectors in general by boundless series of volumes.

More than 3000 figures have been supplied on 80 pages. As the 14th volume was only begun in the course of the year 1926, nearly all the plates have participated in the latest technical achievements, whereby a more uniform production and increased neatness of all the plates was obtained. We do not pretend, of course, that all the figures are unequalled or altogether excellent. Considering the great number of unique forms contained in this volume it was often necessary to work according to water-colour sketches remitted to us, and their eventual inaccuracies had of course to be copied in this work. But as in the other volumes of the work we have preferred to supply figures wherever it was possible. In doing so we accommodated ourselves to the fact that, as a rule, imperfect figures also give a better idea than short descriptions which are supported by comparative illustrations. However far behind the technique of the hand-colouring of old illustrated works appeared, the misconstruction of even moderately figured species in literature forms an insignificant percentage of the errors made even up to this day concerning old descriptions — I refer to WALKER, FABRICIUS, even LINNÉ. A great number of such diagnoses are definitely useless or ambiguous, and the others have mostly only become determinable by the painstaking discovery of the types. As one single plate with an average number of 38 figures supplies a much better survey than a dozen pages of thoroughly accomplished text, it is the question of space itself that makes the extensive and abundant illustration of our work absolutely necessary. Only by supplying numerous figures the shortness of text is attainable, which is imposed on the work by the abundance of the material.

That is also why I have to retort most emphatically on a conception which has recently often appeared about the illustration of the whole work. It has been attempted to define the work — in disregard to the text — to be merely an illustrative work similar to those that were the custom in earlier times when our knowledge of exotic insects was confined to the exploration of mummies. And there were even opinions to be heard, according to which the entire arrangement of the work was declared to be a concession to indolence and a danger to intellectual decline. If there are really any entomologists who would have preferred the supply of exhaustive descriptions instead of single distinctly prominent marks, such critics ought once to consider to what end such a proceeding would have led. One printed page of circumstantial description often fails to suffice in complicatedly marked forms to inform the readers of what is frequently exhibited by a tiny figure. The way such descriptions would have to be worded, so as to be compressed into the admitted average space of 3 or 4 lines per form, remains quite incomprehensible to us. We have therefore preferred to offer something of the little knowledge about the range, life-habits, the capturing and breeding of the species dealt with, and if the morphology has been confined in this work to some obvious differences in the neurulation, hairiness, and in externally visible marks of the parts of the body, this may be substantiated by the fact that statements of more complicated marks must remain the task of monographies and that a compendium of such vast contents is only to provide results but not the details by which they have been obtained.

Opinions may of course differ as to whether the method of elaborating this work are serviceable, still I herewith beg to express my sincerest thanks to the collaborators of this work, too, for having so kindly accommodated themselves to the proposals and desires of the editor. It is only by the harmonious co-operation of all those participating in the production of the total work that a rapid progress and the uniformity of the

whole work can be guaranteed. Moreover the editor's thanks may also be rendered here to the administrations of the Berlin, Stockholm, and English Museums, especially the British, Tring, and Hill Museums, which were of the greatest advantage to the collaborators by rendering their enormous materials accessible to them.

Our gratitude is also due to the art-establishment of WERNER & WINTER now united with the Hauser Press, who succeeded in improving year by year, according to the progress of technique, their careful and life-like work; above all our thank is also due to the publishers who by their untiring activity for the exclusive benefit of this work have endeavoured to meet all the requirements sometimes arising under the greatest external difficulties. It was only by renouncing all profit before the first series of volumes was completed that it was possible, in spite of the rapidly rising costs of the production, expenses, taxes, and wages, to keep the price of both the serial numbers and of the whole volume at a height that might be afforded by the readers.

Immediately after the completion of this volume that of the parallel volumes (Vol. 6 and 10) from the American and Indo-Australian Faunae was urged forward, of which now, at the completion of the *Sphingidae*, all the large lepidoptera have been dealt with excepting some *Cossidae*. Although the work had continually increased, it was possible to publish, between the serial numbers for Part II of this work, the additional numbers for Part I (Palaeartic Fauna). The most difficult, costly and extensive work has been advanced so far that the Supplementary Volume I is already printed, whilst II and III have been commenced; by the speedy publication of this additional part we will show that the usefulness of our work does not lose by incessant renovations and that neither the publishers nor the editor omit anything for maintaining its value as a manual.

We therefore also beg to submit to the various shortcomings of this work as being inevitable. In order to complete per month 4 German, 4 English and often also French serial numbers, the average time for the production of each serial number containing 1 or 2 printed sheets and 1 or 2 plates is limited to hardly more than 3 days. If we were not to keep to these dates of publication, this would cause a delay and retardation in the continuation of the work, since the material is steadily increasing. I myself regret most of all some misprints or other possible slips, yet their entire prevention by further revisions of sheets or plates would bring about an excessive retardation of the edition. For all these reasons I cannot but ask the readers to criticize leniently the said inevitable shortcomings and to apologize for the impossibility of considering the often justifiable desires of various subscribers to prefer this or the other single chapter.

The great usefulness of the total work is generally esteemed by its owner only when, as for instance during the time of collecting abroad, it is impossible to use the museums and works at home. I am writing these lines on the verandah of a Brazilian country-house, from where I can look over the sun-lit garden-beds, and now being able to identify dozens — often hundreds of lepidoptera flying about me in a few minutes, I truly feel the enormous contrast to my first visit to South America 42 years ago, when the foreign collector was quite unable to ascertain biological observations, to value barter, the occurrence of undescribed forms etc. If this purpose of the work, to identify a species on the spot, to recognise novelties or the value of an insect, or to ascertain biological peculiarities of species, has been attained, the work has fulfilled its main task.

Ypiranga, January 1930.

Dr. ADALBERT SEITZ.

Preface.

In Vol. XIII (p. 1 to 7) we have attempted a very short sketch on the African lepidopteral fauna in particular consideration of the *Rhopalocera*, in which the *Heterocera* were but briefly touched. The abundance of the two groups in Africa is far inferior to that in the Indian and South American tropical regions, though the single parts of this gigantic continent are in this respect by no means uniform.

In the *Rhopalocera*, of which about 1200 species are described, the proportion of the African Fauna to the other districts was such that of the Ethiopian region about twice as many species are known as of the whole palearctic region; whereas the Indo-Australian Fauna contains half the number of species more and the American Fauna being particularly rich in insects almost three times as many species. As to the *Heterocera*, such a summary estimate is impossible, particularly since the African Microlepidoptera are still very incompletely known and in some districts of that continent have even not yet been collected at all.

The greatest abundance in lepidoptera generally occur — as also in other parts of the world — in those districts of Africa where very high temperatures are combined with rather copious rainfalls distributed among a great many months. These rainfalls depend again on the currents of air exhibiting a system frequently changed and disturbed by local causes, but still being rather constant, and based upon the following processes. The immense surface of the interior regions of Africa is heated by the sun to a very high degree, since the whole Ethiopian region, beginning to the south of the Sahara, is situate in the tropical zone, with the sole exception of Cape Colony, which fact is not repeated in any other fauna of the world. The air, being thus heated, naturally ascends drawing after it the cooler air lying over the oceans into the vacuum generated by its escape. Being nowhere obstructed by lofty mountains, as for instance the American Cordilleras, the Alps, the Himalaya, or the Japanese Mountains, the humid winds in West Africa are able to penetrate far into the interior of the continent, and the copious rainfalls produced thereby drench a vast part of the country, extending from Senegambia with but very few interruptions to the south of the Congo District. A densely felted vegetation covers the *Hylaea* or the district of the tropical rain-forest, an immense surface of West Africa. Only to the south of Angola, where the nights produce a great cooling down particularly in the Ovampo and Herero Districts, this continuous inflow of humid sea-air stops and the precipitations become rare and scanty; instead of the exuberant wooded country there are extensive grassy steppes, being in the northern parts intermixed with shrubbery, whilst in the southern parts there are sandy plains always growing waster and being in some parts entirely desolate.

The abundance in lepidoptera accommodates itself to these conditions. From the African *Hylaea* we have become acquainted with quite a number of forms among the *Rhopalocera* of the 13th volume, some of which were gigantic insects, such as *Pap. antimachus* with an expanse of nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. The *Nymphalidae* had also attained an imposing size in the genera *Charaxes*, *Euphaedra*, *Salamis*, and *Hypolimnys*. But nevertheless there were by far fewer gigantic forms in Africa than in the tropics of Asia and America; the *Hestia* and *Zeuxidia* of India, the *Morpho* and *Caligo* of South America are unparelled in Africa. The same is the case with the *Heterocera*. Only in the *Saturniidae* Africa is superior to certain other tropical districts; of *Sphingidae* there occur but few gigantic forms (*Lophostethus demolini*), and the Ethiopian forms of the other Phalaenic family are rarely more than medium-sized.

Those not being acquainted with the nature of the country will be impressed by many districts of the Ethiopian region as being very poor in lepidoptera. Other orders of insects, such as the *Orthoptera*, e. g. grasshoppers, Mantids, Termites, in many places also Hymenoptera, seem evidently to predominate. The reason of it is that most of the districts visited at first by the new-comer, owing to their being more easily

accessible, bear the character of steppes rather unfavourable to the development of an abundant lepidopteral fauna. There are mostly also smaller, rather inconspicuous lepidopteral forms that inhabit the steppe during the short time of blossoming. The characteristic lepidoptera of the Ethiopian Fauna are the *Acraea* and *Teracolus* among the *Rhopalocera*, smaller Noctuids from the group of the *Erastrinae* and light-coloured Arctiids among the *Heterocera*. Less conspicuous owing to their generally sitting very firmly during the day are the *Lymantriidae* which surprise the natural philosopher by their immense number of individuals.

On comparing the impression made upon the observer by the total Ethiopian fauna with that in other parts of the world, one has the feeling that the struggle for existence, although it relentlessly calls for its victims in all districts rich in animals, is raving in Africa with particularly great ferocity and cruelty. Africa is the continent of the eternally chased game. Its soil is drenched with blood more than any other country. The frequently very scanty vegetation, compared with the continual enormous increase of game, forces a great number of the inhabitants to lead a predatory life. The number of carnivorous large animals and of insectivorous small animals seemed to me to be in Africa much greater than in the tropics of any other continent. The harmless animals hunted for can hardly conceal themselves in the mostly scanty vegetation. There are legions of birds, swarms of tachina-flies and predatory Hymenoptera, which are perpetually murdering about the air. But very few animals seem to be protected so far that they are not pounced upon by a swarm of bloodthirsty murderers the moment they appear in the world. And on the earth they are everywhere ambuscaded by insatiable reptiles; innumerable lizards prowl about the rubble-stones and nearly everywhere the soil is crammed with aggressive ants.

The want of protection against the dangers that are unavoidable in the mostly open districts is so great that more intensely than anywhere else mimicry had to develop, i. e. the disguising of harmless and other unprotected creatures in the exterior of uneatable or valiant animals. The exterior of immune Danaids and Acraeids is copied there even by insect-genera which, as for instance the *Pseudacraea*, *Aletis*, *Mimacraea*, belong to groups that are not influenced by mimicry in the other parts of the world. But not only in the selection of its copyists, but also in their geographical adaptation to the models the Ethiopian insect-world has attained such a degree of perfection (as for instance in the female forms of *Papilio dardanus*) as is unequalled in any other faunal region.

The total number of Ethiopian *Heterocera* known probably does not exceed much more than 10 to 11 000. The Macrolepidoptera with about 8000 forms known can hardly be considered to be scantily explored; the *Microlepidoptera* are quite insufficiently known. There are about 1000 large and conspicuous lepidoptera, most of which belong to the *Sphingidae*, *Saturniidae*, *Brahmaeidae*, *Eupterotidae*, *Lasiocampidae*, and *Agaristidae*; a number of *Arctiidae* (*Hypsinae*) and *Noctuinae* as well as single *Lymantriidae* are of middle size, whilst the rest are smaller inhabitants of the steppes or deserts from the families of *Noctuidae*, *Zygaenidae*, *Syntomidae*, *Geometridae*, and some other families.

As to the colouring, the *Heterocera* flying during the day are also mostly sand-coloured, in as much as they inhabit the vast steppes and brushwoods. In the Hylaea, however, there occur also many decorative and glossy colours. In the same way as with the *Rhopalocera* some districts are enlivened by great numbers of *Charaxes*, *Papilio*, *Amauris*, and *Euphaedra* almost just as intensely as many districts of India and America, we also find with the *Heterocera* in various places great numbers of the magnificently coloured *Agaristidae*, metal-glossy *Zygaenidae* and *Syntomidae*, and large glaringly coloured *Noctuidae*, such as *Miniodes*, *Anua*, *Heliothis* etc., so that even many districts of Africa, such as the Drakens Berge, Cameroon and Gabun, parts of Benguela and many districts on the coast of Upper Guinea exhibit a more conspicuous abundance and more intense chromatic effects than in the well-known abundant vegetations of Ceylon, Bangkok, Cambodia, or also some well-irrigated countries of America. In the whole of Central and South Africa, however, as well as on the coasts of the Red Sea, of the Somaliland and the South Atlantic coasts we come across an unmistakable predominance of small and insignificant lepidopteral forms, so that the macrolepidopteral fauna of many African steppe-countries does not make a more imposing impression than the microlepidopteral faunae of South America, Australia, or Japan do.

In addition to this, there are, as we have already mentioned above for the *Rhopalocera*, rather few gigantic forms. We have stated that the *Saturniidae* are the only ones of all the *Heterocera* containing a greater number of imposing species found in the African Fauna, which will be mentioned yet later on. Among the *Noctuidae* there is only *Patula macrops*, being common to nearly all the warmer parts of the Old World, that exceeds the average middle size by its expanse of about 12 cm; the otherwise well represented *Lymantriidae* (about 500 forms) mostly exhibit a very modest size, and the greatest part of the *Arctiidae* are rather small, whilst the *Lasiocampidae*, of which 401 Ethiopian forms are known to-day, are stout and clumsy, but only in the ♀-forms of very few species exhibit a larger expanse of wings than some *Pachypasa*, *Taragama*, *Gonometa*, *Philotherma* do.

In as much as the Ethiopian *Heterocera* are not fond of flying in the sunshine as the *Agaristidae*, *Zygaenidae*, the *Chrysididae*, *Aletis*, *Otroeda*, *Cartaetis*, they seem to live very much in concealment. Even in long journeys through the grassy steppe there are generally very few *Heterocera* met with, even then when the plains are still alive with numbers of specimens of single *Teracolus*- and *Acraea*-species. But nowhere in the other world

we notice such an enormous temporal uncertainty of the flight of *Heterocera* as we do in the more desolate districts of the Ethiopian region. The very same districts that seem for many months and even for years, if there is no rain, to be entirely uninhabited and without any insects, may after one of the rarely occurring copious rainfalls be crammed with lepidoptera, as not even any of the Indian or Brazilian wood-districts abounding in lepidoptera have to boast of. The number of suddenly appearing Noctuids of the most various species may then attain such an amount that it cannot be brought in accord with the scanty vegetation which can impossibly have been sufficient to nourish such an immense number of larvae. In districts, where on endless collections of boulders there is hardly any isolated caper-bush, a Christ's thorn, a stunted bush of steppe-grass forcing its way through the stones, there rise clouds of *Heliothis*, *Prodenia*, *Cosmophila*, *Callopietria*, *Eutelia*, *Ophiura*, *Tarache* etc. in front of the pedestrian. Two days after such a rain, which had fallen after almost two years' pause, I once found near the Bab el Mandeb Strait such immense numbers of *Eutelia discistriga*, *Spodoptera abyssinica*, *Callopietria yerburii*, *Anna melicerta* and *Cosmophila sabulifera*, that I take it to be quite impossible that the legions of larvae out of which they must have developed, had lived at the same time and fed on the scanty vegetation. SKERTSCHLY reports a quite similar multitudinous appearance of certain butterflies (*Pyrameis cardui*), and the only explanation for it I can find is that the Noctuid larvae had grown up in long successive periods before and had pupated in the earth at very different times, until the rain made them creep out all together, depositing their eggs simultaneously at a time when, as a reaction upon the uncommon rainfalls, after a short time the earth was covered with a delicate green veil produced by the vegetation newly awoke from its summer-sleep which had lasted for months or years.

As in the other faunae also in the Ethiopian Region the conditions of the vegetation have the greatest influence upon the occurrence of the *Heterocera*. Beginning from the 10th to the 15th degrees of northern latitude to the north as far as the Atlas-countries, Africa is almost treeless, and from the Southern Tropic to the Cape, wherever the country has not been brought under cultivation, an entirely treeless steppe extends, intermixed with low bushes. Tropical woodland being particularly favourable to the development of insects, extends from Cape Verde (which itself, however, is still rather barren) to the south in a broad belt as far as the basin of the Congo, which it fills up to an immense extent, stretching across a district of 20 degrees of longitude and 15 of latitude. Then follows in all directions grass-land being the pasture of immense multitudes of game; in some parts it is mixed with dense, thorny hedges and surmounted by single, partly gigantic trees, mostly Mimosae, Acaciae, and sycamores, or also studded with palms. A dense, but less broad forest-belt covers the coast opposite Madagascar and this island itself even as far as its most central, alpine part which is still little known.

The whole western coast of Africa, from Loanda to Cape Town, is sandy country. Excepting a very short grassy part in the more humid districts, the country is yellow, dry and burnt. Barren, stony soil, in some places undulating like downs, bordered by bare, rocky hills in the interior. From there a wide, hot plain, the „Buschvelt“, extends towards Bechuanaland, growing more and more desolate and barren, as far as the partly quite dead Kalahari Desert. Only in the direction of the Karroo and the plains near Pretoria there begin again richer pastures, and only in Natal and Transvaal complete forests set in again, though they are frequently not very extensive.

The Desert Fauna is nothing but a scanty residue composed of few tenacious but mostly stunted forms of the lepidopteral fauna. Particularly cosmopolitans penetrate into the bare deserts from the neighbouring countries, which presumably are also often dying out, though they are supplemented again by new accessions. *Utetheisa pulchella*, *Nemophila noctuella*, species of *Grammodes* and *Anura* are to be found yet in the scanty bushes which are the last branches of the vegetable kingdom, vanishing in the sands like advanced outposts.

This scanty desert-fauna is opposed by that of the *Highland-Savannas*; it is not rich in species, but in specimens, the flying-time of which is mostly very short. Of the *Heterocera* mostly small species belong to it; but wherever the brushwood becomes more abundant, where the scattered gigantic trees with their frequently far expanded crowns protect the humid soil a little longer from the parching rays of the sun, they are already joined by larger forms of *Sphingidae*, large *Noctuidae*, and diurnal *Agaristidae*, *Syntomidae* and *Arctiidae*.

The transition of this second group to the last and richest, the Forest-Fauna, already takes place — as ARNOLD SCHULTZE states — where the first portions of forests begin, even if they are yet separated from the real Hylaea by interspersed steppes of a considerable extent. This last, third fauna of the forest-district is by far the most exuberant, and wherever alternative mountainous countries or deeply indented valleys of rivers make the primeval forests thinner in some places, we meet in nearly all parts of Equatorial Central Africa with that abundance of lepidoptera which we have mentioned above to attain or even exceed that of many Indian and South American regions that are celebrated as being very rich in insects.

The lepidopteral fauna of Tropical Africa is very strangely independent of the adjoining fauna of Madagascar, which exhibits remarkably little resemblance with the neighbouring African littoral, in which, however, many authors have noticed a strong leaning to the Indian Fauna. On examining the species of

Madagascar more minutely, however, with respect to the entomic fauna this relationship to the Indian Fauna is by no means so close and amazing as it might have seemed at first. Certainly many genuine Ethiopian lepidopteral groups are entirely absent in Madagascar, but probably above all for the reason that the part of the island which was hitherto explored does not possess any real savannas, so that the vast multitude of animals occurring in the African steppes does not exist here. On the other hand, however, there are still singular groups, such as the genus *Chrysidia*, common to both Madagascar and the continent opposite it. Nor is *Papilio antenor*, from Madagascar, particularly closely allied to the Indian *Pharmacophagus*, and the *Pemphigostola*, which at first was taken to be closely allied with the Indo-Australian *Synemon*, has of late been considered to be related with the (chiefly African) *Agaristidae*. Nevertheless the district of Madagascar with its satellite islands and the Comoro Is., Seychelles, Amirante Is., Mascarene Is., Reunion and Mauritius abounds in peculiarities also with respect to its *Heterocera*.

The range of single families of the *Heterocera* in the Ethiopian region has already been mentioned in the Preface to Vol. XIII, p. 5 to 7. In the meantime our knowledge, particularly of the Central African Fauna, has considerably improved, though some species are of such a peculiar nature that it is still very difficult to range them within the families having been hitherto established.

Pemphigostola and *Apoprogenes*, for instance, are such forms not rangeable into any of the families of *Heterocera* known to this day. We therefore place them to the beginning of this volume. HAMPSON combines both in one special family, whilst STRAND places the former as a separate subfamily to the **Castniidae**; in case this latter enlistment is considered to be wrong (as other modern authors do), the *Castniidae* have no representatives known at all in the Ethiopian Region.

As to the **Zygaenidae**, we have already mentioned in Vol. XIII that several subfamilies of them occur in the Ethiopian Region. The *Himantopterini* with their peculiarly changed hindwings which are sometimes reduced to linear stripes are widely distributed in tropical Africa, although the single species are apparently localized and confined to parts of the country that are interspersed with termitaries. The *Chalcosiinae*, however, which were mentioned in Vol. XIII as being absent in Africa, with but one exception, are according to recent investigations not at all represented in the Ethiopian Region, since the exception mentioned above has proved to be due to an error in literature. — Of the *Phaudinae*, however, of which scarcely a dozen forms are known in the Indo-Australian Fauna, there occur twice as many species in the Ethiopian Region. Most of the Ethiopian *Phaudinae*, however, differ rather much in the habitus from the Indo-Australians. — The subfamily of *Pompostolinae* with their 36 forms are purely African. The *Zygaeninae*, finally, containing more than a hundred forms, which are entirely inferior to the *Chalcosiinae* in the Indo-Australian Region, occur in the Ethiopian Region in numerous forms quite similar to the palearctic *Zygaena*, and can sometimes scarcely be separated generically from their South-European allies. Here we also find some resemblances in the habitus with *Syntomidae* occurring at the same habitat, in quite a similar way as between races of the European *Zygaena ephialtes* and *Syntomis phegea*.

The **Syntomidae** with more than 200 species are almost equal to the number of species in the Indian Fauna, but are by far exceeded by America. They generally neither occur in such multitudes as in America where sometimes nearly all the blossoms on flowery meadows are occupied by *Syntomidae*. In the Ethiopian Region, however, really gigantic forms are developed, as for instance in the genus *Balacra*, which attain an expanse of about 7 cm; a remarkable fact is that their increasing size produces a predilection to nocturnal habits. But there occur also species allied with the two European *Syntomidae*, and many Ethiopian species of *Syntomis*, *Epitoxis*, and *Apisa* approximate the European *Synt. phegea*, whereas the palearctic *Dysauxes* are closely allied to the Ethiopian *Micronaclia*, *Stictonaclia*, *Thyrosiecta* etc. occurring particularly in Madagascar.

The **Arctiidae** of the Ethiopian Region have been briefly characterized in Vol. XIII, p. 5. The *Lithosiinae* mostly exhibit, as also often in the other faunae, very small species of an insignificant yellow or grey colouring. — The (42) *Nolinae*, except one, belong to the same genera as their European allies do, from which they do not differ much in any respect. As much as we know of the little known larvae, the application of head-cases forming a crown-like crest on the vertex seems to refer also to African species, and some Ethiopian forms exhibit the same peculiarity also found in other parts of the world, i. e. some parts of the wings showing the scales raised into rough pads. — As *Hypsinae* was considered that division of the large Arctiid family which corresponds to the *Asota*, *Agape*, *Euplocia* etc. of the Indian Fauna and to the *Pericopinae* of the American Fauna and which is represented in tropical Africa by a large number of imposing species, which number, however, is by far inferior to the species in the Indo-Australian Region (above 150) and in the American Region (about 350). — The *Spilosominae* are the most numerous among the Ethiopian *Arctiidae*, mostly occurring here in medium-sized, white, sand-coloured or neutrally coloured forms which are partly quite similar to the Europeans. — Of the *Micrarctiinae* resp. *Callimorphinae* only the very widely distributed (almost cosmopolitan) *Utetheisa*, *Argina* etc. occur, whereas just the genera containing most species and predominating on the northern hemisphere, the *Ocnogyna*, *Phragmatobia* etc. are almost entirely absent in the Ethiopian Region. The same is the case with the *Arctiinae* (in a restricted sense), of which we have already mentioned in the Preface (Vol. XIII) that

they are confined to the northern temperate zone in which the Ethiopian faunal region does not take part anymore. — As to the *Nyctemerinae*, the African forms are on the whole mostly very similar to the Indo-Australians. A particularly remarkable fact, however, is that the solitary cases of mimicry which we presumed to occur in the Indian *Nyctemera* *) also occur just as sporadically in Ethiopian Africa.

The **Lymantriidae**, without counting the *Noctuae* and *Geometridae*, have the greatest number of species among all the families of *Heterocera* in the Ethiopian macrolepidopteral fauna. The small number of large forms, however, is very remarkable; in vain do we look in Africa for gigantic forms such as the Australian *Chelepteryx collesi* (expanse 17 cm) or the Indian *Lymantria lunata* and *Dasychira grossa* (expanse 14 cm). They are mostly rather small lepidoptera of a yellow, grey or white colour, exhibiting the habitus of our palearctic *Euproctis*- or *Leucoma*-species which, however, sometimes occur in an enormous number of specimens.

The **Lasiocampidae**, on the other hand, contain quite a number of large forms in Africa. The ♀♀ of many *Pachypasa*, *Gonometa*, *Taragama* exhibit an extremely bulky structure of the body, whereas the *Catalebeda* and *Philotherma* have also very large wings. But particularly the larvae of such stout species attain an enormous size which even greatly surpasses that of the European species of *Pachypasa otus* and *Gastropacha populifolia*.

In *Bombycidae* Africa is extremely poor. In the palearctic northern part of the continent this family altogether comprising hardly 70 species, is entirely absent, and the only allies, such as *Endromis* and *Mirina* which form the transition to the *Agliinae*, do not occur anymore in Africa. The *Brahmaeidae*, however, which represent the *Agliinae* in Africa to some extent, contain 8 forms, thus more than in any other fauna.

The **Saturniidae**, the total number of which presumably amounts to about 700 species, have nearly a third of all forms known living in the Ethiopian Region. Although it is true that the genera containing the largest species, such as the *Attacus* and *Coscinocera*, are absent in Africa, yet we meet among the *Antheraea*, *Philosamia*, *Epiphora* and *Actias* enough gigantic lepidoptera in the Ethiopian Region. The African *Bunaea* exhibit an otherwise rare perfection of size and splendour of colours, and the *Gynanisa* and *Henucha* with their extremely fine and pleasant marking of the forewings together with the magnificent scheme of markings on the ocellated hindwings probably offer the most beautiful sight found in the lepidopteral kingdom. — At the same time there occur in Africa the smallest *Saturniidae* that are known, such as *Ludia* and *Bolocera*, the ♂♂ of which sometimes scarcely have an expanse of more than 3 cm and hang in the bushes like small shrunk leaves. — On the whole, the *Saturniidae* are the most common family of *Heterocera* occurring in the Ethiopian Region.

Of the approximately 1000 forms known of the **Sphingidae**, the Ethiopian Region contains about more than one fifth. On surveying these 200 or more Ethiopian forms, we are met with the same constancy in the exterior which also characterizes the *Sphingidae* of the other faunal regions. We see death's heads (*Acherontia atropos* extending to the south as far as the Cape and apparently being nowhere absent in the Ethiopian Region), *Macroglossum*, *Cephonodes*, vine hawk-moths (*Hippotion*), oleander hawk-moths (*Deileph. nerii*), convolvulus hawk-moths (*Herse*) partly in the same species as we know from the palearctic or Indian regions. But the African *Sphingidae* also exhibit some peculiarities, the genera *Euchloron* and *Basiothia* being provided with green forewings and yellow hindwings, and the genera *Lophostethus* and *Nephele* with fenestrated forewings. In the former genus the Ethiopian *Sphingidae* also attain their largest expanse (about 14 cm); real giants as they occur in the American *Cocytius* (*cluentius* with about 20 cm) are not to be found in Africa; but very few species (for instance some *Xanthopan*) have an expanse of more than 14 cm as stated above.

As to the other groups dealt with in this volume, we have already summarized them in the 13th volume. Of the **Psychidae**, **Drepanidae**, and **Thaumetopoeidae** only 2 or 3 dozen forms each have been ascertained in Ethiopian Africa.

The **Eupterotidae**, being absent in Europe and comprising about 1000 Ethiopian forms, are apparently rather closely allied to their Indian allies. The conception of this family, as we have already mentioned, varies a great deal with the single authors, so that a true idea of their part in the Ethiopian *Heterocera* can only be gained by studying the chapter dealing with them in the following volume.

The occurrence of genuine *Uraniidae* in Africa, however, must be particularly stressed upon. It is only a very limited part of the Ethiopian Region, i. e. Madagascar and the South-East African continent opposite it, where these magnificent lepidoptera — probably the most beautiful feature exhibited in the lepidopteral kingdom — are met with. The African genus (*Chrysiridia*) has but 2 species (two more having been described besides them do not exist) the imagines and larvae of which exhibit an extremely close relationship to the neotropical genus *Urania*. — The other lepidopteral groups being placed to the *Uraniidae* are either not represented at all in Africa (*Nyctalemoninae*, *Sematurinae*) or only by a moderate number of species, such as the *Epipleminae* with about 20 and the *Microniinae* with somewhat fewer forms, both of which are rather similar to their Indian allies.

*) Vol. II, p. 103, *Nyctem. plagifera* and *Pieris canidia*.

As to the *Notodontidae* of the Ethiopian Region, they have likewise been already mentioned. This family is also regarded in different ways; particularly American groups of lepidoptera containing numbers of forms have sometimes been placed to the *Notodontidae*, sometimes to the *Eupterotidae*, and sometimes they were ranged in a separate family. The variability of these conceptions explains the great difference in the numbers stated of this family. He who joins the *Apatela*-group, the green *Rosema*, perhaps also yet the *Perophoridae* or *Cymatophoridae* with the *Notodontidae*, will of course come to quite different results from him who confines them to the *Notodontidae* in the conception of the old authors. It has even been suggested to comprise the *Thaumetopoeidae* in the *Notodontidae*. If we include the African *Anaphe*-group and its allies in the *Notodontidae* — as is frequently done — the number of 200 species, which was stated for Africa as well as India in Vol. II (p. 283) as being the approximate number (though in 1911), is by far surpassed to-day. — We may at the same time rectify here another statement about the African *Notodontidae*. In Vol. XIII (p. 6) the absence of the *Dicranura*-group, which occurs almost in all the other parts of the world, was reported as a peculiarity of the Ethiopian Region. Since that time, however, also *Cerura* were now ascertained in Tropical Africa *). Still one peculiarity prevails: the Ethiopian *Cerura argentina* has larvae of the usual *Dicranurid* shape, but they are not green as they are everywhere else in the world, but white, with zebra-like black spots.

The *Thyrididae* and *Aegeriidae* already form the transition to the „Microlepidoptera“. They may number about 150 species together in the Ethiopian Region; the *Aegeriidae* frequently exhibit beautiful colours often with a golden gloss. As in other districts, the *Sesiidae* also in Africa seem to be frequently influenced by mimicry, which is distinctly shown by their copying the coverings of pollen on bees' legs (genus *Melittia*).

The subterraneous or endophagous groups of the *Cossidae*, *Zeuzeridae*, *Arbelidae* are represented in the Ethiopian Region by somewhat more than 100 species, whilst the *Chrysopolomidae* of which about 20 forms are known are entirely confined to this district. The *Limacodidae* have not too many representatives, though more than twice as many as America, among them the beautiful apple-green *Parasa*. Most of the African forms are dwarfs compared with the large forms of the south-eastern palearctic parts and of the Indian Region from the genera *Scopelodes* and *Natada* (of which for instance *N. vetulina* has an expanse of up to 7 cm).

In *Noctuidae* the Ethiopian Region abounds more than the Palearctic Region, but it is by far surpassed by the Indian and particularly the American Regions. An extraordinarily great number of *Noctuae* are diurnal flyers, part of which swarm in the sunshine, but mostly fly up in front of the wanderer, in order to settle down again after a few yards on blades with their heads down. Particularly the *Erastrinae* (*Acontinae*) are represented by neat and very nicely marked and coloured species. The larger *Noctuidae* occur more rarely; the incessant persecutions by the innumerable bats decimate their numbers enormously.

The Ethiopian Region is not rich in *Geometridae* of which we do not know more forms than from the palearctic countries. Formerly the large West-African *Otroeda* were joined with them, the habitus of which looks like that of the Indo-Australian *Dysphania* (*Hazis*, *Euschema*), but which are perhaps more allied to the Indian *Pterothysanus*. However, the inclination for mimicry, which is far spread in the Ethiopian Region and which we have tried to explain above, forces even genuine *Geometridae* (such as the *Oenochrominae* *Aletis* and *Cartaletis*) to take part in this freak of nature.

Of the *Microlepidoptera* of Africa is generally not yet much known; hardly 3000 species are described; except the most primitive microlepidoptera, the *Eriocraniidae*, none of the known families seems to be absent in the Ethiopian Region.

*) By ARNO SCHULTZE in: Archiv für Naturgeschichte 82 (1916) A, p. 70.

Phalaenae.

The *Rhopalocera* having been dealt with in the 13th volume are neither in the Ethiopian Region without intermediate stage by which they are connected with the *Heterocera*. In the American Fauna the *Phalaenae* were approached by the *Megathymus*, in the Indo-Australian by the strange Hesperid *Euschemon rafflesiae*. In the African Region *Pemphigostola* described as *Castniida* seemed to approximate the *Rhopalocera*, and besides the *Apoprogenes* being described later on represent transitions between *Hesperidae* and *Zygaenidae*.

The total proportion between the *Phalaenae* and *Rhopalocera* of course varies a great deal according to the district. In the sun-burnt deserts and steppes without any vegetation it is frequently 1 : 3, if one leaves out the microlepidoptera which have scarcely yet been investigated in the more inaccessible districts. The more luxuriant the vegetation grows in a district, the more the *Rhopalocera* increase in contrast to the *Heterocera* which remain rather the same, so that we find the number of forms described, comprehending the *Bombyces* and *Sphinges* which shall be dealt with in this volume, to be in the end rather the same as the number of *Rhopalocera* described up to this day. This equality, however, seems but apparently to be so, since in the more than 3000 *Bombyces* and about 180 *Sphinges* that have been described almost every name signifies a distinct species, whereas the greatest part of the names of the *Rhopalocera* can be merely regarded as the denomination of a local race, a subspecies, an aberration, seasonal form, or as the name for some subordinate form of one of the numerous polymorphous species.

We have kept up the opposition of the forms inserted in this volume by the collective names of „*Bombyces*“ and „*Sphinges*“, in order to remain in accord with the only catalogue of *Heterocera*, which comprises all the genera dealt with here, and with the numerous monographies that have also followed this catalogue. The fact that some of the families being dealt with in the following lines would be better placed to the „*Microlepidoptera*“, as they are without bounds of this work, shall not be touched upon the less so since the „*Marcolepidoptera*“ are meant to deal with those groups that are ranged under this heading in the collections of most of the readers and users of our work.

I. Division: Bombyces.

The number of families which, according to old custom, are apportioned to this division, has increased rather considerably of late. In the Vol. 2, 6 and 10 we have already mentioned what can be told in common about such heterogeneous forms. The way these families are proportionate to one another is altogether variable. Of those families that are otherwise represented in the Old World, the Ethiopian Fauna lacks those of the *Cymatophoridae* and *Callidulidae*. A number of smaller groups which, however, might be more correctly subordinated as subfamilies in others, such as *Endromidae*, *Lemoniidae*, the genera *Epicopeia*, *Epi-pyrops*, *Pterothysanus* and *Cocytius* which some authors have likewise raised to the rank of families, are in Africa likewise without any known representatives, and finally we miss the specifically American groups of *Ceratocampidae*, *Perophoridae*, *Dalceridae*, and *Dioptidae*.

The proportion of the total numbers is about such that the number of *Bombyces* known amounts to about the same number of 3000 of the *Rhopalocera*, *Noctuae* and the whole microlepidoptera, whereas the *Geometridae* probably do not quite reach half of this number.

1. Family: Castniidae.

Referring to what has been said in general of the *Castniidae* in the Indo-Australian and American parts of this work we content ourselves with succinctly commenting upon the only *Pemphigostolina* known from the African Region; it has been described at large in the „*Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift*“ 1909,

p. 66 359. (STRAND, *Pemphigostola synemonistis* Strd. n. g. n. sp., a peculiar new *Castniida* from Madagascar, forming at the same time the type of a new subfamily.)

A. Subfamily **Pemphigostolinae** Strd.

It corresponds in a great measure with the Australian genus *Synemon*, particularly in the structure of the antennae, by the bifurcation of the subcostal and the development of vein 1 c on the forewing, but in the vein 5 of the hindwing rising from the centre of the discocellular like in the *Euschemon* genus *Apoprogenes* Hmps. and in a vesicle between the median vein and the costal margin in the forewing it differs so much that it may be fairly separated as a subfamily *).

1. Genus: **Pemphigostola** Strand.

Antennae similar as in *Synemon*. Frenulum present and strongly developed. Proboscis well developed. Forewing with 12 veins, 1 c being present, 2 more distant from 3 than from 1 c, 3, 4 and 5 at the posterior angle of the cell, rising almost from the same place, 6 and 7 forked from the anterior angle of the cell, 8 and 9 forked from 7, 10 and 11 from the subcostal vein. Forewing about triangular, elongate, in the basal half in front very much inflated like a blister and indented, distal margin straight and very oblique, hindmargin almost straight, anal angle very broadly rounded. Hindwing projecting far beyond the anal angle of forewing, costal margin very much bent connex in front, forming almost a right angle with the straight, not very oblique distal margin, round vein 1 c an obtuse-angled indentation; 8 veins, 2 and 3 from the posterior cell-angle, 5 from the centre of the discocellular vein, 6 and 7 forked from the anterior cell-angle. — But one species:

synemonistis. **P. synemonistis** Strd. (1 a). ♂. Forewing greyish-brown, in the basal area in the anterior half of the central area and the apex of the costal area ferruginous-brown; the central area is proximally and distally defined by one white, basally connexly curved transverse line each and exhibits at the costal margin outside a greyish-white trapezoid spot. Margin dotted black. Hindwing ferruginous brown with an ochre-yellowish discal transverse spot. Forewing beneath chiefly marked as above, the grey colouring, however, more predominant. Hindwing beneath brown with a greyish median transverse band and partly irrorated with greyish in the marginal area. Body grey and brown, vertex and face whitish, thorax above with a white median longitudinal line; such a line may also be on the abdomen. Expanse of wings: 43, length of wings: 20 mm. Madagascar.

B. Subfamily **Apoprogeninae**.

Though STRAND regards the above-mentioned *Pemphigostolinae* to be the only African lepidopteral group being allied to the South Australian *Synemon*, HAMPSON connects the following *Apoprogenes* with the *Pemphigostola*. He considers them to be not far remote from *Euschemon rafflesia* (Vol. IX, pl. 163 c) which, however, it does not resemble very much. Still the most proper position of all these lepidoptera is in or near the space between the *Rhopalocera* and *Phaluenae*, i. e. near the *Castniidae* and *Zygaenidae*. As to further particulars vid. the following description of the genus.

2. Genus: **Apoprogenes** Hmps.

The peculiar lepidoptera forming this genus are not yet sufficiently known as to their systematic position. The circumstance that one specimen was diagnosed the antennae of which were broken off brought about its being listed among the *Geometridae* (*Hemitheinae*) where it seemed to belong to by reason of its neurulation. In the forewing the cell is rather short, the cross-vein not angular; the first subcostal is separate, the 2nd to 5th forked, the 1st radial rising from the cell-apex, the 2nd a little before the centre. The 1st median branch is separate from the 3rd radial, but near it. The cell of the hindwing is quite short, the 3rd discocellular curved, growing oblique. The 1st costal branch near the base remote from the cell and moderately divergent; the 2nd subcostal branch not forked, the 2nd radial rising before the middle from the cross-vein, the 1st median branch nearing the 3rd radial. — In the habitus the typical species superficially resembles several *Noctuidae* flying at the same place, such as certain *Parallelia* or *Achaea* which it may perhaps resemble in flying. The forewing exhibits the *Catocala*-marking so often met with in the *Noctuae*, whilst in the hindwing a lighter basal part contrasts with a black broad distal band. Quite peculiar, however, are the palpi being subuliform or nail-shaped, as exhibited by the *Cocytia* or *Asota*, also the *Eligma*, a formation being quite uncommon in *Geometrids*. The most remarkable feature, however, are the antennae which have helped the few lepidoptera reckoned hereto to be placed into a separate family. They are shaped like the antennae of a *Zygaena*

*) The separation of the genus *Euschemon* as a subfamily has not been retained in this work. As to further particulars, compare Vol. IX, in the treatise on *Euschemon rafflesiae*, which we range among the *Hesperidae*, Subf. *Hesperinae*. (A. SEITZ.)

curled, terminating in a slightly curved club, but entirely unlike the knobbed antennae of the *Pemphigostola*, so that they cannot be well combined. We keep them separated here, and as they do not approximate any other lepidopteral group more closely than the *Zygaeninae*, we range them in their neighbourhood. As to their habits, larvae, foodplant etc., nothing is known to me.

A. hesperistis *Hmps.* (= [*Oedimatopsis*] *jansei* *Prt.*) (1 a). In the ♂ the head, thorax and abdomen *hesperistis*. are black, with fine grey hairs and scales. Forewing dark lead-coloured, speckled and striated in black, whereby a very hazily defined antemedian, median, and 2 undulated postmedian lines are produced. Above the base of vein 1 a minute flesh-coloured spot, an obsolete whitish transverse bar behind the cell, and a small light triangle before the apex; before the margin light internodal dots. Hindwing blackish-brown with a basally light costal area and a light postcellular transverse patch, the proximal area and distal area separated by a light stripe; fringes of both wings speckled. Zulu-Land and Transvaal.

3. Genus: **Ancarista** *Jord.*

It is very doubtful whether the insect placed to this genus is ranged best here. The species has been described as *Ovios*, together with another exteriorly similar species (*capensis* *H.-Schöff.*), and then removed to the Agaristid genus *Euschiropterus* (which otherwise occurs only in America), but in modern catalogues it has been left out. The antennae are nevertheless very similar to those of the *Agaristidae*, slightly swelling up towards the end and then bent over like a hook in a similar way as those of *Apoprogenes*. Far more peculiar, however, are the palpi, the last joint being knobbed like a drum stick, but in the stem of this knob slightly turned downwards and hardly scaled. The frons exhibits a horny plate the upper ridge of which protrudes somewhat out of the vertical hair. — As the species is not mentioned in the African *Agaristidae*, we range it here, near *Pemphigostola* which would perhaps be also more correctly placed to the *Agaristidae*. It may be that also *Paratuerta marshalli* *Hmps.* belongs hereto.

A. laminifer *Sualm.* (1 a). Forewing greyish-brown, with a silvery, pierced longitudinal stripe above *laminifer*. the submedian; hindwing yolk-coloured with a slightly undulate margin edged with brown. Madagascar. This species most strikingly and accurately exhibits the colouring of *Tuerta leucographa* (Vol. XV, pl. 4 d), so that we might think of mimicry, unless there exists a relationship indeed. The *Ovios* themselves form a group placed near *Seudya* which is undoubtedly allied with the *Agaristidae*, but listed in the „Catal. Lep. Phalaen.“ far remote from them almost at the end of HAMPSON's large subfamily *Aeronyetinae*, though its position is without any doubt owing to the unmistakable Agaristid-larva living on Ampelideae.

4. Genus: **Musurgina** *Jord.*

This genus is just as difficult to range as the preceding ones, since it is connected with the *Castniidae* by peculiarities in the neurulation and with the *Agaristidae* by numerous other characteristics among which there is also a stridulation-apparatus. A frontal appendage (represented in the preceding genus by a horny plate) has here the shape of a flatly stunted cone. The stridulation-organ is a grooved surface without scales on the forewing beneath, occupying the whole cell and the area below it as far as a tubular branch of the submedian extending instead of the fold above the submedian almost to the margin. This stridulation-organ has presumably also caused the peculiar shape of the wings: the forewing has an uncommonly long costal margin and a very short hind-margin, being thus very long extended, but nevertheless with a rounded apex. Antenna with a strong, pointed club.

M. laeta *Jord.* Size a trifle smaller than *Pemph. synemonistis* (length of forewing: 18½ mm). *laeta*. Colouring entirely like that of *Agaristidae*, almost exactly that of the American *Copidryas cosyra* (Vol. VII, pl. 1 a), whereas the shape of the forewing approximates that of *Euschiropterus valkeri*. Forewing reddish-brown with a broad, in front and behind tapering longitudinal band from the base to the rounded apex. Abdomen and hindwing orange, the latter with a broad black margin. Madagascar (San Diego).

This scheme of colouring is almost only found in *Agaristidae*, both in Americans (*Copidryas*, *Tuerta* etc.) and in Africans (*Aegocera*, *Syphanoidea*); in the same way as the colouring of the preceding species (*laminifer*) is found in America (*Gerrodes minataea*, Vol. VII, pl. 1 k) and in Africa (*Tuerta leucographa*, Vol. XV, pl. 4 d). The stridulation-apparatus in the forewing is also paralleled in the membrane of *Dareeta falcata* in America and *Hecatesia fenestrata* in Australia. The transference of all the *Pemphigostolinae* from the *Castniidae* to the *Agaristidae* may therefore be well-founded, what JORDAN has already carried out.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the Ethiopian *Castniidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

hesperitis Apoprogenes <i>Hmps.</i> Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1903, p. 137. *	laminifer Ancarista <i>Saalm.</i> Ber. Senckenb.-Ges. 1877/8, p. 91.
laeta Musurgina <i>Jord.</i> Novit. Zoolog. 28, p. 71. *	synemonistis Pemphidostola <i>Strd.</i> Deutsch. Ent. Ztschr. 1909, p. 665.

2. Family: Zygaenidae, Burnet-Moths.

To what K. JORDAN has already said in Vol. II (p. 3), Vol. VI (p. 21) and Vol. X (p. 5) we merely add some remarks on the systematic position of the *Zygaenidae*. Whilst the neuration makes us presume that the *Zygaenidae* have developed from a rather old branch of the lepidopteral tribe, the representatives of this group known to-day represent themselves as highly specialized insects being in the most perfect degree adapted to the very latest epoch of our earth. They exhibit thereby a similar behaviour as the *Castniidae*, for which reason we let them follow here. They likewise contain many species imitating butterflies in so unmistakable a way that they can only be regarded as copies of them. These copyists are butterflies met with in the Asiatic branch of the Zygaenid family, the *Chalcosiinae*. We find the most peculiar fact that a family exhibits in one of its branches the most conspicuous mimicry, whilst another branch (*Zygaeninae*) show a just as distinct internal protection (inedibility). The *Chalcosiinae* partly copy well protected lepidoptera, such as *Danais*, *Euploea*, *Pharmacophagus*, *Nyctemera*, but partly also *Pieridae* (such as *Ch. pura*, *pieroides*, *Cycl. hecabe*) or also *Geometridae*, which fact is nowhere else so unmistakably evident as for instance in the Chalcosiinae species *Eucorma intercisa* copying a *Milionia*, and *Psaphis euschemoides* copying a *Diaphania*. Although we do not know in what the protection of these models consists, yet we cannot doubt of their being protected, as we see them flying entirely unmolested from one blossom to the other, in the midst of the most variegated butterflies. Sometimes only the ♀ is protected and the ♂ not, as in *Cyclosia papilionaris* (Vol. X, pl. 3 a), and in such cases the two sexes also show a different behaviour. Whereas, for instance, the ♂♂ of *Cycl. papilionaris*, in quite a similar way as the red-dotted *Zygaena*, cling to the blossoms from which they drink, their ♀♀ mostly fly around those places where also their models (in this instance *Danais simplex* or similarly coloured species) frequently bustle about in great numbers. Sometimes it occurs that both sexes are mimetic, the ♀, however, to a higher degree. Thus both sexes of *Trypanophora argyrospila* are similar to a *Polistes*-like wasp which is common at its chief habitats (the cemeteries in the Island of Hongkong); the ♀ of the imago, however, copies this wasp in so minute a way that only after long practice it is possible to discern them, which is besides rendered more difficult by the fact that numerous *Syntomis polymita* fly at the same place. The ♀ of this *Trypanophora* exhibits besides a fictitious spike at the end of the abdomen, which is distinctly visible in the very quiet way of buzzing of this insect. Chiefly *Aeuleates* and *Rhopalocera* are copied, and are thus products of the most modern epochs of creation.

Another method of procuring the safety by other animals seems to be applied by the peculiar subfamily of *Himantopterinae*. There seems to exist here a kind of symbiosis with termites serving them as defenders or guards.

In the *Phaudinae* we notice again so distinct a way of mimicry that even the eyes of experts may be deceived; thus certain scarlet *Phauda* copy *Lygaeidae*, several of them settling on the same leaf and running about on it, without making use of their wings, like the gregariously living *Lygaeidae* which the *Phauda* resembles. On the other hand, the *Phaudina Pryeria sinica* (Vol. II, pl. 1 a) is almost invariably seen swarming about like a *Tenthredinide* of the exterior of our *Lyda*-species. Thus the habits of the mimetic species corroborate the effect of the copied exterior.

In contrast with these groups being in a certain manner associated with other insects, are the real *Zygaeninae* showing a great independency in colour and shape from their surroundings. Particularly the South- and East-African genera *Zutulba*, *Orna*, *Neurosymploca*, which are allied to the European *Zygaena*, are distinctly protected by interior saps in the same way as the *Zygaena* themselves. The bitterest enemies and murderers in the insect-kingdom, the *Asilidae*, seem to shun the *Zygaena* even in those districts, where they represent the most copious and most accessible prey, as for instance in North Africa. The reptiles likewise seem to scorn the *Zygaena* as food. Mr. BURGEFF told me that he quite unexpectedly threw *Zygaena* to

lizards which he had accustomed to being fed with edible insects, whereupon they greedily snapped at them, but instantly tore them again out of their mouths with their forefeet and then rubbed their mouths on the stones. The sap of the *Zygaena* therefore apparently possesses corrosive, burning or at least most obnoxious qualities. It is yellow, oily and has a smell like that of beetles from the genus *Coccinella*, though somewhat more caustic.

This preservative, an obnoxious quality of the blood-sap, probably increased yet by glandular secretions is particularly found in the *Zygaeninae*; as mentioned above, it is replaced by mimicry in the *Chalcosiinae*, though not all of them are mimetic; that some of them, particularly many *Chalcosia* themselves, are pursued, is already obvious from their flight which, whilst in the protected *Zutulba*, *Orna* etc. it is quite steady and rectilinear, in the pursued species is oscillating and dancing, a motion noticed in all the unprotected *Heterocera* flying in daytime. It is the dancing motion and doubling which we know from the ♂♂ of *Orgyia antiqua*, *Lymantria dispar*, *Drepana cultraria*, and *Bupalus piniarius*, and which renders it very difficult to the enemy, e. g. the bird, to snatch the insect, much more difficult than might be thought considering the nimbleness of swallows and similar enemies of insects.

As to the larvae of the Ethiopian *Zygaena* very little is known. The larva of *Zutulba namaqua* is very much like those of many European *Zygaena*; it is whitish with rosy tinted dorsal sides and longitudinal rows of thick black dots. The shape is entirely like that of wood-lice, somewhat recalling that of Lyeaenid larvae; the food-plant, of which FAWCETT figures a leaf *), is a Dicotyledon the name of which, however, he cannot state.

Otherwise the food of the Zygaenid larvae known thus far almost invariably consists of highly developed plants which we are used to consider as belonging to the most modern epoch of creation, and this choice of the food-plant also makes us conclude that the *Zygaenidae* themselves represent a final shoot and not an old basal branch of the lepidopteral tribe. An uncommonly great number of these larvae live on cultivated plants, such as the vine (*Procris*), on tea (*Soritia angustipennis*, *Eterusia cingala*), on cockshead (*Zygaena carnio-lica*) etc. Nearly all the European *Zygaena* live on species of Papilionaceae, i. e. that group of plants which, together with the Acaeciae, Mimosae, Swartziae, Caesalpinae represent the most highly developed shoot of the pedigree of plants; thus already the denominations (*Zyg. trifolii*, *orobi*, *medicaginis*, *hedysari*, *coronillae*, *hippocrepidis*, *glycyrrhizae*, *cytisi*, *astragali* **) etc.) shows that the chief food of most of the species of *Zygaena* consists of Trifolieae.

The presumption of the Zygaenid tribe not pertaining to an old epoch owing to their association with the most highly developed plants of the most modern creation, is still more corroborated by the habits of the imagines. As a rule, the phylogenetically oldest lepidoptera are nocturnal, as by far most of the *Heterocera*, many species among the oldest *Rhopalocera* ***), by far most of the Microlepidoptera etc. The *Zygaenidae*, however, are decidedly diurnal; they almost without exception fly during the hottest time of the day and in the warmest season of the year. We do not know a single winter-lepidopteron among this family; even the hibernating larvae go to their winter-camps at quite an uncommonly early period (in August); the larva of the only European *Zygaenida* living in the Alps (*Zyg. exulans*) is black, which colour is uncommon in its genus, but intensifies the warm effect of every ray of sunshine. Preferred habitats are sunny meadows and burning slopes of rocks, so that we have the impression that the *Zygaenidae* look for the warmth of the sun even there where genuine diurnal lepidoptera of other groups flee into the shade. Whether such intensely scorching heat of the sun, as is absolutely necessary for the genuine *Zygaeninae*, has ever existed in former epochs at all, is probably at least doubtful.

The *Zygaenidae* frequently exhibit glossy metal-colours. Genera containing a great number of species (*Pollaniscus*, *Procris*) are only composed of such colours. Already the nearest allies of our *Zygaena* being provided with dull black, red-spotted forewings exhibit in the more sunny districts of the Mediterranean coast a distinct metal lustre, such as the *Z. stoechadis*, *medusa*, *occitanica* etc. Among the *Chalcosiinae* there are species with a magnificent reflection, such as *Erasmia pulchella*, *Pompelion marginata*, *Cyclosia midamia*, *Pidorus splendens* etc. The South Asiatic *Callizygna ada* combines on the forewing the bronze colours blue, yellow, and red. Presumably metallic colours are of frequent occurrence also in older groups of insects, but such an aggregation of glossy colours in one family, as in the *Zygaenidae*, does not argue in favour of old age.

The geographical range of the *Zygaenidae* is likewise opposed to the presumption of old age for this lepidopteral branch. Old tribes of animals are generally presumed to be rather universally distributed. Even if some of the numerous submerged primitive bridges, which are supposed by various explorers to have existed in former epochs, should prove to be merely imaginary, yet the old animal families had decidedly more chances

*) Transact. Zoolog. Soc. London 15, pl. 49.

**) This of course refers only to those names derived from the food-plant of the larvae, not to *Zyg. cedri*, whose larvae do not feed on cedars, but whose imagines are particularly common on the Atlas mountains studded with cedars; to *Z. scabiosae* whose imagines are fond of resting on Scabiosae, whereas the larva lives on clover etc.

***) Among the *Rhopalocera* feeding on monocotyledons the *Brassolidae* (larval food: palms), *Amathusia*, *Zeuxidia*, *Thaumantis*, *Discophora* (food: bamboo), most of the *Lethe* (*Lethe siketis* begins to swarm at 8½ p. m.; food: dwarf-bamboo); besides many Hesperids, such as *Erionota thrax* (food: Musa), species of *Parnara* (food: rice, palms) etc.

of expansion than those having only developed in modern times. We notice, however, the range of the Zygaenid species confined to such a degree as is hardly known of any other family of lepidoptera. The genus *Zygaena*, of which more than 100 forms are distributed in the Mediterranean region, radiates with but one form into Eastern Asia, and of the almost 400 Asiatic *Chalcosiinae* not one reaches Europe. More quickly and sooner the *Zygaeninae* disappear towards the polar regions, being an inevitable consequence of their heliophily. But also the single forms for themselves exhibit a frequently uncommonly limited range. There are forms whose habitats do not extend beyond a certain mountain-slope; some only occur in certain valleys or they are confined to distinctly limited habitats. Their sudden disappearance at the place where the character of the country is in the least changed, proves them to be bound to local or climatic conditions which cannot have existed for a long time in the very same combination, so that it seems to be out of the question that forms of such great climatic dependency may have existed in former, quite different epochs in this sensitive form.

The total impression gained from the different genera also argues in favour of the opinion that the present *Zygaenidae* are from the very latest epochs. The division of every single species into a great number of well distinguished subordinate forms and races *) makes it appear likely that the *Zygaenidae* are far from that fixedness generally attained by animal forms of a high phyletic age, being the consequence of infinitely long generations. Species, such as *Cyclosia midamia*, that have numerous well distinguished local races, i. e. that evidently are able to copy without difficulty the most advantageous model lepidopteron in any country, can impossibly be old. Even where there is no evident reason for the formation of races as mentioned above, as in *Cyclosia pieridoides*, in many European *Zygaena* etc., frequently a splitting into local races takes place as we find it to be in phyletically younger *Rhopilocera*, but never in older lepidoptera, in the microlepidoptera, *Cossidae*, *Hepialidae*, even scarcely in any of the other lepidopteral group reckoned to the „*Bombyces*“ or „*Sphinges*“ in the old sense.

The most striking argument in favour of the modern character of the *Zygaenidae* is their propensity for cross-breeding. Whilst we formerly took our proofs from the exterior, the great number of cross-breeds amongst various species of *Zygaena* shows us that the scent of the species inducing the couples to copulate is still so little differentiated that the insects find it more difficult to distinguish their single species than could be noticed with any other lepidopteral group. Among the immense number of Syntomid couples I was able to watch, I have never observed a cross-breed, whereas in the *Zygaena* it occurred several times. STANDEFUSS even yielded larvae from erroneously copulated ♀♀, so that it is not out of the question that even a real imprecation takes place. Beside the equality of the scent of the species, an effective cross-breed also presupposes a certain homogeneousness of the genitals which are otherwise regarded as the best mark of distinction of species, the specifically very exact composition usually opposes a mechanic resistance to cross-breeding.

Under such circumstances the separation of species in the different genera of *Zygaenidae* is often only to be considered as provisional. Those genera causing the greatest difficulties in this respect, such as *Procris* and *Pollaniscus*, apparently do not occur anymore in the Ethiopian Region. Of the former this seems to be certain, whereas of *Pollaniscus* one species from West Africa was described by HOLLAND. As this genus is reckoned to the *Chalcosiinae*, we had mentioned their occurrence in the Ethiopian Region in the Preface of Vol. XIII (p. 5); however, the author is apparently mistaken, since he seems to have had before him a *Homophylotis* (may-be *catori*) in establishing his *Pollaniscus obscurissimus*. Our remark that of the *Chalcosiinae* but one single species occurs in the Ethiopian Region, would therefore have to be corrected.

Finally, we beg to point out that a great many *Zygaeninae* are decided flower-insects, most preferably met with on Scabiosae, umbels, and above all on Thymus, Lavendula, Echium, Epilobium, Origanum and many Labiatae and Trifolieae. As also the variegated, scented blossoms abounding in honey are considered to be one of the modern achievements of our creation, this fondness for blossoms found in nearly all the *Zygaeninae* and *Chalcosiinae* tells more in favour of the modern character of the family than for the assumption that they are to be regarded as an old relic **).

Of the 5 divisions into which the *Zygaenidae* are split, 4 occur in the Ethiopian Region: the *Himantopterini* (= *Thymaridae* auct.), the *Phaudinae*, *Pompostolinae*, *Zygaeninae*.

*) We do not mean the excessive denominations for every accessory spot or abdominal ring, but only the real designations of races.

**) Even those authors whose investigations are chiefly based upon anatomical marks, are forced to own the fact that the *Zygaeninae* rank very highly in the lepidopteral pedigree. In dealing with the modern systematic researches, TUTT says, speaking of CHAPMANN'S results: he states, that the *Zygaenidae* in many respects take a high place (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895, p. 531).

Division.

As the *Pompostolinae* take here the place of the Asiatic *Chalcosiinae* being absent in Africa, we have also in the Ethiopian Region 4 subfamilies:

- A. **Himantopterinae**: proboscis and palpi stunted, frenulum absent. Hindwing transformed into a long narrow tail.
- B. **Phaudinae**: as above, but hindwing of normal shape.
- C. **Pompostolinae**: palpi and proboscis present. On the forewing only one hindmarginal vein. In the hindwing vein 8 more or less fused with the cell. Antennae typically *Zygaena*-like.
- D. **Zygaeninae**: palpi and proboscis present. On the forewing two hindmarginal veins. In the hindwing vein 8 is mostly connected with the cell by a fillet.

A. Subfamily: **Himantopterinae**.

Proboscis and palpi stunted. Antennae of ♂ with very long, in the ♀ short pectinations. All the tibiae without spurs. Forewing elongate, distal margin long, passing over in a large curve into the short hind-margin. Hindwing very narrow, so that the veins can hardly be ascertained. The larvae of the Indo-Australian species are presumed to live with termites. With the Ethiopian species probably the same is the case. For further particulars about this subfamily cf. Vol. X, p. 5. The genera exhibit partly 2, partly but 1 hindmarginal vein. We begin with the former.

1. Genus: **Himantopterus** Wesm.

Forewing without small precostal veins, the upper cell-angle projecting very far. All the veins separate, 3 veins proceeding from the anterior margin of the cell. Type: *fuscinervis* Wesm.

fuscinervis. **H. fuscinervis** Wesm. has already been dealt with in Vol. X p. 6 and figured there on pl. 1 d. Forewing yellow, hindwing dark and filiform. This species described from Java is said to occur also in Africa. It is probably a mistake.

2. Genus: **Semioptila** Btlr.

In the forewing the 2nd to 4th veins are far remote from each other, vein 5 nearer to 6, 7 + 8 + 9 forked, 10 absent, frequently also the anterior part of the cross-vein. The species all have dark brown wings with an orange spot at the cross-vein. Type: *torta* Btlr.

- torta*. **S. torta** Btlr. Proximal half of forewing ferruginous-red. Hindwing uniformly narrow, only in the middle slightly widened, where there is an orange spot. — **mashuna** Rothsch. is paler. Hindwing with a larger lobe and a larger spot. Tail half as long as the hindwing is broad at the broadest part. Expanse 22 mm. Congo, Mashuna-Land.
- ansorgei*. **S. ansorgei** Rothsch. Body, proximal area of forewing and proximal third of hindwing yellow. Hindwing rather uniformly broad in its whole length, only in the middle and at the end mostly somewhat widened. Angola.
- trogoloba*. **S. trogoloba** Hmps. Forewing almost to the cell-end and anal angle orange, costal margin and distal area dark brown. Hindwing with a moderately projecting lobe, below it strongly indented. As far as the lobe yellowish-orange, then dark. On the lower part of the lobe an orange spot. Expanse: 20 to 24 mm. East Africa.
- latifulva*. **S. latifulva** Hmps. Forewing in the cell and as far as the margin near vein 2 orange. Hindwing at the base somewhat broader, then a long narrow tail; in the first half orange, at $\frac{2}{3}$ a short yellow streak; below it very slightly widened. Expanse 26 mm. East Africa.
- hilaris*. **S. hilaris** Rbl. Wings of a bright orange-red in the centre and below vein 2. Hindwing only at the base a little wider and orange-red there. In the ♂ also at the apex orange. Expanse 28 to 30 mm. East Africa.
- flavidiscata*. **S. flavidiscata** Hmps. (1 b). Forewing in the cell and below it as far as the anal angle yellowish. This, however, varies a great deal, sometimes only the hind-margin is light. Hindwing only at the base a little wider, in the ♀ still less. The proximal third is yellow. Expanse 22 mm. Rhodesia, Transvaal.
- lufirensis*. **S. lufirensis** Joicey (1 b). Similar to the two preceding. Hind-margin and cell yellow. Hindwing at the base and end slightly widened. At the base yellow. Expanse 28 mm. South Africa.

S. lydia Weym. (1 b). Only the hind-margin of the forewing is yellow, the rest darker than in the *tydia*. other species, hindwing in the first third orange, behind the middle somewhat broader and with a small oblong orange spot. Expanse 23 to 26 mm. Benguela.

S. fulveolans Mab. (1 c). Forewing yellow as far as about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cell and from there to the anal angle. The usual yellow spot is situate round the cross-vein, not behind it. Hindwing as far as behind the middle comparatively broad. Proximal half and a spot before the end of the widening orange. Expanse 26 mm. East Africa, Angola.

S. dolicholoba Hmps. Forewing orange-yellow below the costal margin almost to the cell-end, and below vein 2 to the distal margin. Hindwing gradually widening into the large lobe and then gradually narrowing down. Tail rather short and broad, orange-yellow as far as the lobe. The yellow spot in the lobe is elliptic. Expanse 22 to 24 mm. East Africa.

S. marshalli Rothsch. Forewing pale yellow as far as behind the cell-end and then to the anal angle. Hindwing gradually narrowing down from the base to the apex, with a small yellow spot in the centre. Mashuna Land.

3. Genus: **Pseudothymara** Rbl.

In the forewing the veins $4 + 5$ and $7 + 8 + 9$ are forked, vein 10 absent.

Ps. staudingeri Rgh. (1 e). Smoky brown. ♂ at the base of the forewing very little orange. ♀ a little more orange. Hindwing at the base orange. Apex white. Expanse 26 to 32 mm. Sierra Leone.

The following genera have but one hindmarginal vein in the forewing.

4. Genus: **Doratopteryx** Rgh.

In the forewing the veins 4 and 5 rise a little separately, $8 + 9$ forked, 10 and 11 absent. Type: *afra* Rgh.

D. afra Rgh. (1 e). Forewing smoky brown, diaphanous. At the base below the cell golden yellow. Hindwing very narrow, only at the base broader and golden brown, otherwise dark. Expanse 17 mm. East Africa.

D. zopheropa B.-Bak. Forewing smoky grey. In and below the cell yellowish. Hindwing band-shaped; only at the base yellowish, otherwise darker. Expanse 22 mm. Uganda.

D. steniptera Hmps. (1 a). Forewing brown. Costal margin and veins reddish-brown. Below the base of the cell yellow as far as behind the centre. Hindwing at the base and a little at $\frac{3}{4}$ widened. At the base golden yellow, otherwise brown. Expanse 18 mm. East Africa.

D. plumigera Btlr. Forewing greyish-brown, below the cell golden yellow. Hindwing shaped as in *plumigera*, *steniptera* (1 a), also before the posterior expansion golden yellow. Expanse 18 mm. East Africa.

5. Genus: **Pedoptila** Btlr.

Little different from the preceding genus. In the forewing, however, veins $4 + 5$ forked or at least rising from the same place. Type: *nemopteridia* Btlr.

P. nemopteridia Btlr. Basal area of forewing as far as $\frac{2}{5}$ and base of hindwing on $\frac{1}{3}$ reddish smoky brown, the rest grey. Hindwing at the end spatulately expanded. Expanse of wings: 20 mm. West Africa.

P. thalates Drc. Basal half of forewing reddish-orange, distal half black. Hindwing reddish-orange, the widening black, apex white. Expanse 26 mm. Cameroon, Congo.

P. catori B.-Bak. (1 b). Forewing as far as the cell-end yellowish and on the hindwing the basal third. The rest is blackish. The widening and narrowing on the hindwing somewhat steeper than in *nemopteridia*. Apex of hindwing white. Expanse 22 mm. Uganda.

P. nigrocristata Joicey (1 b). The yellow basal area extends farther to the costal margin than in *catori*, and distally it is hollow-margined. Hindwing very narrow, before the end ovally widened. Apex not white. Expanse 28 mm. North Rhodesia.

6. Genus: **Thymara** Wkr.

WALKER did not supply a sufficient description. The only species:

papilionaria. **Th. papilionaria** Wkr. is described by ELWES to resemble *Doratopt. plumigera*, but the upper part of the hindwing is broader, and a long reddish-yellow spot is on half its length. Antennae pectinate. HAMPSON mentions the species as being near *Semioptila*. The ♂ type is in an inaccessible private collection, whilst the ♀ in the British Museum is badly preserved.

B. Subfamily: **Phaudinae**.

Wings thinly scaled, proboscis and palpi absent. Wings large, rounded; white or reddish-yellow with a dark margin. All the genera exhibit in the forewing two hindmarginal veins. In the hindwing vein 8 is for a long distance fused with the cell.

1. Genus: **Dianeura** Btlr.

Wings very hyaline, apex of forewing very much rounded, at the hindwing somewhat produced. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 on a short fork, 9, 10, 11 separate. Type: *goochii* Btlr.

goochii. **D. goochii** Btlr. Wings hyaline. Base and hind-margin brownish. Body reddish-brown. Expanse 30 mm. Natal.

jacksoni. **D. jacksoni** Btlr. (1 d). Wings hyaline. Base and hind-margin pale yellowish. Body brown. Expanse 22 to 30 mm. East Africa. In contrast with the preceding species, BUTLER states the cell in the hindwing to be here less far produced than in *goochii*. In the Berlin Museum there are specimens from East Africa, which must consequently be *jacksoni*, in which the cell entirely corresponds with the figure of *goochii*. The separation into 2 species is therefore probably only due to anomalies of the neurulation. Specimens with an open cell in the forewing are **aperta** Brk. — The establishment of the genus *Pletonaura* Brk. is only caused by BUTLER's bad description and figure of *Dianeura*.

2. Genus: **Staphylinochrous** Btlr.

Shape of wings very much rounded off. In the forewing 3 + 4 on a short fork, 7 forked with 8 + 9 and 10 + 11. From the fork of 8 + 9 a cross-vein extends to the fork of 10 + 11. Type: *whytei* Btlr.

whytei. **St. whytei** Btlr. (1 d) is similar to *An. tenellula* Holl., but the dark margin on the forewing is somewhat narrower and on the hindwing very much narrower. Ground-colour reddish-yellow. — **latimargo** B.-Bak. Distal margin broader black. Expanse 30 mm. Central Africa, Lokoja District.

fulva. **St. fulva** Hmps. (1 d). Margin of hindwing much broader than in *whytei*, also the veins dark; larger, expanse 38 mm. Katanga District.

euryperalis. **St. euryperalis** Hmps. (1 d). Smaller, paler than *fulva*. On the forewing the dark margin projects to the cross-vein. Expanse 30 mm. Rhodesia, Central-Africa.

ruficilia. **St. ruficilia** Hmps. Thinly scaled. Forewing as far as the middle of the costal margin and the inner angle reddish-yellow, distal area reddish-brown. Hindwing with a dark margin from the apex to vein 2. Expanse 22 to 26 mm. Cameroon.

euryphaea. **St. euryphaea** Hmps. Forewing reddish-yellow. Distal margin broad dark brown as far as the cross-vein, and vein 4, then narrower as far as the middle of the hind-margin. At the apex of the hindwing broad dark then narrowing down. Expanse 23 mm. Cameroon, Gold Coast.

flavida. **St. flavida** Hmps. Forewing brownish-yellow, distal area greyish-brown. The border-line between is rectilinear, vertical from the costal margin to the inner angle. Hindwing yellowish-brown as far as behind the cell, distal area greyish-brown. Border-line almost straight. Expanse 35 mm. Uganda.

holotherma. **St. holotherma** Hmps. Wings uniformly reddish-yellow, thinly scaled. Expanse 35 mm. East Africa.

melanoleuca. **St. melanoleuca** Hmps. Forewing at the base, costal margin and distal margin blackish-brown, the rest semi-transparent, white, the border of the white surface oblique, distally curved at the middle vein. Hindwing ochraceous-white, transparent. Expanse 32 mm. Uganda.

albabasis. **St. albabasis** B.-Bak. Proximal half of forewing hyaline white, distally sooty grey. Hindwing hyaline greyish-white. Margin narrow, dark grey. Angola.

pygmaea. **St. pygmaea** B.-Bak. Proximal half of cell and the space below it creamy, the rest blackish. In the hindwing the distal third is blackish, proximally creamy. Expanse 28 mm. Niger.

3. Genus: **Anomoeotes** Fldr.

Forewing at the apex and distal margin very much rounded off. Veins 4 and 5 from the same place, 7 + 8 + 9 forked, 11 anastomosing with 12. In the typical species *levis* Fldr. the vein 7 is sometimes not forked, 11 always separate. The ♀ with anal wool.

A. levis Fldr. (1 d). Both wings reddish-brown, very hyaline, veins black. Expanse 30 mm. Transvaal. *levis*.

A. elegans Pagenst. resembles *levis*. Forewing yellowish hyaline, distally smoky grey. Expanse 18 mm. *elegans*. East Africa.

A. nigrivenosus Btlr. (1 e). Wings orange-brownish. Costal and distal margins narrowly greyish-brown. Expanse 26 mm. Central Africa. *nigrivenosus*.

A. nuda Holl. Wings very transparent, only at the distal margin ochreous-brown. Expanse 30 mm. *nuda*. Darde River.

A. tenellula Holl. (1 d). Proximal area as far the cell-end orange-brown; the rest greyish-brown, at the costal margin broader dark. Hindwing as far as beyond the cell orange. Expanse 26 to 32 mm. Cameroon, Togo, Sierra Leone. — **separatula** Strd. is somewhat smaller. The proximal angle on the forewing more roundish. The whole marking somewhat darker, more faded. 22 to 28 mm. Spanish Guinea. *tenellula*, *separatula*.

A. triangularis Jord. Forewing in the proximal area reddish brown, except the costal margin. The rest is black. Hindwing small, triangular, blackish. Costal margin, cell and anal angle yellow. Expanse 24 mm. Sierra Leone. *triangularis*.

A. phaeomera Hmps. Proximal area except costal margin yellowish-brown as far as the base of vein 2. Costal margin, apex and distal margin brown; between them narrowly white. Hindwing whitish hyaline. Base and distal margin brownish. Expanse 34 mm. Cameroon, Angola. *phaeomera*.

A. leucolaena Holl. (1 c). Forewing white, somewhat hyaline, apical third blackish-brown. Hindwing slightly blackened at the apex, otherwise hyaline-white. In the specimens of the Berlin Museum the dark margin extends in the ♂ to the base of vein 2, in the ♀ to 3, yet they are probably specimens of the same species. Expanse 24 to 32 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Gabun. *leucolaena*.

A. nox Aur. (1 e) is separated from *leucolaena* by being more extensively darkened. In the forewing also the cell, in the hindwing the whole distal half is darkened, except the costal margin. Expanse 26 mm. Congo. As a specimen from Fernando Po, with respect to the darkened area, forms the intermediary between the figured type of *nox* and *leucolaena*, it is possible that *nox* may be merely an extreme form. *nox*.

4. Genus: **Thermochrous** Hmps.

Forewing somewhat narrower; hindwing large, roundish. Cell of forewing long. Veins 7 + 8 on a short stalk, or rising from the same place, 9 and 10 absent, 11 separate. Type: *fumicineta* Hmps.

Th. fumicineta Hmps. is similar to a small *An. tenellula* Holl. Proximal area reddish-yellow, costal margin narrow, smoky brown. Hindwing broadly margined with brown. Expanse 30 to 35 mm. Congo. *fumicineta*.

Th. stenocraspis Hmps. (1 e). Wings reddish-yellow, veins and margin narrowly brown. Expanse 25 mm. East Africa, Rhodesia. *stenocraspis*.

Th. melanoneura Hmps. Wings ochreous-white. Costal margin, veins, and distal margin blackish-brown. Similar to *nigrivenosus* Btlr., but discernible by the different neuration. Expanse 28 to 30 mm. Central Africa. *melanoneura*.

C. Subfamily: **Pompostolinae**.

Separated from the typical *Zygaenidae* by the absence of vein 1 e in both wings. Middle and hind tibiae thickened, the latter in the ♂ with a scent-pencil. In both wings vein 6 rises from the upper, vein 5 from the lower cell-angle.

We first deal with the genera in which veins 7 + 8 of the forewing are forked.

1. Genus: **Ninia** Wkr. (*Cicinnocnemis* Holl.).

Palpi long porrect, hairy. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 forked. Vein 8 in the middle third of the cell very much nearing them. Hind tibia without a hair-pencil. Placed to the *Pompostolinae* by HAMPSON, but it may rather be a *Sesia*.

plumipes. **N. plumipes** *Drury* (= *cornuta* *Holl.*) (1 f). Black. Veins in the forewing blue. Hindwing black with a blue reflection. Legs and body beneath partly orange. Expanse 50 mm. Cameroon, Spanisch Guinea, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast.

saphira. **N. saphira** *Aur.* is likewise black. Forewing at the costal margin with 5 lustrous green spots. Hindwing with a violet lustre. Body beneath likewise with 5 bluish-green spots. Expanse 47 mm. Congo.

2. Genus: **Lamprochrysa** *Hmps.*

Antenna before the apex thickened, palpus as long as the head. In the forewing veins 4 and 5 rise from the angle, 7 + 8 on a very long stalk. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 forked, vein 8 connected with the cell by a fillet, 4 is absent.

scintillans. **L. scintillans** *Btlr.* (2 g). Black. Forewing with a slight green gloss, on the centre of the hind-margin coppery. ♂ with 5, ♀ with 3 white spots, all of which are somewhat hyaline. Hindwing in the ♂ with a white dot at the cell-end. Hind-margin and cell near the base hyaline, in the ♀ bluish-black. Expanse of wings 30 to 32 mm. Cameroon, Uganda, Rhodesia.

3. Genus: **Amalthocera** *Bsd.* (*Callibaptes* *Jord.*)

Antennae thin, second palpal joint very long. In the forewing veins 4 + 5 on a short stalk. In the hindwing 4 and 5 from the lower cell-angle, 6 + 7 forked.

tiphys. **A. tiphys** *Bsd.* (= *ornata* *Jord.*) is similar to the *Netrocera*-species. Forewing ochraceous, margin broadly greenish-black, at the lower cell-angle strongly indented. Hindwing red, margin broadly black, at the anal angle narrower, with a violet gloss. Abdomen in the centre orange-red with black spots. Expanse 30 mm. Niger, Senegal.

In the following genera all the veins of the forewing rise separately from the cell.

4. Genus: **Toosa** *Wkr.*

Palpi very long. Hindwing at the anal angle cut off.

glaucopiformis. **T. glaucopiformis** *Wkr.* Forewing jet-black with a golden green gloss. Hindwing of a deep blue, at the costal margin violet. Abdomen with an orange-yellow band near the base. South Africa.

5. Genus: **Pompostola** *Hbn.*

Palpi likewise very long. Antenna before the end somewhat thickened. Hindwing of normal shade. Veins 6 + 7 forked, 8 touching the cell in the middle. Type: *hypparchus* *Cr.*

hypparchus. **P. hypparchus** *Cr.* (= *argynnis* *F.*) (1 f). Black. Forewing with 3 large brass-coloured spots. Between them and at the costal margin there are many small bluish-green spots. Hindwing black. Hind-margin and cell almost to the centre of the wing pale yellow. Apex of abdomen carmine. Expanse 30 to 40 mm. Cameroon, Togo, Gabun, Sierra Leone.

semiaurata. **P. semiaurata** *Wkr.* (1 f). Black with an orange, often somewhat reddish marking. On the forewing a fine streak at the base of the costal margin, and a triangular spot below the base of the cell almost extends to vein 2. At the cell-end a band obliquely extends distally to vein 2. Hindwing in the proximal half orange-yellow; below the cell the black ground-colour projects far inwards. — *incisa* *Strd.* On the forewing the basal spot is more square. On the hindwing the black margin projects with 2 rays into the yellow surface. Hind tibiae spotted yellow. Expanse 35 to 44 mm. Cameroon, Togo, Sierra Leone, Congo.

vicaria. **P. vicaria** *Wkr.* (= *pelidne* *Mab.*, *australis* *Fldr.*) (1 f) is smaller than *semiaurata*. Forewing black with 2 large orange-yellow spots. The streak at the costal margin is absent. Some specimens are there intensely irrorated with green. — In *sanguinigutta* *Gaede* the basal spot is hemochrome. Anterior coxae and hind tibiae white-spotted. — Expanse 26 to 36 mm. West Africa.

smaragdina. **P. smaragdina** *Btlr.* (1 g). Black. On the forewing in the cell a narrow spot, close behind the cell a square spot, below the cell as far as the anal angle a long spot. All of them are white with a green gloss. Hindwing with many small similar spots. Expanse 30 to 36 mm. East Africa.

homochroa. **P. (?) homochroa** *Holl.* Wings black with a blue gloss. Distal halves particularly in forewing transparent. At the anal angle of the hindwing an oval hyaline spot. Expanse 30 mm. Darde River. — If we ignore the quite different shape of the antennae, this species having been described from a single specimen might rather be a much flown *Saliunca*, perhaps *solara* *Plötz.*

6. Genus: **Netrocera** (Fldr.) Jord.

Palpi shorter than in the 2 preceding genera, the second segment with long hair. Antennal club stronger than in *Pcmpostola*. Spurs of hind tibiae long. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 rise from the lower, 6 and 7 from the upper angle. Type: *setioides* Fldr.

N. hemichrysa Hmps. (1 g). Forewing golden yellow as far as beyond the centre. The border at the lower cell-angle is angular. Distal area bluish-black, hind-margin a little irrorated with dark. Hindwing golden yellow. The black distal margin is in front broad. Expanse 35 mm. North Rhodesia, Central Africa. *hemichrysa*

N. basalis Jord. (1 g). The black distal margin of the forewing is not sharply defined, in front very much broader than at the hind-margin. Only the 2 first segments of the abdomen are laterally yellow. Angola. *basalis*.

N. diffinis Jord. The black distal margin is straightly cut off. In front very broad, extending into the cell. 3 abdominal segments laterally yellow. Usambara. *diffinis*.

N. setioides Fldr. (1 g). Light golden yellow. Distal margin of forewing uniformly broad black, terminating more or less widely at the hind-margin, indistinctly defined. Hindwing marked correspondingly. — **ugandae** Jord. Margin of forewing more distinctly defined. Abdomen without any yellow scales (what is also the case in Abyssinian specimens). Expanse 26—28 mm. East Africa. *setioides*. *ugandae*.

N. jordani Joicey (1 g). Forewing dark yellow. Cell and submedian fold bluish-black, of which colour are also the costal margin at the apex, the distal margin, and hind-margin. Hindwing of a bright yellow with a bluish-black margin. Expanse 24 mm. Lake Kiwu. *jordani*.

7. Genus: **Arniocera** Hpffr.

Palpi erect. Antenna thickened at the end. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 forked. Type: *auriguttata* Hpffr.

A. sternecki Rgh. (1 h). Forewing black, with an intense green gloss. With 3 or 4 rectilinear red bands with black margins. Behind them 2 rows of sometimes confluent spots. Hindwing orange-yellow or carmine with a black margin. Expanse 28 to 38 mm. East Africa. *sternecki*.

A. lautuscula Karsch (1 h). Black, with a green lustre. The 3 red bands on the forewing are narrow, the distal one incurved at the anal angle. Hindwing orange-yellow with a broad black margin. Abdomen red, legs black. Expanse 28 to 32 mm. East Africa. *lautuscula*.

A. erythropyga Wllgr. (= *negamica* Wkr.) (1 h). Forewing with 3 carmine bands, the last of which is reniformly excurved. Hindwing carmine with a black margin in which there is frequently yet 1 small spot. Expanse 26 to 30 mm. Delagoa Bay, Bechuana Land. *erythropyga*.

A. lugubris sp. n. (1 i) is similar to *lautuscula*. In the forewing the bands have the same shape. Hindwing red with a very broad black marginal band which sometimes covers the whole hindwing. Abdomen red, legs black. Expanse 28 to 32 mm. East Africa. *lugubris*.

A. imperialis Btlr. (1 h). Forewing with 2 bands and 2 marginal spots. Hindwing carmine with a black margin. Head and collar black, abdomen red. Expanse 26 to 32 mm. East Africa. *imperialis*.

A. amoena Jord. is separable by the red head and collar from the very similar *imperialis*. Marking of wings, spots of tibiae, and abdomen above beginning from the second segment pinkish-red. Probably **taborensis** Strd. (1 i) is identical with it. — **virgata** Jord. has the two proximal bands more uniform so that they do not look as if composed of spots. — In **angolana** Jord. the two marginal spots are triangular, the anterior one is farther distally removed. Hindwing more narrowly margined. East Africa. *amoena*. *taborensis*. *virgata*. *angolana*.

A. ericata Btlr. (1 i) is easily discernible from the other species by the more orange-red broad bands and the large subapical spot. Hindwing at the costal margin at the base and near the apex, and a little at the hind-margin red. Expanse 34 mm. East Africa. *ericata*.

A. zambesina Wkr. (1 i). Bluish-black. The 3 bands in the forewing as in *erythropyga*. Easily recognizable by the spot at the costal margin between the first and second band. Hindwing bluish-black. Expanse 28 to 32 mm. South Africa. *zambesina*.

A. poecila Jord. (1 i). Forewing with a bluish-green lustre. Marking yellow with black margins. Subbasal spot in the centre widened. The middle band is often interrupted. An oblong subapical spot and a small one below it. Hindwing bluish-green. Abdomen above, beginning from the third segment, red — **angulifera** Jord. The posterior spot of the strangulated middle band is connected with the posterior marginal spot. East Africa. *poecila*. *angulifera*.

- cyanoxantha*. **A. cyanoxantha** Mab. differs from *poecila* (1 i) in the abdomen above not being red. In the typical form the spots are yellowish. The marginings of the two middle spots are more or less connected. — *elegans*. *Weym.* (2 a) has carmine spots. — *borotzana*. **A. borotzana** Jord. has the shoulder-covers not margined with red. — *septentrionalis*. **A. septentrionalis** Aur. neither has any spot besides at the anal angle. — Hindwing in all the forms bluish-black. Expanse 24 to 32 mm. Cameroon, Rhodesia, East Africa.
- auriguttata*. **A. auriguttata** Hpffr. (= *melanopyga* Wllgr., *chrysostieta* Btlr.) (2 a). Costal margin of forewing with a green lustre, spots golden yellow. Two larger ones of them in the submedian fold with a small one between them. Above the latter, at the costal margin, an obsolete spot, one at the cell-end and above vein 2, as well as a large subapical spot. Hindwing with a blue gloss. The number of spots varies a little. Expanse 25 mm. South Africa.
- elata*. **A. elata** Jord. (2 a) is easily recognizable by the large round basal spot, altogether 4 lustrous coppery spots. Hindwing lustrous blue. In this species veins 7 + 8 of the forewing are exceptionally forked. Expanse 34 to 42 mm. East Africa.
- guttulosa*. **A. guttulosa** Jord. (2 a) is similar to *auriguttata*, but with more and therefore smaller golden yellow spots. Hindwing of the ♂ below the cell with an oblong white spot. Expanse 25 to 28 mm. Abyssinia.
- viridifasciata*. **A. viridifasciata** Aur. (2 a). In the form of the bands it resembles *sternecki*, but they are here metallic green. Hindwing black. Expanse 25 to 30 mm. Gabun.
- chalcopasta*. **A. chalcopasta** Hmps. (2 b). Forewing black, with a metallic blue lustre with 3 golden lustrous bands. Hindwing dark brown, at the hind-margin somewhat blue. Expanse 30 mm. Rhodesia.

8. Genus: **Trichobaptes** Holl.

Separated from the preceding genus by the very strong hair-pencil on the hind-tibiae of the ♂. Antenna far before the apex moderately thickened.

- auristrigata*. **T. auristrigata** Plötz (= *sexstriata* Holl.) (2 b). Black. Forewing with 3 narrow pale yellow transverse lines. Hindwing with a large hyaline spot. Body with yellow and carmine rings. Expanse 24 to 30 mm. Cameroon, Togo, Spanish Guinea, Sierra Leone.

9. Genus: **Dilophura** Hmps.

Antenna before the apex moderately thickened. Abdomen with long anal tufts. Forewing narrow, in the hindwing veins 6 + 7 forked.

- caudata*. **D. caudata** Jord. Wings bluish-black with small white, semi-transparent spots: a double antemedian spot, one at the cell-end, and a postmedian spot. On the hindwing one spot each at the base and at the cell-end. Abdomen with red rings. Mashona Land, Lake Nyasa.

10. Genus: **Melisomimas** Jord.

Palpi and proboscis short. Antennae pectinate. Legs with hair-pencils, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Veins of forewing: veins 4 + 5 from the lower, 6 from the upper angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked. In the hindwing the cell is short, 3 + 4 on a short, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 connected with the cell by a fillet.

- metallica*. **M. metallica** Hmps. (= *grandis* Holl.). Black. Forewing with a slight blue gloss, below the base of the cell white hairs. Hindwing likewise with a blue gloss, a little white below and behind the cell. Expanse 30 to 44 mm. Sierra Leone, Nigeria.

11. Genus: **Byblisia** Wkr.

Antenna before the apex only moderately thickened. Third palpal joint long. Abdomen without anal tufts. In both wings vein 2 rises very near to the base of the cell. None of the veins is forked. In the hindwing vein 8 is separate. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of strong spurs. Type: *latipes* Wkr.

- latipes*. **B. latipes** Wkr. (2 b). Black with narrow hyaline white spots the positions of which is to be seen from the figure. Hindwing at the base and before the apex hyaline. Abdomen reddish yellow, at the base and before the apex bluish-black. In the form from the Niger District the base of the body is not black. Expanse 28 mm. Sierra Leone, Niger.
- ochracea*. **B. ochracea** Jord. resembles *latipes* (2 b). The hyaline spots are larger. Abdomen above yellow except on the three last segments. Middle and hind tibiae yellow. Base of body beneath white. Niger.

B. setipes Plötz (2 b) is also similar to *latipes*. Forewing at the apex white. Otherwise the hyaline spots are the same. Abdomen at the base above often finely margined with white, beneath with white spots, otherwise bluish-black. Expanse 28 to 30 mm. Togo, Sierra Leone, Spanish Guinea, Gabun. — **ventripicta** Strd. only differs by the orange-yellow apex of the abdomen. Cameroon. *setipes.* *ventripicta.*

B. albapennis B.-Bak. Black with hyaline spots, 3 of which are in the submedian fold and 1 behind it. Behind and below the cell 2 spots each, in the cell no spot. Hindwing like that of *latipes*. Abdomen at the base white, apically orange yellow. Expanse 30 mm. Lagos. *albapennis.*

D. Subfamily: **Zygaeninae.**

Anterior tibia always with spur, proboscis present, palpus almost invariably short. Forewing with 2 hindmarginal veins. Some species owing to the hyaline hindwings look like Syntomids, others owing to their variegated colours like Aretiids.

Genus: **Zygaena** F.

This genus containing such a great number of species in the palearctic region is not represented in Africa, since the insects described as „*Zygaena*“ are mostly species of *Epizygaena*.

In the Berlin Museum there is a form of *filipendulae* from Transvaal, but the name of the patria is surely wrong. Nevertheless we have figured the Berlin specimen (2 k) in order to enable its being re-examined.

1. Genus: **Epizygaena** Jord.

Separated from the preceding genus only by exhibiting but one pair of spurs on the hind tibiae. Type: *kaschmirensis* Koll.

E. procrioides Btlr. Body black, patagiae with yellow base, abdomen beneath orange-yellow. All the wings blackish-brown, hyaline. — In **xanthosoma** Jord. (2 b) the body is also above orange, only the anal end is black. Expanse 24 to 39 mm. Abyssinia, East Africa. *procrioides.* *xanthosoma.*

E. abessynica Koch (2 c) is probably only a much flown specimen of *xanthosoma* and to be cancelled owing to its being inaccurately described. Otherwise this name would have the priority. *abessynica.*

E. holoxanthina Mab. (2 b). Body as in *xanthosoma*. Forewing at the base across the whole surface, hindwing only at the costal margin hued with orange-yellow. The brown ground-colour is somewhat lighter than in *xanthosoma*. Expanse 24 to 34 mm. Abyssinia. *holoxanthina.*

E. ochreipennis Btlr. (= *tricolorata* Ww.) (2 c). Thorax black, abdomen pink. Forewing orange-yellow. The distal half at the costal margin, and the distal margin are narrowly black. Hindwing pink, at the apex more broadly margined with black. Expanse 30 to 34 mm. Transvaal, Delagoa Bay. — **nigromarginata** B.-Bak. Abdomen black, hindmarginal fold of hindwing hyaline. West Africa. *ochreipennis.* *nigromarginata.*

E. ochroptera Fldr. (2 c). Thorax and abdomen black. All the wings are orange, margined with black, on the forewing also the costal margin in the distal half. Expanse 28 to 32 mm. Transvaal. *ochroptera.*

E. myodes Drc. (2 c) resembles more the Asiatic forms. Thorax and abdomen black. Forewing black with very large orange spots. The two basal spots and the median spots are confluent, besides there is 1 subapical and subterminal large spot. Hindwing orange, at the apex somewhat more broadly margined with black. Expanse 30 to 34 mm. Transvaal, Natal. *myodes.*

E. microsticha Jord. is similar to a small *myodes* (2 c) in which the 6 spots of the forewing are isolated. Besides the tibiae are beneath yellow. Expanse 18 mm. Cape Colony. *microsticha.*

2. Genus: **Neurosyploca** Wllgr.

Palpi short, densely haired. Antennae as in *Zygaena*. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of short spurs. The two hindmarginal veins of the forewing are united as far as the middle, otherwise the veins are the same as in *Zygaena*. Type: *wallengreni* Kirby.

N. concinna Dahlm. (= *pulchella* Guér.) (2 c). Thorax and abdomen black, the latter with a broad red ring. Forewing blackish-brown, with a long yellow basal streak and 2 pair of small yellow spots. Hindwing with a large hyaline spot, otherwise red with a narrow black margin. Another form of it has the red colour replaced by yellow. Expanse 24 to 26 mm. Transvaal, Cape Colony. *concinna.*

- wallengreni*. **N. wallengreni** Ky. (= *concinna* Willgr.) (2 c) is very similar to the preceding, much larger. Well discernible by the great diminution of the hyaline parts on the hindwing, whereby it resembles the red *caffra* and *affinis*. Expanse 28 mm. Transvaal, Natal.
- hottentota*. **N. hottentota** H.-Schäff. (2 c). Forewing with 4 very small blackish-red spots, the 2 distal ones sometimes whitish. Hindwing at the base not hyaline, the black margin projects inwards in the hindmarginal fold. Expanse 22 mm. Natal. Easily recognized by the small spots.
- affinis*. **N. affinis** Jord. (2 d). The 4 spots on the forewing are larger, mostly edged with white, and besides there is 1 round basal spot. Hindwing somewhat hyaline at the base. Legs and abdomen beneath yellowish white. Expanse 24 to 30 mm. South Africa.
- caffra*. **N. caffra** L. (2 c). Similar to *affinis*. The basal spot on the forewing is extended into a fine streak. At the base of the hindwing mostly also the hind-margin is hyaline. Abdomen beneath blackish. Expanse 24 to 36 mm. South Africa.
- meterythra*. **N. meterythra** Hmps. (2 d). On the forewing the 5 red spots are very small. Hindwing orange-red, distal margin narrowly black, hind-margin dark. Abdomen beneath orange-yellow. Expanse 28 mm. Natal.
- pagana*. **N. pagana** Ky. (= *caffra* Cr.) (2 d). Forewing with 5 red spots, somewhat larger than in *caffra*. Hindwing at the base not hyaline. Easily recognized by the very broad black margin of the hindwing. South Africa.
- lateralis*. **N. lateralis** Jord. Forewing with a violet gloss, with 5 yellow spots, of which the one at the base is the largest. Hindwing red, hyaline, distal margin narrowly black. Abdomen black, on the sides with confluent red spots. Expanse 26 mm. Natal.
- agria*. **N. agria** Dist. (= *muraena* Drc.) (2 d). Similar to *lateralis*. At the base before the large spot another yellow streak at the costal margin. Hindwing not hyaline, distal margin at the apex broader black. Abdomen above and laterally quite red. Expanse 22 mm. Natal, Transvaal.
- conjuncta*. **N. conjuncta** Hmps. Forewing black with large yellow spots. A basal spot separated from the middle spot by a curved bluish-black line. The middle spot is conically prolonged to the anal angle and connected with a spot at the cross-vein, the latter spot again connected with a subterminal one. Abdomen black, on the second segment spotted yellow. Hindwing pinkish-red with a black dot at the upper cell-angle. Margin narrowly black. Expanse 30 mm. South Africa.

3. Genus: **Orna** Ky. (*Euctenia* Fldr.).

Neuration as in *Zygaena*. Antennae of ♂ pectinate. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Type: *zygaenoides* Fldr.

- contraria*. **O. contraria** Wkr. (2 d). Black. Forewing with yellowish-white spots. A triangular basal spot, two oblique spots often confluent, and 2 marginal spots, the lower of which is small. Hindwing red, at the apex broadly black and at the distal margin, but not at the hind-margin. Expanse 24 to 28 mm. Natal.
- zygaenoides*. **O. zygaenoides** Fldr. (2 d) resembles *contraria*. The median spots are smaller, fused. Hindwing also at the hind-margin black. Collar and a ring on the abdomen red. Expanse 22 to 28 mm. Natal.
- Probably identical with one of the two preceding species is:
- pectinicornis*. **O. pectinicornis** Schauf. Forewing likewise similar. Hindwing with an undulate black margin. Abdomen above red, beneath pale. Expanse 22 mm. Natal.
- subdiaphana*. **O. subdiaphana** Fldr. (2 d). Proximal area of forewing hyaline with 2 blackish-brown spots, distal area blackish-brown, diaphanous with 2 hyaline spots. Hindwing whitish hyaline with a black margin. Expanse 32 mm. Cape Colony.
- postrosea*. **O. postrosea** Hmps. Forewing in the centre thinly scaled, proximad dingy white, distally brownish. A triangular brown spot from the base to the distal area, its apex below the cell. Below the submedian fold a large black streak. At the base of the cell orange. Hindwing pinkish-red, costal margin white, distal margin black. Expanse 28 to 30 mm. Cape Colony.
- hyalina*. **O. hyalina** Hmps. Forewing thinly scaled, pale brown, costal margin blackish-brown. Faded white spots below the cell at the base and on the centre. Hindwing brownish white. Abdomen yellowish-brown. Expanse 28 mm. Natal.
- nebulosa*. **O. nebulosa** Guér. (2 c). Very hyaline. Forewing pale brown, hindwing almost white. Thorax brown, abdomen yellowish-white. Expanse 22 to 28 mm. Natal.

4. Genus: **Zutulba** Ky.

Antenna with a club at the end, abdomen somewhat slimmer than in the genus *Zygaena*. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked. In the hindwing all the veins are separate, 8 connected with the cell by a fillet. Type: *zelleri* Wallgr.

Z. namaqua Bsd. (= *ampla* Wkr.) (2 e). Forewing black with yellowish-white spots. A large subbasal *namaqua* spot and a small one before it, a pair of spots on the centre of the wing and another pair behind them. Hindwing orange with a black margin. A specimen was figured, in which at vein 2 the margin projects but very little proximad. There occur, however, also specimens in which the whole apex is so much darkened that the wing entirely resembles a yellow *zelleri*. Expanse 32 to 36 mm. Transvaal.

Z. zelleri Wallgr. (= *octo* Mab.) (2 e) is probably only a form of *namaqua*. Forewing as in *ampla*, *zelleri*. but the spots are mostly smaller. Hindwing red. Distal margin, cross-vein, and apex broadly black. On the abdomen with more intense red-rings than *ampla*. Expanse 28 to 34 mm. Transvaal.

Z. ocellaris Fldr. (2 e). On the forewing the white spots are centred red. Hindwing yellow. The *ocellaris*. black distal margin at vein 2 extends to the cross-vein. Apex broad black. Abdomen with fine pale yellow rings. Expanse 32 mm. South Africa.

The following genera have pectinate antennae and, owing to their hyaline spots, frequently look like *Syntomidae*.

5. Genus: **Saliunca** Wkr.

Proboscis moderately long. Palpi short and pointed. Hind tibiae with very short terminal spurs. Body long. Antennae bipectinate, in the ♂ long. Veins of forewing all separate, veins 9 and 10 from the upper cell-angle. In the hindwing all the veins are separate. Vein 7 extending into the apex, 8 connected with the cross-vein by a fillet, whereby an angle is produced at vein 7. Type: *styx* F.

S. styx F. (= *thoracica* Wkr.) (2 f). Thorax golden brown. Wings lustrous dark blue. Hindwing *styx*. in the cell and below it hyaline. Expanse 24 to 28 mm. Cameroon, Togo, Sierra Leone.

S. ventralis Jord. (2 f). Like *styx*, but abdomen beneath white, except at the end. Uganda. *ventralis*.

S. rufidorsis Plötz. Head and thorax red-brown. Abdomen and forewing blackish-green. Hindwing *rufidorsis*. violettish-black. Antennae black. Expanse 24 mm. West Africa.

S. cyanea Hmps. Thorax above and abdomen beneath golden yellow. Wings black with a blue lustre. *cyanea*. Hindwing at the base hyaline. Expanse 30 mm. Uganda.

S. vidua Rbl. Tegulae, thorax, and base of abdomen golden brown. Forewing blackish-brown. Hindwing *vidua*. black with hyaline base. Expanse 24 mm. East Africa.

S. aurifrons Wkr. (= *aitcha* Mab.) (2 f). Antenna at the base, head and tegulae golden yellow; *aurifrons*. abdomen beneath white, except at the apex. Wings with a dark blue lustre. Forewing with a faded subapical golden spot. Hindwing somewhat hyaline below the cell. — **ugandana** Jord. lacks the golden spot of the forewing. *ugandana*. Perhaps identical with the following species. Expanse 26 to 32 mm. Togo, Sierra Leone, Uganda.

S. flavifrons Plötz (2 f). Palpi, head, and tegulae golden yellow, also the bases of the wings and the *flavifrons*. anterior coxae. Abdomen beneath white, except the end, above and forewing with a bluish-green lustre. Hindwing violettish-blue, below the cell hyaline. Expanse 28 to 32 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

S. fulviceps Hmps. Head and tegulae golden yellow. Thorax brown, abdomen beneath white. Wings *fulviceps*. blackish-brown, with a violettish-blue gloss. Hindwing with a hyaline basal area. Expanse 30 mm. East Africa.

S. cyanothorax Hmps. Tegulae, patagia, and abdomen beneath golden yellow. Rest of body and *cyanothorax*. wings lustrous blue. Hindwing at the base hyaline. Expanse 26 mm. Uganda.

S. solora Plötz (2 f). Tegulae golden brown. Body and antennae black. Wings lustrous blue; hindwing *solora*. somewhat violet, in and below the cell hyaline. Expanse 32 to 40 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

S. saphirina Hmps. Only base of tegulae golden yellow. Head, thorax, and abdomen lustrous blue *saphirina*. like the wings. Hindwing with a hyaline spot in the lower part of the cell and below it as far as vein 4. Expanse 34 mm. Uganda.

S. meruana Aur. (2 g). Black with a green reflection. Thorax and chest with lustrous fiery or coppery *meruana*. scales. Forewing green; hindwing lustrous bluish-green; at and below the cell hyaline. Expanse 24 to 36 mm. Kilima-Ndjaru.

- chalconota*. **S. chalconota** *Hmps.* Head, thorax, and abdomen lustrous blue. Metathorax and chest with coppery spots. Wings lustrous blue, at the cell-end and behind it violet. Hindwing below the cell as far as vein 2 hyaline and there thinly scaled blackish. Expanse 36 mm. Uganda. Perhaps identical with *meruana*.
- homochroa*. **S. homochroa** *Holl.* Very similar. Forewing bluish-green, hindwing bluish-black. Somaliland, Uganda.
- metacyanea*. **S. metacyanea** *Hmps.* Thorax golden brown. Head and abdomen lustrous blue. Forewing dark ferruginous brown. Hindwing black, lustrous blue, at and below the cell as far as vein 4 hyaline. Expanse 38 mm. East Africa.
- aenescens*. **S. aenescens** *Hmps.* Head and thorax golden brown, abdomen with a bronze-brown (♂) or blue gloss (♀). Wings bronze-brown. Hindwing at and below the cell thinly scaled, no hyaline area. Expanse 28 to 30 mm. Uganda, East Africa.
- mimetica*. **S. mimetica** *Jord.* (= *nkolentangensis Strd.*) (2 g). Similar to *Netr. setioides* (1 g); head, thorax, and forewing ochreous-brown. Forewing at the distal margin broadly black. Abdomen and hindwing black. The latter with a small hyaline area below the cell. Expanse 32 mm. Niger, Congo, Spanish Guinea.
- kamilila*. **S. kamilila** *B.-Bak.* Head and tegulae orange. Thorax and abdomen bronze-green. Forewing yellowish brown. Costal margin darker, reddish brown, with a broad curved reddish-brown band from the cell-end to the distal margin at veins 2 to 4. Hindwing violettish-grey, somewhat hyaline at and below the cell. Expanse 28 mm. Nandi Land.
- egeria*. **S. egeria** *B.-Bak.* Black, only patagia nut-brown. Forewing nut-brown. In the submedian fold and at the distal margin darker. A long, dark triangular spot between veins 5 and 8, rapidly tapering towards the cell. Hindwing sooty brown. Expanse 28 mm. Sesse Island.
- ignicincta*. **S. ignicincta** *Joan.* Tegulae, patagia, and abdomen above beginning from the 2nd segment fiery red. Forewing lustrous blue. Hindwing brownish-violet. Below the cell hyaline. Expanse 31 mm. Eritrea.
- rubriventris*. **S. rubriventris** *Holl.* Head black, thorax lustrous blue. Abdomen beginning from the 2nd segment above and beneath fiery red, with a fine black lateral line. Forewing with a slight blue gloss. Hindwing below the cell hyaline. Expanse 31 mm. Congo.

6. Genus: **Astyloneura** *Gaede*.

Distinguished from *Saliunca* only in the hindwing. Vein 8 forms the costal margin of the cell, and the cross-vein is straight between the veins 6 and 8, not flawed. The ♂♂ of this genus exhibit white spots on the forewing on the cross-vein and above vein 2, whilst in the ♀♀ they are more or less absent. Type: *trefurthi* *Gaede*.

- trefurthi*. **A. trefurthi** *Gaede* (= *cyanopsis Hmps.*) (2 g). ♂ wings blackish-brown. Forewing lustrous green. A thick white stripe below the cell, a circular spot on the cross-vein, and 6 submarginal spots. On the hindwing a round spot on the cross-vein. At the base distantly white. Abdomen with white lateral and sublateral spots. ♀ forewing lustrous bluish-green, with a white discoidal spot. Hindwing bluish-green. Below the cell from near the base to near the distal margin hyaline. Otherwise nothing white. Expanse 38 to 40 mm. East Africa, Rhodesia.
- meridionalis*. **A. meridionalis** *Hmps.* (2 h). ♂ frons and patagia with white spots. Abdomen with white dorsal spots and 2 rows of lateral spots. Wings black, with a bluish-green gloss. Forewing in the submedian fold as far as the centre white. A round discoidal spot and one above vein 2. Hindwing with a short band below the cell and an elliptic discoidal spot. ♀ on forewing with a white discal spot, on hindwing only with obsolete band, body not white. Expanse 30 to 38 mm. Central and East Africa.
- difformis*. **A. difformis** *Jord.* (2 h). Body lustrous bluish-green. On the patagia and the sides of the abdomen dingy white. Forewing bronze-green. A feeble basal streak, a spot at the cell-end and one above vein 2 are dingy-white. Hindwing bluish black with a hyaline spot at the hind-margin and behind the cell. A white spot at the cell-end. The ♀ lacks the white spots on the body and wings. East Africa. Expanse 24 to 28 mm.
- cupreitincta*. **A. cupreitincta** *Hmps.* (2 h) may be a form of *difformis*. Forewing blackish-brown. At the cell-end lustrous coppery, behind it bluish-green. The white spots of the wings are faded. Hindwing not hyaline. ♀ without white spots. Expanse 28 to 40 mm. East Africa.
- esmeralda*. **A. esmeralda** *Hmps.* (2 h). Both sexes are the same. The whole body with a bluish-green lustre. Abdomen with sublateral white spots. Forewing lustrous bluish-green, with a round white discoidal spot and mostly with a spot above vein 2. Hindwing bluish-green with a faded discoidal spot. Below the cell hyaline streaks. Expanse 40 mm. Nigeria, Uganda. Specimens from Cameroon (2 i) often are not hyaline on the hindwing.
- glennia*. **A. glennia** *Jord.* Body dark bluish-green, laterally (♂) with a series of white spots. Forewing bluish-green with a white spot at the cell-end (in the ♀ small). Hindwing dark bluish-green with a white spot (♂). Beneath blue, the white spots larger. Mashona Land.

A. biplagiata B.-Bak. Abdomen and wings bronze-green, particularly a broad stripe below the cell of *biplagiata*, the forewing. At the cell-end a large white spot and a small oval one below it. Hindwing with a white cell-end, at the base below the cell hyaline. Expanse 34 mm. Nandi Land.

A. assimilis Jord. (2 i). Body bluish-green, likewise without white spots. Forewing bronze-green *assimilis*, with a white spot at the cell-end and in the ♂ above vein 2. Hindwing bluish-green, beneath bronze-green. Nyassa Land.

A. nitens Jord. may be merely a form of *assimilis*. Body and wings a little more bluish. The spot *nitens*, at the cell-end is small. Wings beneath blue, only the costal margin of the forewing green. East Africa.

A. ostia Drc. Wings lustrous bluish-black. On the forewing a round white spot at the cell-end and *ostia*, on the hindwing one on the centre of the costal margin in the ♂. Body bluish-black. On the thorax 2 white dots. Expanse 28 to 32 mm. East Africa.

A. chlorotica Hmps. Head, thorax, abdomen above and beneath blackish-brown, with a green gloss. *chlorotica*. Proboscis yellowish-brown. Wings blackish-brown, with a green gloss. A round discoidal spot on the forewing and an elliptical one below it white (♂). Hindwing below the cell hyaline almost to the distal margin. Expanse 26 to 28 mm. Congo.

7. Genus: **Malamblia** Jord.

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs longer than in *Saliunca*. Antennae shorter pectinate. In the forewing veins 10 and 11 rising more towards the base, but vein 2 more remote from the base. In the hindwing vein 6 close at 7, between 5 and 6 the cross-vein is angular. Otherwise the same as in *Saliunca*. Type: *durbanica* Jord.

M. durbanica Jord. (2 i). Forewing and body bluish-black without a gloss. Hindwing, and both wings *durbanica*, beneath blackish-brown. Expanse 16 mm. South Africa, Fernando Po.

M. flavipalpis Hmps. (2 k). Wings uniformly brown with a slight blue reflection. Head, thorax, and *flavipalpis*, abdomen brown. End of abdomen beneath and palpi yellow, third palpal joint black. Expanse 18 mm. Rhodesia

8. Genus: **Tascia** Wkr.

Antennae of ♂ long-combed, palpi short, porrect. In the forewing all the veins are separate. In the hindwing vein 7 is absent. Vein 8 is connected with the cell by a short fillet. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Genital armature of ♂ large. Type: *finalis* Wkr.

T. finalis Wkr. (= *chrysotelus* Wkr., *virescens* Btlr. ♀) (2 i). Antennae lustrous green. Body and *finalis*, wings greenish black. On the forewing hyaline spots in the cell-end, above vein 2 and mostly also below it. Hindwing at the lower margin of the cell and at the hind-margin hyaline. Apex of ♀ abdomen red. Specimens from Delagoa Bay are mostly smaller than from Transvaal. Expanse 22 to 30 mm.

T. instructa Wkr. (= *erythropyga* Mab.) (2 i). Antennae, head, and thorax black, abdomen hemo- *instructa*, chrome. Forewing greenish black, with semi-hyaline spots, a small one at the cell-end, a large one below it. Hindwing before and behind vein 2 somewhat hyaline. Expanse 26 to 28 mm. Sierra Leone.

9. Genus: **Syringura** Holl.

Antennae of ♂ long-combed, of ♀ very short; hind tibiae with 1 pair of short spurs. In the forewing all the veins are separate. In the hindwing likewise separate. Vein 8 connected with the cell by a short cross-vein. In the ♂ the genital armature is tubiform, whereby it is separated from *Saliunca* and similar to *Tascia*.

S. triplex Plötz (= *uranopetes* Holl., *triguttata* Aur.) (2 h). Antenna black, before the apex lustrous *triplex*, green. Forewing greenish black. A white spot at the cell-end, one at vein 2, and a lustrous blue one behind the cell, sometimes absent. Hindwing at the base and hind-margin hyaline, otherwise black with a slight blue gloss. Beneath forewing lustrous blue, hindwing with a greenish spot at the cross-vein. Abdomen in the centre beneath white. In the ♀ the anal end is reddish, thickened and extended into a point. Expanse 32 to 34 mm. Togo, Sierra Leone.

T. pulchra Btlr. (2 i). Greenish black. Forewing with 4 hyaline spots. Hindwing with 2 short spots *pulchra*, at the base, above and behind it with a blue gloss. Expanse 30 mm. East Africa.

10. Genus: **Tasema** Wkr.

Palpi short, body delicate, antennae of ♂ long-combed. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Abdomen of ♂ with a tail of hair. Veins of forewing all separate. Vein 6 of hindwing absent. Type: *bipars* Wkr. from India. Cf. Vol. X, p. 47.

- nox.* **T. nox** *Holl.* Black. Wings with a slight green gloss. Antennae finely irrorated with white. Expanse 20 mm. Cameroon.
- fulvithorax.* **T. fulvithorax** *Hmps.* Wings uniformly blackish-brown, somewhat hyaline. Antennae black, with a leaden gloss. Abdomen above yellowish-brown, beneath blackish-brown. Thorax yellowish-brown. Expanse 16 to 20 mm. East Africa. — As the species is compared to *titaea* *Drc.* which is a *Heterogynida*, probably also *fulvithorax* belongs to it. Cf. p. 40.

11. Genus: **Homophylotis** *Turner.*

Small, with broad wings. Palpi long. Antennae of ♂ long-combed. In the hindwing vein 6 is absent. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Distributed in the Indo-Australian Region. Type: *thyridota* *Turner.* Cf. Vol. X, p. 46.

- leptis.* **H. leptis** *Jord.* Body above blue, beneath brown. Antenna before the apex white. Palpi and frons yellow. Wings very narrow, violettish-brown. Hindwing with a broad hyaline stripe below the cell almost to the distal margin. Expanse 16 mm. Angola.
- catori.* **H. catori** *Jord.* (2 k). Forewing and body above blackish-green. Hindwing with a very broad hyaline spot from the base almost to the distal margin and from the centre of the cell to the hind-margin. The greenish black marginal band is broadest at the anal angle. A spot before the apex of the antenna, frons, palpi, abdomen beneath except at the beginning and end, yellow. Expanse 16 mm. Sierra Leone.

12. Genus: **Metanycles** *Btlr.*

Antennae of ♂ pectinate, of ♀ dentate. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the forewing all the veins are separate. In the hindwing vein 6 is absent, veins 3 + 4 are forked. Type: *contracta* *Wkr.*

- contracta.* **M. contracta** *Wkr.* Forewing black, with a blue gloss. Hindwing greyish-black, somewhat hyaline. Abdomen blackish-blue, apex yellowish. Sierra Leone.
- flavibasis.* **M. flavibasis** *Hmps.* (2 k). Forewing black, with a bluish-green gloss. At the base orange-yellow, as far as the centre of the costal margin. Hindwing hyaline brown, at the base of the costal margin yellowish. Abdomen orange, at the beginning and end black. Expanse 15 to 17 mm. Central Africa.

13. Genus: **Chalconyces** *Jord.*

Similar to *Metanycles*. Antenna dentate, at the apex pectinate, palpi small. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Neuration similar to *Metanycles*. In the forewing veins 10 and 11 rise nearer at the base. In the hindwing veins 5 and 6 are absent. Type: *vetulina* *Jord.*

- vetulina.* **Ch. vetulina** *Jord.* (2 k). Body above and forewing with a bluish-grey gloss. Hindwing violettish-blue with a transparent streak below the cell almost across its whole length. Expanse 18 to 20 mm. Uganda.
- chloauges.* **Ch. chloauges** *Holl.* Frons bronze-coloured, rest of body lustrous green. Forewing blackish-brown with lustrous green spots: a strigiform spot at the costal margin, 2 round ones before the apex, and an oblong one below the cell. Hindwing hyaline, costal and distal margins broad black, except at vein 2, where it is narrow. Margin at vein 3 a little concave. Expanse 24 mm. West Africa.
- anhyalea.* **Ch. anhyalea** *Hmps.* Blackish-brown, abdomen with a slight blue gloss. Antenna at the apex white. Forewing lustrous lead-coloured grey. Expanse 18 mm. Cameroon.
- albipalpis.* **Ch. albipalpis** *Hmps.* In the hindwing veins 3 + 5 forked. Blackish-brown; palpus white, at the apex yellow. Abdomen beneath dingy white. Forewing with a lead-coloured gloss. Hindwing blackish-brown, below the cell and vein 3 hyaline. Expanse 18 mm. Ivory Coast.
- chalybeia.* **Ch. (?) chalybeia** *Rbl.* Palpi, head and tegulae yolk-coloured. The long antenna at the base yolk-coloured, otherwise steel-blue. Hind tibiae without spurs. Thorax steel-blue. Abdomen light brown, above violet. Forewing lustrous blue, at the margin violet, apex brownish. Hindwing violettish-blue, below the cell at the base hyaline. Expanse 31 mm. Central Africa.

14. Genus: **Saliuncella** *Jord.*

Antennae pectinate. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 and veins 9 + 10 are forked. In the hindwing all the veins are separate, vein 8 is connected with the cell by a fillet.

- marshalli.* **S. marshalli** *Jord.* Bluish-black. Thorax and costal margin of forewing greenish. Hindwing in the centre scantily scaled. Expanse 17 mm. Natal.

15. Genus: **Stenoprocris** *Hmps.*

Antennae pectinate. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of short spurs. Palpi and proboscis small. Forewing narrow and long. Veins 9 + 10 forked. Hindwing narrow, veins 7 + 8 anastomosing.

St. malgassica *Hmps.* Blackish-brown. Thorax with an orange band behind the head. Expanse *malgassica*. 18 mm. Tananarivo.

16. Genus: **Pollaninus** *Wkr.*

Antenna of ♂ pectinate, in the ♀ shortly dentate, palpi short. Hind tibiae with small spurs. In the forewing all the veins are separate. In the hindwing vein 8 in the middle fused with the cell, veins 3 + 4 forked.

P. obscurissimus *Holl.* is very similar to *P. cyanota* *Meyr.* from Sydney (Vol. X, pl. 1 h), antenna below white-spotted. Palpi, tibiae, and abdomen beneath yellowish. The rest and the wings smoke-brown. In the ♀ the abdomen beneath is less white. (The genus *Pollaninus* is otherwise placed to the *Chalcosiinae* which do not occur in Africa.) Probably identical with *Hom. cator* *Jord.* (2 i). *obscurissimus.*

The two following genera are remarkable by their marking and the shape of their wings, but in spite of the Arctiid-like exterior they are *Zygaenidae*.

17. Genus: **Caffricola** *Hmps.*

Proboscis stunted. Palpi short, antennae of ♂ long-combed. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Wings short and broad. In the forewing all the veins are separate. In the hindwing vein 8 is separated from the cell, all the veins being separate.

C. cloeckneria *Stoll* (2 k). Forewing in the anterior half black, the posterior half and the hindwing red. Forewing with 4 yellowish-white spots. Fringes black or reddish-yellow. In the former the interior spot of the forewing is mostly round, in the other form elongate. Expanse 20 to 26 mm. South Africa. *cloeckneria.*

18. Genus: **Arctozygaena** *gen. nov.*

Separated from the preceding genus by the dentate antennae of the ♂. Hind tibiae somewhat more slender, but also with 2 pair of spurs.

A. quinquemaculata *sp. n.* (2 k). Palpi, tegulae, and apices of patagia orange-red. Head and thorax dark brown. Forewing brown. Spots yellowish white, similarly arranged as in *cloeckneria*. The second costal-marginal spot is parted, the spot at the distal margin elongate. Hindwing and abdomen orange-red. Expanse 26 mm. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum from Port Elizabeth (South Africa). *quinquemaculata.*

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the Ethiopian Zygaenidae.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

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| virescens Tasc. <i>Bthr. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)</i> 12, p. 357. | |
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3. Family: *Heterogynidae*.

In Vol. 2 (p. 349) we stated this family based upon very few dispersed species to be a branch of the *Zygaenid* family, which by a certain stunted growth of its shape and of the mobility of the ♀ almost approximates the *Psychidae*. HAMPSON, in his pedigree *), denotes this family to be a direct sprout of the *Zygaenidae*, from which the *Psychidae* with which the branch terminates have developed. We have therefore ranged the only European *Heterogynida* there directly before the *Psychidae*.

In the meantime HAMPSON's new system has been published **) in which HAMPSON supplies a key for ascertaining his lepidopteral families, but no commentary for their arrangement. There he gives the family the new name of „*Epicnopterygidae*“ and ranges them with the subsequent *Arbelidae* between the *Psychidae* and the *Cossidae* (resp. *Hypoptidae*). From the *Zygaenidae* the group is far separated in this succession, whereas the *Psychidae* follow directly upon the *Uraniidae*. We cannot find that this arrangement corresponds better to the feeling of natural relationship than ours in Vol. 2, which is frequently applied for conventional reasons.

In our statements on the *Heterogynidae* on p. 349 of Vol. 2 we mentioned that particularly the larvae differ from those of the *Psychidae* in living freely, without sacs, on the food-plant. Thereby they are easily separable from the *Psychidae*, although at another place we spoke up for the opinion that the *Psychidae* themselves do not represent a homogeneous group, but a number of phylogenetically independent lepidopteral families which, by their living in sacs, exhibit many common marks.

The habits of the *Heterogynidae* entirely make the impression of those of *Psychidae*. They fly rather slowly and dreamily on bushy, sunny slopes of mountains, fluttering to and fro in a similar way as the species of *Sterrhopteryx* on alpine meadows. Their flight has nothing at all to do with that of homogeneous *Zygaenidae*, as for instance the (whizzing) flight of *Pollanisus* and *Procris*. In Spain, in the Pyrenees (Ordesa-Valley), I found the species not in masses but nevertheless daily in some specimens flying about 2 to 3 m above the ground; the flight is unsteady, but slow and searching. The species seems not to be pursued by birds, but I saw several times Asilids hunting after them; this may be the reason why the *Heterogynis* did not fly lower down at that place. The ♂♂ frequently settled down on the ends of the twigs of rather high-growing boxtree-bushes.

The African species is apparently very similar to our European *H. penella*, excepting its smaller size.

Heterogynidae.

The family is hardly separable from the *Zygaenidae* by the parts of the mouth, since among the exotic *Zygaenidae* there are likewise many genera in which the palpi and proboscis are absent. The only mark of distinction may be the direction of the veins. In the forewing vein 2 extends into the inner angle, and both the hindmarginal veins are curved towards the hind-margin. The ♀ are without wings, like caterpillars, but of course unknown in the exotics. In Africa but one genus and one certain species.

1. Genus: **Janseola** Hopp.

Head porrect, legs slender, tibiae with terminal spurs. Antennae shorter, with thicker and denser pectinations than in *Heterogynis Rmb.* The wings are narrower. Veins of forewing all present, separate. Vein 6 more remote from 6. In the hindwing all the veins are separate. Vein 7 forms the anterior margin of the cell. Vein 8 rising from the centre of the cell.

*) Catal. Lep. Phal. I, p. 15.

**) Novitat. Zoolog. 25, p. 383.

- titaea*. **P. titaea** *Drc.* (2 k). Antennae, head, thorax, abdomen beneath black. Abdomen above, except the end, brownish yellow. Wings blackish hyaline, marginal line black. Expanse 16 mm. Transvaal.
- fulvithorax*. **P. fulvithorax** *Hmps.* Comp. p. 34.

List of original descriptions of the forms of the Ethiopian Heterogynidae.

titaea Jans. *Drc.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 20 1907, p. 506. | **fulvithorax** Jans. *Hmps.* Nov. Zool. 26, p. 274.

3. Family: **Syntomidae.**

Referring to the general topics in Vol. II (p. 37), Vol. VI (p. 33 to 37), and Vol. X (p. 61 and 62), we have merely to add with regard to the *Syntomidae* what relates to African conditions in particular. In the Ethiopian Region we find beside the two groups mentioned before, viz. the copyists of quite certain Hymenoptera on the one hand and those copying only the general image of an Aculeate without a definite model on the other hand, a third division of *Syntomidae* showing nocturnal habits. As mimetic disguise would be a nonsense in nightflyers, this group lacks the mimicry being otherwise almost generally found in the *Syntomidae*. These are particularly the genera *Metarctia* and *Balucra*, and on looking at the plates 6 and 7 we notice at once that they also differ in other respect from the other genera of the family. The *Metarctia* are found to form already the transition to the following Arctiid Family, and particularly owing to the pinnate antennae of the ♂♂ it seems to be questionable whether these nocturnal insects would not be appended to that family, in spite of certain differences in the neurulation, of the frequently stunted hindwings etc.

In the Ethiopian Region the *Syntomidae* are distributed in such a way that the greatest number of species are met with in the Sudan, particularly in its eastern parts. Certain genera strongly recalling the palearctic *Naclia* are represented in particularly great numbers in the Island of Madagascar. The intensely metallic lustrous *Euchromia* are almost equably distributed over the hottest parts of Africa in the east and west, only 1 species reaching to Cape Colony. The other genera, such as *Ceryx* and *Syntomis* which often greatly resemble their Indian colleagues, are distributed over the whole district; only in Southern Arabia and in the Cape Verde Islands I was unable to discover a single *Syntomida*, although I was collecting there during all seasons.

1. Genus: **Psichotoë** Bsd.

This genus is at once recognisable by the absence of the proboscis and abdomen widening posteriorly. Beside an African species also an Indian belongs hereto, though they differ somewhat in the veins, as has already been referred to in Vol. X, p. 63. As to the habits we refer to the same place.

Ps. gnatula Bsd. (= *naclioides* Fldr.) (3 a). Shape and size like that of the Indian *duvauceli* (Vol. X, *gnatula*, pl. 10 a), but the abdomen is yellow-haired, the forewing spotted, and the hindwing yellow narrowly bordered with black. South Africa from Cape Colony to Natal.

2. Genus: **Eutomis** Hbn.

The only species of this genus, in contrast with the preceding, is of a stout and squat structure. It has a well developed proboscis; the body is haired somewhat like a fleece; the abdomen is without any real belts, but the segments are posteriorly narrowly bordered with whitish.

E. minceus Stoll (3 a). The wings are quite similarly spotted and coloured as in *Syntomis phegea*, *minceus*, but on the broad shoulders there are white guttiform spots, and similar ones on the sides of the thorax; the abdomen shows a metallic green gloss. Cape Colony.

3. Genus: **Ceryx** Wallgr.

As to the habits of the genus and its range cf. Vol. II p. 41 and Vol. X p. 63. — Twelve species partly looking like small *Syntomis*, partly with very much reduced hindwings, are known from the African district. Besides particularly many species have been found in New Guinea.

- anthraciformis.* **C. anthraciformis** Wallgr. (= *fuseicornis* Wallgr., *pygmula* Oberth.) (3 a). The blackish-brown forewing exhibits 6 hyaline spots edged with dark yellow, at the cell-end, below the cell, and 4 alternately large ones in the distal area; in the hindwing 2 large hyaline spots are confluent in such a way that only a small margin, being broader at the apex, remains dark. Dorsum of abdomen with 3 rows of yellow spots. South Africa.
- naeliodes.* **C. naeliodes** Hmps. (3 a). The hindwing is extraordinarily stunted, though not quite so much as in HAMPSON's figure where it has almost disappeared. Forewing blackish-brown, easily recognized by the orange spotting; above the hind-margin of the forewing there is a long longitudinal bar. Mashona Land.
- resecta.* **C. resecta** H.-Schäff. (3 a) is much larger than the preceding. The description was made from a very much worn specimen. Black with a greenish reflection and yellow borders on the abdominal rings 4, 5, and 6. The usual spots of the forewing are hyaline, rather small, the one below the base of vein 2 being transverse and linear. In the hindwing there is a minute spot below the cell and another one between the veins 2 and 5. From South Africa.
- crawshayi.* **C. crawshayi** Hmps. (3 a). In this rather broad-winged species the hindwing is less reduced, and hyaline except a narrow dark margin. The forewing shows a large hyaline spot occupying the whole central area and being finely traversed by the median vein. 3 longitudinal spots in the marginal half. Shoulders yellow, metathorax and the last abdominal ring but two likewise yellow. East Africa.
- cybelistis.* **C. cybelistis** Holl. (3 a) is much larger, the wings almost as in the preceding, but the body is blackish-brown, only the second abdominal ring whitish. Gabun, Uganda. Allied to *albimacula*.
- elasson.* **C. elasson** Holl. (3 b), from West Africa, has the shoulders, the 2nd and 5th abdominal rings margined with yellow. The spots of the forewing are so large that the whole wing except the margins is hyaline, only from the cross-vein and on the lower median branch a broad black stripe extends to the margin. Hindwing with a blackish-brown costal margin and apex, otherwise hyaline.
- hilda.* **C. hilda** Ehrm. (= *seminigra* Holl.) (3 b) is similar to *elasson*, but only the 2nd abdominal ring (not also the 5th) is whitish-yellow; behind the cell of the forewing the cross-vein is likewise of a thick black colour; also the margin is broader black with a white fringe-spot below the apex. The apical part of the hindwing is also much broader black. West Africa.
- barombina.* **C. barombina** Gaede (ined.) (3 b) is similar to *hilda*, with shorter spots in and below the cell. Apical fringe of forewing and apex of antenna white. Cameroon.
- flava.* **C. flava** B.-Bak. (3 b). Body quite orange; forewing hyaline, behind the cell a brown patch to the broad brown margin. Hindwing proximally orange, distal half dark brown. Angola.
- infranigra.* **C. infranigra** Strd. (3 b) is very similar to *flava*, but the body is red-brown, the whole hindwing is blackish-brown, only at the base slightly tinged yellow. This species, according to GAEDE i. l., is a genuine *Syntomis*.
- longipes.* **C. longipes** H.-Schäff. (= *caryocataetes* Wallgr.) (5 b) from Natal. Here the shoulders and the 1st abdominal ring are whitish-yellow. The spots of the forewing are small, arranged in the usual way. Hindwing with a small spot below the base of the cell and between the veins 2 and 5.
- semihyalina.* **C. semihyalina** Ky. (= *macula* Strd.) (3 b). From Port Alice in British East Africa. Rather large, the spots of the forewings so large that the one in the cell almost entirely covers the latter except its base; the spot below the cell is still larger; the 3 postdiscal spots are oval; another very small spot before the fringe below the apex of the forewing. Hindwing with a blackish margin and apex.
- albimacula.* **C. albimacula** Wkr. (= *macrospila* Wkr., *leugalea* Holl.) (3 b). Very similar to *semihyalina*; separated by the median hyaline spots of the forewing being narrower and longer, and by a fine white transverse spot being at the base of the abdomen. — **terminalis** Wkr., described according to 2 damaged specimens (one from the Congo, the other without statement of habitat) is probably the normal ♀ belonging to it. — **constricta** Btlr. exhibits in the distal part of the forewing the hyaline spots reduced in size and a broader black apex. West Africa.

4. Genus: **Myopsyche** Hmps.

This genus is purely Ethiopian; its species live in West Africa, Madagascar, and Uganda. With proboscis and pectinate ♂ antennae; forewing narrower than in most of the *Ceryx*, the median branches on a stalk or from the same place; all the subcostal branches bifurcate behind the cell; in the hindwing the veins 4 and 7 are absent. Rather small insects with an expanse of 2 to 3 cm.

- miserabilis.* **M. miserabilis** Holl. (3 c). Forewing hyaline with a blackish patch from the cross-vein to the apically blackish-edged margin and a similar one on the lower median branch. Hindwing hyaline. Body blackish, on the patagia 2 white dots, base of abdomen and ring 5 are white. Ogowe in West Africa.
- cytogaster.* **M. cytogaster** Holl. is coloured very much like the preceding, but at once recognisable by the base of abdomen being strangulated like a wasp. West Africa.
- makomensis.* **M. makomensis** Strd., based upon a crippled specimen doubtfully placed to this genus has the spots on the forewing arranged as in *Epitoxis myopsychoides* (4 f). Makomo (West Africa).

M. puncticincta Holl. (3 c). The hyaline spots almost occupy the whole wings. On the forewing only *puncticincta*. the costal margin, a narrow stripe from the cross-vein and a marginal triangle at the tornus, and the apex, costal margin and distal margin of the hindwing are narrowly black. West Africa.

M. notoplaga Hmps. (3 c). Thorax and basal half of abdomen marked orange; hyaline spots of *notoplaga*. forewing very large, in the hindwing only a median spot traversed by the veins. From the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone.

M. oxsenheimeri Bsd. (= ponga Plötz) (3 c). Thorax orange with a black centre, abdomen orange *oxsenheimeri*. with a black apical part. On the forewing the dark patches extending towards the margin are broad, particularly the one at the lower median branch; apex of forewing broadly black. Hindwing with a broad blackish distal band. From the Congo.

M. xanthopleura Holl. (3 c) differs from *notoplaga* in the anal half of the abdomen being orange- *xanthopleu-* spotted, the basal half, however, black. Hindwing quite hyaline, only the costa and apex are quite narrow *ra*. black. West Africa.

M. xanthosoma Hmps. (3 c). Body quite orange-yellow, only the thorax marked dark. Wings quite *xanthoso-* hyaline, only from the cross-vein to the dark margin a narrow dark streak, and above the proximal angle *ma*. a dark marginal triangle. Hindwing at the distal margin irregularly defined blackish. Uganda.

M. blandina Oberth. (3 c) is larger than *xanthosoma*. Body orange, marked dark. Forewing with *blandina*. large hyaline spots; easily recognisable by the orange-yellow hindwing showing a broad black apical area that encloses a small orange postcellular spot. From Madagascar.

M. idda Plötz (3 d). Rather small, body orange, abdomen with black subdorsal lines. The hyaline *idda*. areas of the wings are large, that in the submedian space extending almost to the base. In the hindwing a large central hyaline area, all the margins dark, the hindmarginal edge orange. West Africa.

M. victorina Plötz (3 d) is larger than *idda*; body dark, with a bluish-green reflection, not orange. *victorina*. Wings quite hyaline, in the forewing only the apex is broadly blackish, as well as a thin streak from the cross-vein to the margin and the space between the lower median branches. Hindwing likewise quite hyaline. Cameroon.

M. nervalis Strd. is quite similar to *victorina*, but with a white frons, a white antennal apex, and a *nervalis*. small black apical spot of the forewing. Alen (West Africa).

M. elachista Holl. (3 d) is one of the smallest species of the genus. Black, with a slight gloss, abdomen *elachista*. in the centre with a narrow yellow ring, forewing with a black margin, hindwing all black with small hyaline spots at the hind-margin and before the centre of the distal margin. West Africa.

M. alluaudi Oberth. (3 d). In the forewing the hyaline spots are united into one large vitreous spot, *alluaudi*. like in *elachista*, but the basal and hindmarginal areas remain blackish-brown. Hindwing in the proximal half golden yellow, in the distal half black. Abdomen golden yellow, base, apex, and a narrow belt dark brown. From Diego Suarez.

5. Genus: **Trichaeta** Swh.

Of the numerous species of this genus only 5 occur in the Ethiopian Region, the others being distributed over Southern India and particularly the Malayan Archipelago. As was already mentioned in Vol. X (p. 66), some African species also differ somewhat in the structure from the general type of the genus; for instance, the ♂ of *pterophorina* has a fissure below the apex of the forewing and plain antennae, *fulvescens* has fine short bristles on the antennal joints etc. As to further particulars about the genus cf. Vol. X l. c.

T. pterophorina Mab. (3 d). Forewing with yellowish hyaline spots, 2 of which are in the distal area, *pterophori-* 1 large one below the cell, and 1 small one in the cell, being quadrangular in the ♀. Hindwing yellowish-hyaline *na*. with a narrow margin. The ♂ is at once recognisable by a fissure in the distal margin of the forewing, whereby the wing has the shape of a plume-moth (*Pterophorus*). Mashona Land.

T. fulvescens Wkr. (= caffrariae H.-Schäff., thyretiformis Wallgr.) (3 d). With an orange abdomen *fulvescens*. and large hyaline areas on the wings; the hyaline spots in the cell and before the apex are very oblong. Hindwing with a broad brown distal margin and costal margin. From Cape Colony to the north as far as Congo and Natal.

T. bivittata Wkr. (3 d) is smaller, with an orange body, marked dark; forewing brown with 4 not *bivittata*. very large hyaline spots. Hindwing hyaline with a blackish-brown margin proximally edged with yellow. West Africa.

T. burtti Dist. (3 e), from the Island of Pemba (to the north of Zanzibar) is dark brown, the anal half *burtti*. of the abdomen orange. In the forewing the proximal spots are yellow, the distal ones white-hyaline; the hindwing is relatively large, quite brown, only on the centre of the hind-margin there is a large irregular yellow spot. The species has recently been mentioned as *Syntomis*.

T. schultzei Aur. (3 e) is much smaller; abdomen orange; the proximal third of the forewing is *schultzei*. hyaline except the margins, in the brown distal part there are 2 minute hyaline spots; hindwing hyaline with a narrow dark margin. Nigeria.

6. Genus: **Syntomis** F.

For this genus containing a great number of species the name *Amata* has been recently proposed as being of a prior date. But as this would upset the whole literature of the 19th century and the name *Syntomis* has also been used in Vol. VI and X, innumerable mistakes would arise therefrom, for which reason we keep to the name from which the name of the family originates, merely stating the above-mentioned fact. — As to the genus itself, its range and characterization, comp. Vol. II p. 38, and Vol. X p. 67 and 68. — From Ethiopian Africa more than fifty species are known, being partly very much alike.

- velatipennis*. **S. velatipennis** Wkr. (3 e). This peculiar species has dark brown, spotless wings with a metallic green (on the veins red) reflection. The 1st and 3rd to 5th abdominal rings show a bronze reflection. Abyssinia. In the colouring the species distantly recalls the Australian *S. bicolor* (Vol. X, pl. 11 k), but it has much more pointed forewings.
- pembertoni*. **S. pembertoni** Rothsch. (3 e) is likewise blackish-brown with a blue gloss, but on the wings there are traces of spots, 2 in the centre of the forewing, 1 near the base of the hindwing. Angola.
- phoenicia*. **S. phoenicia** Hmps. (3 e). Body, particularly in front, with an orange gloss. Minute spots, in the forewing 4 arranged in the shape of the Southern Cross, in the hindwing 1 near the centre of the hind-margin. East Africa.
- shoa*. **S. shoa** Hmps. (3 f) is smaller and with broader wings; the spots are distinctly hyaline: 2 in the centre, 3 in the apical part of the forewing, 1 at the base of the hind-margin of the hindwing. Abyssinia.
- consimilis*. **S. consimilis** Hmps. (3 f). Shape of wings as in *shoa*. All the spots are much larger, another one in the apical half of the hindwing, the abdomen with a dark blackish-blue gloss. East Africa.
- williami*. **S. williami** Rothsch. (= *dissimilis* B.-Bak.) (3 f) is like the preceding species, the spots somewhat higher and shorter, particularly the one at the base of the hindwing is extended. East Africa.
- cuprizonata*. **S. cuprizonata** Hmps. (= *phaeozona* Zerny) (3 f) is very similar to *williami*, the basal spot of the hindwing distally more straightly cut off, the abdomen in the centre with an intense coppery gloss. Central and East Africa.
- tomasina*. **S. tomasina** Btlr. (3 f). The hyaline spots are arranged as in the preceding species, but very unequally sized; the apical spot in the forewing is invariably smaller, those near the base of the forewing and before the apex of the hindwing hardly as large as the prick of a needle. West and East Africa, presumably distributed over the greatest part of the Sudan. — **stictoptera** Rothsch. has particularly minute spots. — But, on the contrary, the spots may also be larger and even confluent.
- ploetzi*. **S. ploetzi** Strd. Wings very similar to those of *tomasina*, but the abdomen not marked red. Makomo, West Afrika.
- waldowi*. **S. waldowi** Grünb. (3 f) may only be an enlarged form of the preceding; in the type the forewing lacks the small basal spot, whereas the other spots are rather enlarged. Togo.
- endocrocis*. **S. endocrocis** Hmps. (3 g) is very much larger, all the spots being larger, too, the abdomen with coppery bands. From the Congo and Mashona Land.
- alicia*. **S. alicia** Btlr. (3 g) has already been described in Vol. II (p. 444) as being similar to *phegea* in the spotting; hindwing with an almost entirely white basal half. Widely distributed in East Africa; the form *mogadorensis* Blach. near Marakesh touches the palearctic region. — **damarensis** Grünb. (3 g) is presumably closely allied to this form from Damara Land; all the hyaline spots are very much extended. — **apicalis** Strd. is a name given to the scarcely delimitable specimens from German East Africa; typical *alicia*, however, likewise occur there.
- cerbera*. **S. cerbera** L. (3 g) is a large species with a blackish-blue gloss, and red belts on the rings 3, 4 and 5. Spots of forewing similar to *phegea*, in the hindwing 2 small roundish spots below the cell and postmedianly. — In ab. **reducta** nom. nov. (= ab. 1 Hmps.) which is not rare one of the spots in the hindwing is absent. — *fantasia*. In **fantasia** Btlr. the forewing has a small accessory spot. — In a local form from the Nyassa Land and the Kilima Ndjaro, **hanningtoni** nom. nov. (= subsp. 1 Hmps.) the spot in the cell-end is large and wedge-shaped; — in **francisca** Btlr. (= *curtiplaga* Mab.) it is small and roundish. Widely distributed in Africa, particularly in the west and south, in many places common.
- lateralis*. **S. lateralis** Bsd. (= *marginalis* Wkr.) (5 d) has the size of *S. phegea*; black, metallic blue, body marked orange, sides of abdomen with 6 orange bands: the 6 hyaline spots of the forewing are mostly small, whitish hyaline, hindwing with 4 small spots, in, below and behind the cell. Senegambia and Ashanti. — Very near to *tritonia*.
- tritonia*. **S. tritonia** Hmps. (4 a) is a West African species, the largest of the genus. It has an expanse of up to 45 mm; bluish-black, with large white spots as in *S. phegea*; in the hindwing the base is white, with an irregular distal border. The abdomen exhibits, on the 2nd to 5th rings, golden yellow transverse bands pierced by a dark dorsal streak. Nigeria.

S. congener *Hmps.* (3 i). This species also recalls the European *phegea*, but chiefly by the abdomen *congener*, exhibiting a light yellow transverse band on the 1st and 5th rings. British East Africa.

S. rubritincta *Hmps.* (3 h). All the spots are very large, dull hyaline ochreous-yellow, abdomen at *rubritincta*, the base yellowish, then blue, and in the anal half with a coppery red reflection. East Africa.

S. chrysozona *Hmps.* (3 h) is rather variegated, anterior body black with orange shoulders, abdomen *chrysozona*, at the base and on the middle segments yellow, the rings 2 and 3 being black, the anal portion with a blue reflection. Hyaline spots dull yellowish-white, very large, on the forewing the costal margin is blue, the hind-margin red. Hindwing with a dull hyaline proximal and a black distal half; in the latter a large round hyaline spot. East Africa.

S. johanna *Btlr.* (3 i) is very similar to *tomasina* (3 f), but distinguished by larger and clearer hyaline *johanna*, spots and by the 3rd middle ring of the abdomen being orange instead of coppery. Particularly the basal hyaline spots of all the wings are larger. — Generally also the 1st abdominal ring above is somewhat marked yellow, which in ab. *anna* *Btlr.* becomes a larger orange spot at the base of the abdomen. Knysna in South Africa. *anna*.

S. xanthopleura *Hmps.* (3 i). The spots of the forewing are arranged as in *johanna*, but smaller, parti- *xanthopleu-*
cularly the spot near the tornus; in the hindwing the basal spot is much smaller, not extending beyond the *ra*. anal area. Above all, however, the abdomen is entirely blackish-blue; the variegated rings are absent altogether and the thorax only shows white shoulders. From Uganda.

S. flavoanalis *Gaede* (ined.) (3 i). Spots of forewing as in a small *xanthopleura* (3 i). Hindwing with *flavoanalis*, 2 small spots near the base and a very small one below vein 4. Abdomen on the first segments black, then orange. 22 mm. Cameroon.

S. monticola *Aur.* (3 i), from the Kilima Ndjaro has quite similar but somewhat broader forewings; *monticola*, on the hindwing the basal hyaline spot is as large as in *johanna*; abdomen only at the base feebly marked yellowish.

S. simplex *Wkr.* (= *monedula* *Wallgr.*) is much smaller; body likewise marked orange, the hyaline *simplex*, spots rather small, some of them sometimes absent. Recognisable by a small white spot at the apex of the forewing and by the hindwing exhibiting a minute spot at most below the base of the cell. In typical specimens the spots are comparatively large. — In ab. **corvus** *Wallgr.* the hindwing is without any spots, while in the *corvus*, forewing only the spot in the cell is more distinctly developed. — In ab. **nostalis** *Wkr.* (5 a) all the spots are *nostalis*, present, but strongly reduced, only as large as the prick of a needle. — Natal.

S. interniplaga *Mab.* (3 h). Size and shape of *monticola*, but the hindwing has only a small central *internipla-*
spot, and in the forewing there is a small red spot between the hyaline spots. Congo, Gabun. — Some species *ga*. exhibit a blue reflection.

S. ceres *Oberth.* (3 i), from Zanzibar, has much larger hyaline spots almost only separated by the *ceres*, thick black veins. The yellow collar and the belt on the 5th ring, which are distinct in *congener*, are absent here, but the base of the abdomen shows a small yellowish-red metallic cross-band.

S. kuhlweinii *Lefbr.* (= *natalii* *Bsd.*, *simplex* *Wkr.* p. p.) (3 k). Body entirely as in *ceres*, but the *kuhlweinii*, small spots on the wings are still narrower and smaller than in *congener* (3 i). Cape Colony to Natal.

S. miozona *Hmps.* (3 k) is almost exactly coloured as *kuhlweinii*, but much larger and more robust; *miozona*, the hyaline spots are larger, the one above the centre of the hind-margin is not so oblique. The red transverse spot at the base of the abdomen is broad. From North-East Rhodesia. — **nigricilia** *Strd.* (3 k) is a somewhat *nigricilia*, smaller form from German East Africa, in which the white small fringe-spot at the apex of the wing is absent. — **magila** *Strd.*, from the same patria, has the wings posteriorly more purple black, and below the apex no *magila*, white fringe.

S. dilateralis *Hmps.* (3 g). Somewhat similar to *S. johanna* *Btlr.* (3 i), but the body is without a real *dilateralis*, orange, only the dorsum of the abdomen shows a faint coppery gloss on the 4th and 5th rings. Forewing similar to that of *johanna*, but on the hindwing the hindmarginal spot of *johanna* is much larger than the distal one, occupying the whole basal half, whilst in *dilateralis* it is merely a minute subbasal spot. From the Kilima Ndjaro.

S. atricornis *Wallgr.* (= *sirius* *Dist.*) (3 g) is small and with very broad wings, black, the forewing *atricornis*, with 5 rather small hyaline spots; hindwing black, at the anal angle somewhat produced, with a large orange spot at the hind-margin, and a small whitish-hyaline spot in the disc. From Knysna in South Africa.

S. phaeobasis *Hmps.* (3 h) is coloured and spotted as *cerbera*, the abdomen likewise with red middle *phaeobasis*, rings; the white spots of the wings, however, are quite small, some only as large as the prick of a needle. Uganda.

S. leucerythra *Holl.* (= *rubicunda* *Mab.*, *divalis* *Schs.* ♂) (3 g) has a conspicuously light reddish-yellow *leucerythra*, ground of the wings and body. The hyaline spots of the forewing, being white and thickly surrounded with black, are united in 2 large groups. Body likewise orange yellowish-red, at the base of the abdomen a light belt. West Africa.

S. croceizona *Hmps.* (3 k) is above almost exactly like *ceres*, but the spots are much smaller, not *croceizona*, larger than in *kuhlweinii*; easily discernible from *ceres* by the chest being without any scarlet spots. — In ab. **depurpuralis** *Strd.* the wings are covered with metallic green instead of purple. Rhodesia. *depurpura-*
lis.

- n'tebi*. **S. n'tebi** *B.-Bak.* (= *entebi* *Hmps.*) (4 a). The spots are much smaller than in the preceding and particularly than in *miozona*; the basal spot in the forewing has almost disappeared, the two small spots of the hindwing are hardly the size of pins'heads; abdominal rings bordered with coppery. Uganda.
- monothyris*. **S. monothyris** *Hmps.* (3 k). In this Central African form the spots in the forewing are only yet represented by 4 or 5 very minute dots; on the hindwing there is only yet 1 small central spot. Body very slim, of a bluish-black colour like the wings, without a belt.
- basithyris*. **S. basithyris** *Hmps.* (3 k). The dots of the forewing are somewhat larger and more distinct, the dot near the base is absent; in the hindwing only a hindmarginal spot. Otherwise quite bluish-black. Abdomen without a belt. Gold Coast.
- kenredi*. **S. kenredi** *Rothsch.* (4 a) is marked and coloured almost exactly the same as *monothyris* (3 k), but much larger; the hindwing shows another small spot near the hind-margin. West Africa and Uganda.
- tripunctata*. **S. tripunctata** *B.-Bak.* (4 a) is one of the very smallest species; bluish-black, spotless except 2 or 3 very minute dots in the disc of the forewing. Angola.
- rendalli*. **S. rendalli** *Dist.* (4 a) is scarcely larger, but the dark colour lacks the blue gloss; all the spots more distinct, 1st and 5th segment of abdomen yellowish-white. From the Transvaal.
- creobota*. **S. creobota** *Holl.* (4 a). The spots are larger, the spot in the submedian space is very large; recognisable by the abdomen being yolk-coloured except the anal part. West Africa (Ogowe). — It somewhat recalls *flavo-analis* (3 i), being separated by the very large spot below the cell-end and the abdomen being black behind.
- lagosensis*. **S. lagosensis** *Hmps.* (4 b) is almost of the size of *creobota*, but the abdomen above is but scantily marked yellow, and the basal spot of the hindwing is much larger. The spot in the submedian area almost extends across the whole hind-margin. Nigeria.
- chloroscia*. **S. chloroscia** *Hmps.* (4 b). Here all the spots are very much expanded, and the whole body is light yellow, little marked dark. East Africa.
- cholmlei*. **S. cholmlei** *Hmps.* (4 c), likewise from East Africa, is larger, all the spots of the wings being large and diaphanous yellow, the dorsum of the thorax being marked yellow, and on the 1st, 4th and 5th abdominal rings there are yellow transverse bands.
- coerulescens*. **S. coerulescens** *Drc.* (4 b) is not larger, but without an intense blue gloss, with very small hyaline spots of a dull yellowish white, the two spots in the hindwing are distantly remote, the spot on the hind-margin being band-shaped, at the base of the abdomen a white belt. East Africa.
- rufina*. **S. rufina** *Oberth.* (3 h). All the spots are extremely small, but dull ochreous, not white, the subapical spot only of the size of the prick of a needle. Body with a steel-blue reflection, the middle segments bordered with coppery. Abyssinia.
- janenschi*. **S. janenschi** *Gaede* (ined.) is similar to *simplex* *Wkr.* Of the 4 spots on the forewing the one in the cell is more distally remote, the proximal one in the submedian fold more inwardly removed and larger. Hindwing with 2 hyaline spots, almost as in *melanocera* (Vol. II, p. 445). German East Africa.
- cyanea*. **S. cyanea** *Hmps.* (4 b) is one of the largest species; quite bluish-black. The hyaline spots are large, but the subbasal one is absent on both wings. Uganda.
- alenicola*. **S. alenicola** *Strd.* (4 c). Body and wings black, slightly metallic blue. Forewing with 4 white, diaphanous round guttiform spots. Hindwing with a small white spot at the base of the hind-margin. From West Africa.
- benitonis*. **S. benitonis** *Strd.* (4 d) is similar to *Ceryx albimaculata* (3 b), likewise black with a fine white transverse streak at the base of the abdomen; but the forewing exhibits more hyaline spots by a small triangular one being inserted in the fork of the median and by the subapical band containing 4 spots instead of 3. West Africa.
- uëlleburgensis*. **S. uëlleburgensis** *Strd.* (4 c) is larger, likewise black with a blue reflection, forewing without small spots in the cell; a small one near the base in the submedian area and a larger one, obliquely placed, above the centre of the hind-margin, and 3 more before the distal third of the wing. In the hindwing 2 small spots. West Africa.
- jacksoni*. **S. jacksoni** *Rothsch.* (4 c) is likewise uni-coloured bluish-black; the hyaline spots in the hindwing are all present, but much smaller than in *cyanea*; the guttiform spot in the hindwing is more remote from the apex. Uganda.
- marina*. **S. marina** *Btlr.* (= *ogovens* *Holl.*, ? *negretina* *Plötz*) (4 c). Smaller than *jacksoni*, but otherwise similar, all the hyaline spots smaller; another small white spot at the hind-margin of the hindwing. West Africa.
- nigrobasalis*. **S. nigrobasalis** *Rothsch.* (4 c). This small slender species has no spot any more in the disc, only at the hind-margin there is a minute white spot. In the forewing 5 oblong-oval spots. Gold Coast.
- goodi*. **S. goodi** *Holl.* (4 d). In this species a large hyaline spot fills up the whole basal half of the submedian area. In the distal half of the forewing being otherwise quite black there is only a triangular hyaline spot and

a minute spot above it. — In the form *reutlingeri* *Holl.* the large submedian spot extends farther into the cell *reutlingeri*. and is also expanded more towards the proximal angle. West Africa.

S. stenoptera *Zy.* (= *attenuata* *Rothsch.*) (4 d) is a very small, delicate insect; abdomen at the base *stenoptera*. and before the end yellow; in the forewing 6, in the hindwing 2 spots are comparatively large and oval. East Africa.

S. veronica *Oberth.* (4 b). In this delicate species the spots have flown together forming 2 large hyaline *veronica*. areas on the forewing, one of which occupies the whole proximal half, whilst the other one forms a broad postmedian hyaline band. — In the form *magdalene* *Oberth.* (4 b) the two large hyaline areas of the forewing *magdalene*. are confluent. — Madagascar.

S. hemiphoenica *Hmps.* (4 c). This rather small insect is to be recognised by the abdomen being *hemiphoenica*. scarlet except the 3 last blackish segments. The hyaline spot in the submedian area is very much enlarged, extending from the proximal third of the forewing almost to the distal margin. Congo.

S. discata *Drc.* (4 d). Here also the 2 large hyaline areas of the forewing are confluent below the *discata*. cross-vein; the hyaline basal spot of the hindwing is basally yellow; also the whole body is of a bright honey-colour, the thorax and the end of the abdomen being marked blackish. From Dar-es-Salaam.

S. leimacis *Holl.* (4 d) is at once recognisable by the basal half of the abdomen being strongly attenuated *leimacis*. like a stem. Wings very elongate, hyaline, with a narrow dark distal margin and hind-margin, a dark ray from the cross-vein to the margin and a similar one at the lower median branch. West Africa (Ogowe).

7. Genus: **Eressa** *Wkr.*

As to the neururation and range of this genus we refer to Vol. X, p. 82, where the Indo-Australian forms are described and figured (pl. 12). Typical *Eressa* do not occur in Africa; but some very small lepidoptera with pinnate antennae have now been placed to this genus (forming the subgenus *Eressades* *B.-Bak.*).

E. flavipunctata *B.-Bak.* (4 d). The spots differ from their usual arrangement in *Syntomis* in one spot *flavipunctata*. being situate very close at the apex of the forewing. Body orange, thorax marked dark. Spots yellowish-white; antennae with long pinnae. Angola.

E. africana *Hmps.* (4 d). The hyaline spots are all confluent, creating a large hyaline area in the *africana*. forewing, pierced by the veins and a thick streak on the cross-vein. Body dark brown. A very small species. Uganda.

E. pleurosticta *Hmps.* (4 c). Body similar to that of *Syntomis miozona* (3 k) with a red transverse *pleurosticta*. spot at the base of the abdomen. But the wings are quite differently spotted; in the angle of the median branch on the forewing there is another small accessory spot; the costal preapical spot is traversed by a vein, and the anal spot of the hindwing is situate at the distal margin which it accompanies as far as the centre. Congo.

8. Genus: **Epitoxis** *Wallgr.*

The *Epitoxis* are recognisable by an indentation at the costal margin of the hindwing, near the base of the wing; otherwise they are very similar to the *Eressa*; the antennae are in the ♂ bipectinate. 5 forms are known, all from Africa.

E. amazoula *Bsd.* (4 d). Thorax yellow, marked dark, abdomen with 7 yellow bands. The spots of *amazoula*. the wings are in typical specimens (from Natal) yellowish hyaline, of a moderate size and elongate; but they may also be dull whitish (in South West Africa) or much larger. In some places common.

E. duplicata *Gaede* (ined.) (4 e) is similar to *amazoula*, but the hyaline spots are increased in number *duplicata*. and size, so that the wings are occupied by a hyaline surface with but fine veins. From Zanzibar *).

E. procridia *Hmps.* (4 e). Size, colouring and spotting very similar to *Syntomis marina* (4 c), but *procridia*. the hyaline spots are all very large and exactly oval. From the Ruwenzori.

E. nigra *Hmps.* (4 e) is almost exactly like *procridia*, but the white hyaline spots are somewhat smaller, *nigra*. and in the hindwing there is beside the central spot another large wedge-shaped spot from the base. Natal and Gaza Land.

E. albicincta *Hmps.* (4 e) has a much smaller subbasal spot of the forewing, whilst the basal spot *albicincta*. of the hindwing is broader though shorter. Central and East Africa.

*) Mr. M. GAEDE had the kindness to send the following diagnose together with the figure: „*E. duplicata* *nov. spec.* Similar to *amazoula*. The hyaline spots in the forewing are somewhat longer extended. At the hind-margin at the base somewhat yellowish. As the ♀ of *amazoula* is said to be without wings and the typical specimen is a ♀, it must be a different species in spite of the great resemblance. 32 mm. 1 ♀. Zanzibar.“

- borguensis*. **E. borguensis** *Hmps.* (4 e). Spots arranged as in *albicincta*, but all the hyaline areas much smaller, the small subbasal spot on the forewing is entirely absent. Abdominal rings 1 and 3 to 5 orange. Nigeria.
- ansorgei*. **E. ansorgei** *Rothsch.* (4 e) also lacks the subbasal spot on the forewing, but the other spots are larger, of a more lustrous white, whilst those in the hindwing are rather of the same size. Abdominal rings 1 and 3 to 5 orange. Uganda.
- myopsychoides*. **E. myopsychoides** *Strd.* (4 f) resembles less a *Myopsyche* than a *Ceryx albimacula*, but it is distinguished by the much longer distal margin of the forewing and the absence of the white transverse stripe at the base of the abdomen. The black triangle on the tornus of the forewing is very large, and so is the black triangle of the apex of the wing. From West Africa. — ab. **albifrons** *Strd.* has a white frons, and the hyaline spot in the cell of the forewing is smaller. — ab. **typica** *Strd.* (5 a). Forewing only in the basal third hyaline, the whole rest brownish-black with a fine hyaline patch in the centre. Hindwing margined with black. According to GAEDE (i. l.) from the same patria.

9. Genus: **Stictonaclia** *Hmps.*

Separated from the *Dysauxes*, which the insects on the whole resemble by the brown spotted forewings and the yolk-coloured hindwings, by the hindwing having only 5 veins instead of the 6 in *Dysauxes*. The genus is entirely confined to the Island of Madagascar, where 6 species occur.

- amplificata*. **S. amplificata** *Saalm.* (4 e). Forewing with 5 yellow spots, hindwing with a small anal spot before which the margin is somewhat concave.
- anastasia*. **S. anastasia** *Oberth.* (4 f) is the largest species. Abdomen with a dark dorsal streak. The central spots of the forewing are confluent.
- myodes*. **S. myodes** *Guér.* (= *zygaenoides* *Mab.*, *agnes* *Oberth.*) (4 f). Smaller and with narrower wings than *anastasia*; hindwing at the cross-vein and distal margin irregularly black-spotted.
- reducta*. **S. reducta** *Mab.* (= *anapera* *Mab.*) (4 f). Abdomen not orange, but blackish-brown with orange bands on the rings 2, 3 and 6. Near the base of the forewing a yellow cross-band, in the disc a large white area and in the apical part 2 smaller ones.
- maria*. **S. maria** *Oberth.* (5 a) is separated by the abdomen being yellow with black crossbands on each ring.
- hova*. Forewing with a spot in the cell near the end. — ab. **hova** *Strd.* has a uni-coloured yellow abdomen, the basal area of the wings being quite yellow, the black areas tarnished with yellowish.
- marietta*. **S. marietta** *Oberth.* (5 a). Abdomen yellow; hindwing with a black marginal band; forewing with a yellow subbasal spot below the cell. A small hyaline spot in the cell-end; behind the centre a yellow transverse spot.

10. Genus: **Pseudonaclia** *Btlr.*

Distinguished from the preceding genus by the subcostal vein of the forewing having 4 (instead of 5) branches.

- puella*. **Ps. puella** *Bsd.* (5 a) is very similar to *Naclia parvigutta* (Vol. II, pl. 9 i), but the marginal black in the hindwing is more irregular. — **minor** *Rothsch.* is still smaller, and of the small spots on the forewing there are but faint traces. South East Africa.
- fasciata*. **Ps. fasciata** *Gaede sp. n.* (4 f). „Similar to *puella*, the spots in the forewing more yellow and flown together in pairs. 20 mm. German East Africa.“ (M. GAEDE, ined.).
- bifasciata*. **Ps. bifasciata** *Aur.* (5 a). Like *fasciata*, but the distal orange band is only half as broad, and the central band is divided into a large lower spot and a very small upper one. East Africa.

11. Genus: **Micronaclia** *Hmps.*

Distinguished from *Pseudonaclia* by the veins 4 and 5 not being forked, but rising from the cell. All the 6 species known occur in Madagascar.

- muscella*. **M. muscella** *Mab.* (4 g). Hindwing of ♂ very small. Forewing with 5 yellow spots, the two basal ones of which are confluent. — In ab. **flavia** *Oberth.* the yellow spot in the submedian area extends so far towards the margin, that it is confluent with the yellow spot in the cell-end.
- tenera*. **M. tenera** *Mab.* (4 f) is smaller, forewing with 6 spots, the subbasal and median ones of which are confluent forming transverse bands.
- leopardina*. **M. leopardina** *Rothsch.* (4 g). The 5 spots of the forewing are separated, much smaller than in the preceding ones; hindwing dark brown with a small yellow spot in the disc and at the anal angle.

M. oberthüri Rothsch. (4 g). Of the spots of the forewing there are but indistinct traces left; the *oberthüri*. hindwing also lacks the central spot and it is quite dark brown except a minute light basal spot.

M. simplex Btlr. (4 g). Forewing spotless; hindwing orange with a black margin; in the colouring *simplex*. it resembles *Dysauxes servula*.

M. bicolor Rothsch. (4 g) is like *simplex*, but the ground-colour of the hindwing is not orange but *bicolor*. crimson.

12. Genus: **Thyrosticta** Hmps.

In the forewing vein 3 rises before the lower cell-angle; 4 and 5 from the latter; 6 rises below the upper cell-angle; subcostal vein with 4 branches. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 are forked and 7 is absent. All the species are found in Madagascar.

Th. contigua Saalm. (4 g) is very similar to *Stictonactia myodes* (4 f), but much smaller, at the base *contigua*. of the forewing but 1 yellowish spot; besides separated by the veins.

Th. butleri Mab. (= *extensa* Saalm.) (4 h) is similar, larger, the black margin of the hindwing is *butleri*. much broader and indented towards the centre of the margin. — *expallescens* Saalm. is without the black *expallescens*. discoidal spot in the hindwing, and ab. *distincta* Saalm. has a more triangular subbasal spot in the forewing *distincta*. and the median band is below distally bent round.

Th. agatha Oberth. (4 h) The median spots of the forewing, instead of being united into a transverse *agatha*. band, are separated here.

Th. quadrimacula Mab. (= *sylvicolens* Btlr.) (4 h) has the median spots of the forewing united, forming a broad band, the distal spots being large and disk-shaped. — In ab. *confluens* Oberth. (4 h) they are *quadrimacula*. contiguous. — In *perpetua* Oberth. they are, on the contrary, reduced and more distantly separated, whereas *confluens*. *perpetua*. *holoxantha* Zerny (4 h) are specimens with particularly large spots of the forewing. *holoxantha*.

Th. luctuosa Oberth. (4 i) has the spots arranged in a very similar way as in *trimacula* Oberth. (4 i), *luctuosa*. but all the spots are diaphanous white, not yellow, those in the hindwing and in the median area of the forewing being also much smaller and therefore more separated.

Th. moerens Oberth. (5 a) has also white instead of yellow spots, with one more spot than *luctuosa* *moerens*. above the base of the hind-margin; hindwing with a large composed spot at the base of the hind-margin. It is also allied to *tollini*.

Th. trimacula Oberth. (4 i). In the forewing 4 whitish spots: 2 median ones, one of which is in the *trimacula*. cell, the other one directly below it, and 2 distal ones. Hindwing with a large yellowish median and irregular hindmarginal spot. Very similar to *Dysauxes quinque macula*, but there the median spots of the forewing are more distantly separated.

Th. minuta Bsd. of the 5 spots on the forewing the basal one and the lower median spot are orange, *minuta*. whereas the others are white hyaline. The species is much smaller than the others, the hindwing is orange, irregularly margined with black.

Th. tollini Keferst. All the spots are hyaline white; in the forewing 3, in the hindwing 2. Abdomen *tollini*. black. — In the form *lugens* Oberth. (4 i) there is another small hyaline spot behind the centre of the hind- *lugens*. margin.

13. Genus: **Dysauxes** Hbn.

In Vol. II, p. 41, we have dealt at large with this genus which is often named *Nactia* Bsd. in literature. Beside the 10 forms described from the palearctic region, which however only belong to 3 species, 4 more species occur, all of which are Ethiopian.

D. quinque macula Mab. (= *perroti* Oberth.) (4 i) is coloured and marked almost exactly like *Thy- quinque macula*. *rost. trimacula*, but the median spots of the forewing are somewhat differently arranged, and there is another large yellow spot in the basal area. Madagascar.

D. cambouéi Oberth. (4 i) is like the preceding, the spots of the forewing above the centre of the hind- *cambouéi*. margin and before the apex are very much smaller, and the whole distal half of the hindwing is dark brown. Tamatave (Madagascar).

D. lucia Oberth. (= *subfenestrata* Aur.) (5 b) is much smaller than the preceding are; it is very *lucia*. much like *Thyrost. agatha* (4 h), but at the base of the costal margin there is another small yellow spot; the other yellow spots of the forewing are also somewhat larger. Madagascar.

D. florida Joan. (5 b) is as small as *lucia*, but the forewing is differently spotted, since there is a *florida*. postmedian row of 5 minute hyaline spots; hindwing orange, the costal area above the cell is blackish-brown, the dark marginal band proximally irregularly defined. Mauritius.

14. Genus: **Tritonaclia** *Hmps.*

This genus, being confined to 2 structurally different Ethiopian species, already approaches the following genus, which is likewise composed of larger species being very scantily scaled and indistinctly marked. It differs from the preceding genus in the species showing broader and more abundantly spotted forewings.

kefersteini.

T. kefersteini *Btlr.* (5 b). Blackish-brown; the forewing exhibits 6 yellow spots (1 in the cell, 2 below it, 3 in the marginal area) as well as a yellow ray at the base of the hind-margin; the hindwing shows a large oval hindmarginal spot and 2 minute spots before the centre of the distal margin. Expanse of wings: 40 mm. Madagascar.

erubescens.

T. erubescens *Hmps.* Described from a specimen without abdomen; 8 small hyaline spots arranged in 2 rows (of 4 spots each) extend right across the centre of the brown forewing showing a slight purple reflection and before the apical area; hindwing with 2 small central spots behind the crossvein. Legs purple. Expanse 36 mm. Uganda.

15. Genus: **Meganaclia** *Aur.*

Separated from the preceding genera by the absence of the proboscis. The ♂ antennae are serrate, those of the ♀ with fine bristles. The cross-vein of the forewing is very deeply angled as also in the *Tritonaclia*. No tibial spurs. There are 3 species known, the habits of which, in contrast with the other *Syntomisidae* having so far been dealt with, seem to be nocturnal. — The larvae are able to run very fast.

sippia.

M. sippia *Plötz* (5 b). Wings very scantily scaled, almost hyaline, with a postmedian row of 5 hyaline spots in the forewing, 3 in the hindwing. At once discernible by its size (expanse 60 mm) and diaphanousness. Cameroon and Congo, not very rare.

perpusilla.

M. perpusilla *Wkr.* (♂ = *carnea* *Hmps.*) (5 c). The ♀ is somewhat like the preceding, more robust, also somewhat more densely irrorated, the hyaline spots of the forewing are much larger; in the much smaller ♂ the spots are a little differently arranged: one spot near the base, one more distally in the submedian area, 2 before the apical area; in the ♂ the hindwing is smaller, shorter and of a dingy white. Gabun, Angola.

microsippia.

M. microsippia *Strd.*, from West Africa (Mabungu), looks like a small *sippia*. The hyaline spots are very indistinct in a dull cross-band. Expanse of wings: 36 mm. — **minor** *Hmps.* (5 b), from Uganda, is slightly larger and has some more white in the hindwing.

16. Genus: **Thyretes** *Bsd.*

Here the proboscis is also absent and the stunted palpi are lowered, but the ♂ antennae are bipectinate, those of the ♀ serrate. The legs exhibit very small spurs at the end of the tibiae.

negus.

Th. negus *Wallgr.* (5 c). In the typical form the wings are intersected by such large hyaline spots that only a narrow yellowish-brown colouring remains at the costa, cross-vein, and distal margin. The body is also dull whitish, marked with a yellowish brown. Abyssinia. — **phasma** *Btlr.* is a form occurring in Nyassa Land, with somewhat increased yellowish brown in the cell, whereby the hyaline cellular spot is reduced in size. — Similar specimens occur along the whole western coast of Africa, from Senegambia to South West Africa.

caffra.

Th. caffra *Wallgr.* (5 c) is quite similar to *negus*, but the cell of the forewing is darkened except a minute hyaline spot, the hindmarginal part of the forewing being likewise darkened, but the hindwing as in *negus*. Cape Colony. — **misa** *Strd.* (5 c) is the form from Togo, in which also the hyaline spot below the cell of the forewing has disappeared, the greatest part of the hindwing being also obscured.

montana.

Th. montana *Bsd.* (5 c) is much more robust than the preceding, with a very broad, variegated thorax. Hindwing as in typical *negus*, but the dark places somewhat more intensely coloured; on the forewing only the hyaline spots in and below the cell are large, all the other spots being very small. Cape Colony and Zulu Land.

hippotes.

Th. hippotes *Cr.* (5 d) is almost exactly like *montana*, but the 5 minute spots in the apical area of the forewing are flown together forming a small flawed band. Cape Colony.

angolensis.

Th. angolensis *Gaede sp. n.*, "Similar to *monteiroi*, abdomen orange-yellow. In the forewing the spot above vein 2 is very much faded. In the hindwing the spot below the cell is quite extinct. 24 mm. Angola." (M. GAEDE, ined.).

monteiroi.

Th. monteiroi *Btlr.* (5 d). Shape more *Syntomis*-like, thorax much more delicate than in *montana* or *hippotes*. The hyaline spots are large, almost entirely removing the nut-brown ground-colour; abdomen honey-coloured with fine dark segmental margins. Angola, Congo.

trichaetiformis.

Th. trichaetiformis *Zerny* (5 d). This small species has an expanse of only 25 mm. Wings dark brown with larger hyaline spots in the disc and 3 smaller hyaline spots in the cell, before the apex and above the centre of the hind-margin. Zanzibar.

17. Genus: **Thyrogonia** *Hmps.*

This genus contains but 1 unmistakable West-African species. In contrast with the preceding genus the subcostal vein of the forewing has only 4 branches, the 1st branch rising near the base of the stalk.

Th. efulensis *Holl.* (5 d) is sooty black with a blue reflection, the disc of the wing being lighter; in *efulensis*, the cell of the forewing there is a small white square spot. Cameroon.

18. Genus: **Apisa** *Wkr.*

This genus is composed of about 20 rather closely allied forms representing a somewhat clumsy type of *Syntomis*; the colouring is without any metallic gloss, dark, the light yellow belts of the abdomen are mostly hazy or entirely absent, the hyaline spots rarely very light and rather indistinctly defined, sometimes blurred. Proboscis stunted or entirely absent, the antennae in the ♂ with long pectinations, the body much more roughly haired than in the *Syntomis*, the whole habitus rather denoting nocturnal habits, somewhat aretoid, hindwing in the ♂ often remarkably small. — The genus forms a distinct transition from the *Syntomis* to the following *Balacra*.

A. connexa *Wkr.* (6 a) still has the large white central spot in the forewing and hyaline hindwings *connexa*, bordered with black as *Thyr. efulensis* (5 d), but the metal gloss is absent, and on the body the shoulders and abdominal sides are broadly orange. From Fernando-Po.

A. crenophylax *Holl.* (6 a) still looks entirely like a *Syntomis*. The 5th abdominal ring is orange; the wings are quite purely hyaline, in the forewing only the apex, a ray from the cross-vein to the margin, and the base of the hind-margin are black, in the hindwing only the costal margin. Cameroon. *crenophylax*.

A. sjoestedti *Aur.* (6 a). Abdomen still abundantly orange-banded; wings dark brown, forewing with a small white spot in the cell and some very minute spots in the distal area; in the centre of the submedian area there is a yellow transverse bar. Hindwing with a very small central spot. — In ab. **homopunctata** *Strd.* *homopunctata*, the spot above the centre of the hind-margin is white instead of yellow, and the light abdominal rings are only indicated. — Cameroon.

A. leucogastra *Holl.* (6 a). Apex of abdomen red, forewing with 4 white spots arranged like the Southern Cross. Congo Land. *leucogastra*.

A. chrysopyga *Plötz* (6 a) is entirely like *leucogastra*, but the spots on the forewing are much smaller, the spot above the centre of the hind-margin scarcely the size of the prick of a needle; hindwing blackish-brown with a fine small central spot. — ab. **ruficilla** *Strd.* are lighter red specimens with larger, not hyaline spots on the forewing. — Cameroon. *chrysopyga*, *ruficilla*.

A. kerri *Holl.* (6 a) is quite similar to *leucogastra*; the spots on the forewing are smaller, from the base of the hindwing white rays proceed. Cameroon. *kerri*.

A. lamborni *Rothsch.* (6 b) is smaller than the preceding, body and wings quite dark brown, also the abdomen without any yellow. Forewing with 4, hindwing with 1 minute dull punctiform spots. Nigeria. *lamborni*.

A. tristigma *Mab.* Size of *aurantiaca* (6 e); dark red-brown, thorax marked orange, and abdomen with orange dorsal spots; forewing with 3 or 4 orange spots similar to *sjoestedti*, hindwing only with traces of spots. Sierra Leone. *tristigma*.

A. albimacula *Hmps.* (6 b). Dark red-brown; forewing with 4 or 5 large oval white spots, an obsolete basal spot below the cell; in the hindwing the ♂ has a whitish costal area and an oval white central spot. Uganda. — In ab. **mabira** *Strd.* the subbasal spot of the forewing is blurred, the other spots are smaller, and there is no reddish spot above vein 7. *albimacula*, *mabira*.

A. endoxantha *Hmps.* (6 b). Forewing almost exactly as in *albimacula*, but hindwing with a large, orange-tinged hindmarginal spot at the base. Uganda. *endoxantha*.

A. metarctioides *Hmps.* (6 b). Spots similar as in the two preceding, but the ground-colour of the forewing at the margins with a bright fiery red tinge, hindwing whitish with a ruddle-red margin and apex. Uganda. *metarctioides*.

A. parachoria *Holl.* (6 b). Similar to the preceding, smaller, the colouring lighter red, ground-colour only yet darkened in the surroundings of the much larger spot before the centre of the marginal area. Hindwing white, outside ruddle-red. Cameroon, Congo. It was described as „*Anace*“ and has recently been placed to *Metarctia*. *parachoria*.

A. monotica *Holl.* (= *deannulata* *Strd.*) (6 e) is much smaller than the preceding species. Forewing greyish ruddle-red, in the centre a large dingy white spot. Hindwing whitish with a reddish-grey apex. — In the form **quadrimaculata** *Zerny* the spot on the forewing is split in two parts. Congo. *monotica*, *quadrimaculata*.

A. aurantiaca *Rothsch.* (= *palaemon* *Drc.*) (6 e). Like *monotica*, but the forewing of a brighter yellowish red and without the central spot; also the abdomen is orange. Cameroon, Congo. Allied to the following. *aurantiaca*.

- melaleuca*. *A. melaleuca* Holl. (6 c). Body and wings white, forewing with an orange costal margin and grey marginal area and apex. Cameroon.
- canescens*. *A. canescens* Wkr. (= *pallota* Plötz, ♂ = *cinerocostata* Holl., ♀ = *cana* Holl.) (6 c, d). Much larger than the preceding, particularly the ♀. ♂ dull whitish, ♀ darker grey, quite uni-coloured. Body densely haired like a fleece. From Sierra Leone to South Africa, East Africa, and Natal. — *subcanescens* Rothsch. (6 f) is a smaller form in which the ♀ is light dull white, like the ♂ of *canescens*. Senegambia. A form of this species has recently also been discovered in the Palearctic Region, in the Cyrenaica.
- rendalli*. *A. rendalli* Rothsch. (6 e) is very similar to *canescens*, but the ♀ is much smaller than most of the ♀♀ of *canescens*, and the wings are of a dull smoky brownish-grey colour. Central Africa.
- vitrina*. *A. vitrina* Oberth. (5 d). We append here a species being at once recognisable by the hindwing consisting only of very small stunted lobes. Whitish, forewing with a blurred reddish-brown shadow at the costal margin, distal margin, behind the cell, and above the base of the hind-margin. Congo.
- preussi*. *A. preussi* Gaede sp. n. (ined.). „Similar to a black *vitrina*, with broad black-veins, 30 mm. Sierra Leone.“

19. Genus: *Metarctia* Wkr.

HAMPSON combines in this genus about 40 forms which were formerly split into several genera, and which were sometimes also ranged in wrong genera. A number of species is still very closely allied to the *Apisa*, whilst some others are so closely allied to the following *Balucra* that they have been described as such. As to the generic names, not all questions have yet been settled, since e. g. the genotype of the genus *Anace* Wkr. (*perpusilla*) being inserted in the *Metarctia* has proved to be the ♂ of a *Meganactia*; *caeruleifascia* Wkr. is more correctly placed to the *Balucra*; with this species again *Automolis ehrmanni* is identical, and so on. Now the imagines with serrate ♂ antennae are generally regarded as *Balucra* (= *Pseudapiconoma* Aur.), those with bipectinate ♂ antennae with long pinnae as *Metarctia*. The hindwings, though being small, are not so much stunted as in many ♂♂ of *Balucra*. The larvae are only known of *M. meteus* Stoll and make the impression of Arctiid larvae without the real hair-brushes and pencils found in so many American Syntomid larvae, in the Indian and African *Euchromia* and other allies. — The *Metarctia* are, like the following *Balucra*, nocturnal insects without a proboscis, of mostly dull, dark colours, rather uni-coloured, varying from a sooty brown to ruddle-red which in many cases is only yet found on the body, in some, however, also on the wings.

- lateritia*. *M. lateritia* H.-Schäff. (= *rubra* Wkr., *venosa* Wkr., *cinnamomea* Wallgr., *unicolor* Oberth.) (5 e). At once discernible by the veins being thickly bordered with a fiery red, traversing the earth-brown ground-colour. — In typical specimens the body and particularly the dorsum of the thorax are marked with a very bright red; in the form *kelleni* Snell. the red borders of the veins are finer, and the red marking on the thorax is more scanty. — In ab. *abyssinibia* Strd. the thorax and forewing are uniformly suffused with brown. — Distributed from Abyssinia and the Galla Districts over Mozambique and Natal to Cape Colony, and in some places rather common.
- erlangeri*. *M. erlangeri* Rothsch. (= *diversa* B.-Bak.) (6 g) is almost exactly like a *lateritia*, but the total colouring is a bright purple pink, not only the neuration. Forewing and thorax with a somewhat brownish tinge. The ♀ has a red-brown costal margin of the forewing. Abyssinia and Angola.
- cameruna*. *M. cameruna* Hmps. (= *haematoessa* Oberth. nec Holl.) (6 f) was at first taken to be the ♂ of *haematoessa* Holl. (6 h), but perhaps it does not belong at all to this genus, but to *Balucra*. It has a yolk-coloured, not red body, and in the forewing there are some more fiery-red spots, in the base of the cell and before the cross-vein. Cameroon.
- flavivena*. *M. flavivena* Hmps. (6 d). Body dark hemochrome, dorsum of thorax with 2 brown spots. Forewing dark brown, in typical specimens crossed by yellow veins. The ♀ exhibits more distinct dark transverse bands across the abdomen. Central and East Africa. — The Abyssinian form *zeginæ* Strd. (= subsp. 1 Hmps.) exhibits red veins in the forewing, whereby a certain resemblance to *M. lateritia* from the same patria is produced; ground-colour of hindwing darkened by dark brown, so that the neuration is prominently light. — *panyamana* Strd. (= subsp. 2 Hmps.) represents the species in Nigeria; here the forewings also show red veins, but the hindwing purple pink ones.
- crassa*. *M. crassa* Fldr. (= *meteus* Wkr. nec Stoll) (6 f). Reddish yellowish-brown, the neuration of the forewing and the costal margin being dark brown. Cape Colony.
- flaviciliata*. *M. flaviciliata* Hmps. (6 d). Body dark hemochrome, dorsum of thorax with 2 lateral brown spots. Wings dark brown with yellow fringes, hindwing somewhat lighter than forewing. In the ♀ the abdomen shows more distinct dark bands. Uganda.

M. flavicincta Aur. (= *sarcosoma* Hmps.) (6 d). Very similar to *flaviciliata*, but hindwing pale honey-coloured. — In ab. *contrastata* B.-Bak. the body is of a still deeper purple colour, in *uniformis* B.-Bak. it is ochreous-yellow, shaded with dark. West Africa to Uganda. *flavicincta*, *contrastata*, *uniformis*.

M. bicolora H.-Schäff. (6 d). Body red with dark brown mesothorax, abdomen also in the ♂ with black rings. Wings dark brown with yellow fringes, hindwing as far as beyond the basal half dingy white. Natal. *bicolora*.

M. fulvia Hmps. (6 d). Body miniate, wings pale ochreous, forewing with dark yellow margins. East Africa. — In ab. *pallens* B.-Bak. the costal margin and hind-margin are darkened by a sooty colour. Angola. *fulvia*, *pallens*.

M. nigriceps Aur. (6 f). Only the ♀ is known. Body and wings brick-coloured; through the forewing, before the centre, a bent, complete soot-coloured transverse band extends, and across the cross-vein a similar demi-band. Cameroon. *nigriceps*.

M. pulverea Hmps. (6 g). Chestnut-brown, abdomen and hindwing somewhat greyer. Forewing with yellowish-red fringe and small dark spots on the cross-vein and below the cell. Uganda. *pulverea*.

M. pumila Hmps. (6 c) is one of the smallest species; body light earth-coloured with darker markings, hindwing earth-brown, forewing much darker brown with distinct black veins. From Gondokoro on the White Nile. *pumila*.

M. phaeoptera Hmps. (6 c), from the Upper Congo, is quite similar to *pumila*, but the forewing is darker blackish-brown, so that the black veins are less conspicuous. Also the hindwing is of a darker tinge than in *pumila*; abdomen with distinct black rings. *phaeoptera*.

M. pallida Hmps. (6 c) is coloured almost exactly like the preceding ones, but of a much clumsier structure, thorax much broader, abdomen in both sexes shorter and stouter. ♂ almost like *pumila*, but the forewing without the distinct neuration; ♀ more van Dyke-brown. The antennae are remarkably developed in both sexes, recalling the South American *Laora antennata* (Vol. VI, pl. 38 i) which also shows resemblances in the size and colouring, as some *Metarctia* anyhow recall the American genera *Antarctia* or *Mallocephala*. East Africa. — In a form from the Gold Coast the body is of a more yellowish-reddish tinge: ab. *kumasina* Strd. *kumasina*.

M. metaleuca Hmps. (6 g) likewise resembles *pallida* and *pumila*, but it is more slender than the former, with a sooty grey hindwing. Liberia. *metaleuca*.

M. benitensis Holl. (6 g) is similar to the preceding, but larger. In the ♀ all the wings are darker, the forewing almost black; the hindwing in the ♂ whitish. Cameroon. Larva on bindweeds and other low plants. *benitensis*.

M. haematica Holl. (6 g) is the smallest species of the genus. Thorax and forewing dark cinnamon-brown, abdomen and hindwing brownish dark pink. Wings without markings. East and West Africa. *haematica*.

M. rubribasa B.-Bak. (6 h), from Angola, is uni-coloured light ruddle-red, hindwing miniate. *rubribasa*.

M. haematosphages Holl. (6 g). Uni-coloured ruddle-red; thorax and forewing feebly shaded darker. West Africa. *haematosphages*.

M. rufescens Wkr. (= *maculifera* Wallgr.) (6 e). Dark red-brown, in some places with a slight ochreous tinge. Forewing with a dark brown shadow round the cross-vein; hindwing light yellowish-brown, costal part tinged with ruddle-red. West Africa. — The South-African ab. *paremphares* Holl. has yellowish-white hindwings tinged with pink. *rufescens*, *paremphares*.

M. lugubris sp. n. Gaede (ined.). „Similar to *rufescens*. Body and antennae lighter brown. Head black. Forewing dark reddish-brown strewn with lighter scales. 30 to 36 mm. German East Africa.“ *lugubris*.

M. burra Schs. is slightly larger than *lugubris*; the ♂ is light yellowish pinkish-brown, forewing with a dark brown shadow round the cross-vein; hindwing pale yellow. Also of this species a redder race occurs, with an obsolete shadow on the cross-vein. Sierra Leone and East Africa. *burra*.

M. haematricha Hmps. (6 h). Body ruddle-red, with intense blackish-brown markings. Forewing of a deep dark chestnut-brown colour. Hindwing sooty-brown, somewhat lighter. Abyssinia. *haematricha*.

M. inconspicua Holl. (6 e). Smaller, thorax and forewing dark chestnut-brown, abdomen and hindwing pale ochreous-brownish. Easily discernible by the yellow hairing of the prothorax. East and West Africa. *inconspicua*.

M. noctis Drc. (6 e) is almost exactly coloured like *inconspicua*, but the abdomen and hindwing are not lighter than the forewing. Abyssinia. *noctis*.

M. fusca Hmps. (6 h). Body and wings quite uni-coloured dark sooty-brown, but in the forewing there are 3 small light spots at the cross-vein and one above the centre of the hind-margin. East Africa to Uganda. *fusca*.

M. bipuncta Joic. & Talb. is allied to *fusca*, but the wings are longer, and the small spots in the forewing are of a bright white colour. Forewing beneath tan-coloured, at the apex whitish. Rugege Forest, at an altitude of 8000 ft., captured in December. *bipuncta*.

- invaria*. **M. invaria** Wkr. (= *melinos* Ky., *syntomia* and *silacea* Plötz) (6 h). Fiery ruddle-red, with a miniate tinge, in, behind and below the cell of the forewing suffused with grey; the submedian area is traversed by a grey cross-bar. — In the form **erubescens** Wkr. (= *paralecta* Holl.) the brown irroration contrasts particularly much with the places remaining fiery red. — In **lutea** Holl. the ground-colour is of a brighter yellow. West Africa — **pusillima** Strd. are very small specimens from Bibundi with an expanse of but 21 to 22 mm.
- aurantiifusca*. **M. aurantiifusca** Rothsch. (6 h) is very similar to *invaria*, but the spots of the orange ground-colour are in the cell larger and in the submedian area smaller than in *invaria*. Nigeria.
- haematoessa*. **M. haematoessa** Holl. (6 h). In this species the dark irroration on the fiery red forewing is so intense that only 4 or 5 spots in one row at the cell-end and 1 moderately large spot in the submedian area, as well as the marginal area remain fiery red. West Africa.
- flaviceps*. **M. flaviceps** Hmps. (6 h). Very small; recognisable by the dark red-brown body distinctly contrasting with the light yellow vertex and the anal apex. Forewing dark brown, but tinged with a bright red, before and behind the cross-vein a fiery red spot. Hindwing ruddle-red, towards the anal angle darker. Cameroon.
- rubritincta*. **M. rubritincta** B.-Bak. (6 i). Dark red-brown; head, a costal-marginal stripe, the fringe of the forewing and some small spots in and below the cell of a glaring dark red colour. Angola.
- rubrovitta*. **M. rubrovitta** Aur. (6 i). Forewing similar to *rubritincta*, likewise with a fiery red costal-marginal stripe, but the whole body and the hindwing are purple pink. Cameroon.
- incensa*. **M. incensa** Wkr. (6 i). Habitat unknown. Almost exactly like *rubrovitta*, but hindwing relatively larger, forewing at the margin lighter yellowish-pink.
- rubripuncta*. **M. rubripuncta** Hmps. (6 i). Body orange, marked and shaded with dark brown. Wings chestnut-brown, forewing with a fiery red dot at the base and cross-vein. Gabun. — On the Congo there also occurs a form with pink hindwings.
- ferrigera*. **M. ferrigera** Drc. (6 i) is as large as the largest species of the genus. Body blackish-brown, forewing yellowish-brown with brown shadows and blurred spots below the cell, between the veins, and at the margin; hindwing yolk-coloured. Cameroon.
- taymansii*. **M. taymansii** Rothsch. (6 i) is slightly smaller than *ferrigera*; by a brown reticulation the light yellowish-white colour of the forewing is reduced to a number of spots arranged in transverse chains; hindwing pale yellow. Kassai Districts.
- meteus*. **M. meteus** Stoll (6 f) differs much — also in the veins — from the other members of the genus. It is also quite differently coloured and unmistakable. Forewing above and proximally reddish-yellow, distally and below black; hindwing in the basal part reddish-yellow, the distal two thirds black. Body reddish-yellow, abdomen with black bands. Natal and Cape Colony.
- rubicundula*. **M. rubicundula** Strd. Of this species recalling *Apisa parachoria* (6 b) 2 forms are named, the typical form of which has more, but similarly arranged, spots than *parachoria*, whilst the other form **quadrisignatula** Strd. only shows the 4 larger spots of the forewing. Ground-colour of hindwing basally not lighter; the spot in area 3 of the forewing is somewhat removed towards the margin. Cameroon. — It is said to be allied with „*perpusilla*“ which, however, according to HAMPSON is the ♂ of *Metanaclia carnea*.

20. Genus: **Balacra** Wkr.

HAMPSON had considered the type of *Balacra* (*B. caeruleifascia* Wkr.) to be a *Meturetia*, so that a new name — *Pseudupiconoma* Aur. — had been proposed for the real *Balacra*. According to Lord ROTHCHILD, however, the genus to which the above mentioned species actually belongs is composed of the 24 species enumerated here by us. They are mostly rather large nocturnal insects with stout bodies, the abdomen being often very long, cylindrical and the hindwing remarkably small. The colouring is already decidedly Arctiid-like, but the forewing often shows yet some small hyaline spots. In the habitus they somewhat resemble the (much neater) *Automolis* from the western hemisphere. The ♂♂ are mostly much smaller than the ♀♀.

- rubrostriata*. **B. rubrostriata** Aur. (7 a) is one of the largest species known, of a pale whitish yellow colour, forewing with dark veins, thorax marked red, and the abdomen with scarlet lateral spots. Only the ♀ seems to be known hitherto.
- pulchra*. **B. pulchra** Aur. (= *glagoessa* Holl.) (7 a) is quite uni-coloured white, vertex red. The species somewhat resembles the American *Automolis leucoptera* (Vol. VI, pl. 51 c). West Africa.
- herona*. **B. herona** Drc. (7 b). Body and forewing pale red-brown; on the sides of the base of the abdomen there are scarlet pads. Forewing with slightly darker veins, and at the cell-end vein with a transverse shadow being on both sides edged with white; hindwing yellowish-pink. West Africa.

B. testacea *Aur.* (7 a) is of a bright ruddle-red colour; forewing with 3 (♂) or 4 (♀) red discal spots *testacea*, which are light-centred in the ♂. Abdomen of ♀ with dark bands. In an aberration the ♂ may also lack the light centres of the discal spots. West Africa, Uganda. — In ab. **micromacula** *Strd.* the spots are smaller and *micromacula*, without yellow centres.

B. haemalea *Holl.* (7 b) chiefly differs from *testacea* in the deep hemochrome colour of the whole *haemalea*, body; apical part of hindwing tinged with yellowish. Cameroon, Gabun, Congo.

B. germana *Rothsch.* (7 b). ♂. Colour of body and wings very bright red, but lighter than *haemalea*. *germana*. Hindwing with prominently dark veins; centre of abdomen with black bands. Sierra Leone. The ♀ has apparently not yet been found.

B. intermedia *Rothsch.* (7 c). In the ♂ the body is of a very bright light red, the forewing brown *intermedia*, with red discal spots, the spot in the submedian area being very large and centred with whitish. Sierra Leone.

B. flavimacula *Wkr.* (= *decora* *Oberth.*) (7 c) differs from the quite similar *testacea* in the ♂ showing *flavimacula*, the white spots of the forewing with much larger white centres, and the ♀ showing no black belts in the centre of the abdomen. Beside this typical form there also occur specimens (in Cameroon) with more intensely purple pink hindwings, and such without any yellow spots on the forewing (= ab. **monotonia** *Strd.*). West *monotonia*, Africa.

B. preussi *Aur.* (= *guillemei* *Oberth.*) (7 d) differs from the preceding in the distinctly defined white, *preussi*, not yellow hyaline spots, 4 or 5 of which are combined to a subapical chain in the forewing, whilst 2 smaller ones are in and below the cell. In the ♂ the colouring is a brownish purple pink, in the ♀ the thorax and the ground-colour of the forewing are dark brown. — **brunnea** *Grünb.* (7 c) has a yellow body and hindwing, *brunnea*, with smaller spots in the forewing, which, on the contrary, are larger and particularly longer in **longimacula** *longimacula*, *Strd.* — In **laureola** *Drc.* the red bordering of the cellular spots in the forewing is absent, but they are larger. *laureola*, West Africa. — **erubescens** *Joic. & Talb.*, probably a separate species from the Belgian Congo, has the *erubescens*, forewing suffused with reddish, and only 4 postcellular spots.

B. caeruleifascia *Wkr.* (7 d). The ♀ is quite similar to the preceding species, separated by black *caeruleifascia*, abdominal belts and by the lowest of the 4 subapical spots being proximally removed; sometimes there is below this spot another accessory fifth very small spot. The ♂ has 2 red cellular spots and 1 large yellow-centred submedian spot and yellow hindwings. — In the form **ehrmanni** *Holl.* (7 f) the ♀ shows larger white spots, whilst *ehrmanni*, in the ♂ the red ones are increased in number. Sierra Leone.

B. umbra *Drc.* (= *speculifera* *Grünb.*) (7 e). The hyaline spots of the subapical band are in a straight *umbra*, row, the spot 4 is not proximally removed, and there is a small hyaline double spot in the centre of the hindwing. Cameroon.

B. nigripennis *Aur.* (= *gloriosa* *Jord.*, *obliterata* *Grünb.*) (7 c) is blackish-brown. Abdomen with *nigripennis*, red rings, forewing with 6 hyaline spots, similar to *preussi*-♀. West and Central Africa.

B. ochracea *Wkr.* (= *conradti* *Oberth.*) (7 e, f). WALKER's type seems to have been lost; if the species *ochracea*, is correctly described by Lord ROTHSCILD, the ♂ is ochreous yellowish-brown with 1 yolk-coloured spot each in, below and behind the cell; the ♀ is also lighter yellowish-red than most of the other species; the discal chain of spots is distally convex, the small spot in the cell very small, the one below it large; abdomen of ♀ with dull black rings. West Africa.

B. rattrayi *Rothsch.* (7 d, e) is very similar to *ochracea*, but the light spots in both sexes are increased. *rattrayi*, Uganda.

B. batesi *Drc.* (7 f). In the forewing the discal spots are arranged in 2 groups; 2 or 3 before the apex *batesi*, and 3 or 4 around the cell-end. The spots are in both sexes somewhat hyaline sulphur-coloured, surrounded with purple. Below the costa of the forewing a purple stripe. — In ab. **congoensis** *Rothsch.* the subcostal purple *congoensis*, streak is absent and the spots are rather small; — in ab. **ugandae** *Rothsch.* the purple streak is absent and *ugandae*, the hindwing is lighter yellow. West Africa. — In ab. **elegantissima** *Strd.*, which may belong to *flavimacula*, *elegantissima*, the yellow spots are increased.

B. humphreyi *Rothsch.* (7 d). Body golden yellow; in the dark brown forewing there are 2 spots in *humphreyi*, and below the centre of the cell, 2 at the cell-end, and 1 or 2 at the base of the wing; the subapical spots are absent. Hindwing of a deep reddish yellow, towards the costa lighter. The ♀ seems not to be known. Nigeria.

B. rubricincta *Holl.* (5 e) is discernible by the white body with purple markings and rings. Forewing *rubricincta*, reddish ochreous with a white costal-marginal stripe and in the ♂ whitish disc; hindwing purple red. West Africa. — In **furva** *Hmps.* (7 c) the lighter part is larger and purer, the ground-colour of the forewing *si* darker, *furva*, so that 2 small white guttiform spots are more conspicuous. Gold Coast.

B. elegans *Aur.* (= *damalis* *Holl.*) (5 f). Body dark brown; vertex, and sides at the base of the *elegans*, abdomen in the ♂ purple, collar white. Forewing dark chestnut-brown around the cell-end, a group of white patches; hindwing orange; in the ♀ the body is more uni-coloured, but the abdomen shows black bands; the

white patches of the forewing are absent, whereas the ground-colour in the hindmarginal area is somewhat lighter. Uganda. — In *curriei* Dyar, from Liberia, the patches on the forewing are larger, the thorax is beneath purple, the abdomen above with a series of purple spots and laterally with orange hair-tufts.

compsa. **B. compsa** Jord. (= *stigmatica* Grünb.) (7 f). Forewing quite similar to *furva*-♂ (8 e), but there are more and larger hyaline spots, more distinctly defined. ♂ easily discernible by the brown (not white) body with purple abdominal sides and the white-hyaline hindwings, ♀ by the quite dark abdomen. Angola and Uganda.

vitreata. **B. vitreata** Rothsch. (7 e). In the ♀ (the ♂ is unknown) the body is uni-coloured dark brown, the forewing and distal part except the apex and the thick cell-end spot are hyaline; hindwing hyaline with a dark brown margin. "Africa", no other habitat being mentioned.

fenestrata. **B. fenestrata** Jord. (= *melaena* Hmps.) (7 d) is similar to *vitreata*, but the ground-colour is almost black, with a slight bluish-green gloss, the margin of the forewing is broader black. ♂ unknown to me. Angola, Uganda.

affinis. **B. affinis** Rothsch. (5 e). This small species from the Congo is at once discernible by the spotless forewing, and the hindwing being stunted to a small dingy white scale. ♀ unknown.

daphaena. **B. daphaena** Hmps. (5 f) is quite similar, but the hindwing and forewing are dark brown without any lighter parts; it is about twice as large as *affinis*. From the Niger. Only the ♂ is known.

21. Genus: **Paramelisa** Aur.

This genus closely approximates the two last species of the preceding genus. The most conspicuous mark in its two species is a tassel of the tail in the ♂♂ and a scent-organ consisting of a friction-pad on the hindwing and a corresponding androconial spot at the hind-margin of the forewing beneath. The genus approximately corresponds with the nearctic genus *Androcharta* (Vol. VI, p. 131, pl. 20).

lophura. **P. lophura** Aur. (♂ = [*Melisoides*] *lobata* Strd.) (5 f). Head, collar, and broader abdominal belts dark yellow, between the latter with whitish segmental margins. The tassel of the tail is orange. Forewing brown, hindwing yolk-coloured. From the Congo. We figure the ♀; the ♂ has an anal pencil.

lophuroides. **P. lophuroides** Oberth. (5 g). Head and collar yellow, thorax dark brown like the forewing; the hindwings are small stunted yellow lobes; abdomen brown, the posterior rings in front edged with yellow, behind with red; the pencil of the tail is 5 mm long. Cameroon (Johann-Albrecht Hill).

22. Genus: **Melisa** Wkr.

The two lustrous blackish-blue species with long bodies and narrow wings do not exhibit any real tassel of the tail in the ♂♂, but they exhibit at the end of the abdomen a distinct hair-tuft which can be spread out straight. Hindwing reduced, with a scent-organ. In contrast with the preceding, the *Melisa* have a proboscis.

diptera. **M. diptera** Wkr. (= *croceipes* Aur.) (5 g) has its name from the hindwing being so much hidden below the base of the forewing, that the insect almost looks dipterous. Black with a metal gloss, with orange legs and yellow bands on the abdomen beneath; small orange dots also on the dorsal sides of the abdomen. West Africa.

atavistis. **M. atavistis** Hmps. (5 g) is similar to *diptera*; hindwing somewhat larger, legs red, the rings on the abdomen beneath partly silvery, the abdominal dorsum laterally spotted more silvery grey, the anal tuft with purple hair. Gold Coast.

23. Genus: **Pseudmelisa** Hmps.

Separated from the *Melisa* by the absence of the proboscis. The differences stated in the veins are probably partly due to the distortion of the disfigured wings.

chalybsa. **Ps. chalybsa** Hmps. (5 g). Shape and colouring of wings quite similar to the preceding species; but the abdomen has a yellow end and a hemochrome basal band. Congo.

24. Genus: **Euchromia** Hbn.

The African representatives which have been dealt at large in Vol. X, p. 85, like their numerous Indian allies, exhibit the most magnificent colours on the body and particularly on the dorsum of the abdomen. Just as in the Indian species, the spots on the wings vary in number and size as well as in their colour which may

change from a pale yellowish hyaline to ochreous or almost orange. The occurrence of the Ethiopian species is entirely confined to Tropical Africa, only one species penetrating to the south as far as Natal and Zulu Land. In America the genus *Syntomeida* (Vol. VI, p. 89, pl. 16) approximately corresponds with them. A great number of new species have quite recently been described from the Malay Archipelago. The larvae exhibit in front and behind prolonged hair-pencils, and besides radiatingly haired tubercles; they live on Convolvulaceae etc.

E. madagascariensis Bsd. (5 h). Patagia, tegulae, and the basal spots of the wings are reddish-orange. *madagascariensis*.
Madagascar.

E. amoena Mschlr. (= *africana* Btlr.) (5 h). All the spots on the forewing are honey-coloured. Abdomen *amoena*.
with a yellow belt on ring 2 and a red one on rings 5 and 6, otherwise blackish with a faint steel-blue reflection; patagia and tegulae red. East Africa, to the south as far as Zulu Land.

E. formosa Guér. (= *folletii* Gray) (5 g). The 5th and 6th abdominal rings are more golden yellow *formosa*.
than red-brown; all the hyaline spots of the wings are pale diaphanous wax-coloured or whitish. East Africa and Madagascar.

E. lethe F. (= *eumolpus* Cr., *fulvida* Btlr.) (5 h). All the spots of the wings are dark honey-coloured, *lethe*.
the 4th and 6th abdominal rings of a magnificent sky-blue glitter. West Africa to Mombutu Land.

E. guineensis F. (= *sperchia* Cr., *interstans* Wkr., *leonis* Btlr., *bellula* Mab.) (5 h) is similar to the *guineensis*.
preceding, but the patagia and tegulae are not red or yellow spotted, but of a steel blue gloss. Spots on the wings ochreous. Hindwing with 2 separate spots, the proximal one of which extends to the base of vein 2 in the form *splendens* Btlr. — In ab. *discifera* Zy. the spot below the cell is semicircular and does not extend *splendens*.
farther towards the base than the cellular spot. — West Africa. *discifera*.

E. hampsoni nom. nov. (= *rubricollis* Hmps. nee Wkr.) (5 h). The median group of spots is much *hampsoni*.
smaller than in the preceding, so that the whole basal quarter of the forewing remains black. West Africa (Sierra Leone). The name *E. rubricollis* has already been given to a form from the South Sea; cf. Vol. X, p. 88.

E. interrupta Grünb. (= *jacksoni* B.-Bak.) (5 h). Here the proximal spot of the hindwing is very *interrupta*.
small, the distal spot, however, large; in the forewing the whole centre is black. Abdomen on the rings 2 and 5 red-brown. West and Central Africa.

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*) signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

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 mincens Ent. *Stoll.* Papil. Exot. 4, Tab. 347. *
 minor Meg. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. Suppl. I, p. 61. *
 minor Pseud. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 441.
 minuta Thy. *Bsd.* Faun. Madagasc., p. 80. *
 miozona Synt. *Hmps.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1910, p. 389. *
 misera Thy. *Strd.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 55, p. 146.
 miserabilis My. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 375.
 mocrens Thy. *Oberth.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 79, p. 467. *
 mogadorensis Synt. *Blach.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 77, p. 219. *
 monothyris Synt. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. Suppl. I, p. 43. *
 monotica Ap. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 395.
 monotonica Bal. *Strd.* Arch. Naturg. 78 A 6, p. 191.
 montana Thy. *Bsd.* Voy. Delegorg. 2, p. 597.
 monteiroyi Thy. *Btlr.* Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.) 12, p. 359.
 monticola Synt. *Aur.* Sjoest. Exped. Kil.-Ndj. Lep. p. 24. *
 muscella Micr. *Mab.* C.-R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 28, p. 188.
 myodes Stict. *Guér.* Icon. Règn. Anim. Ins. p. 500. *
 myopsychoides Epit. *Strd.* Arch. Naturgesch. 78(6), p. 182.

naeliodes Cer. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. Suppl. I, p. 3. *
 negus Thy. *Oberth.* Ét. d'Ent. 3, p. 31. *
 nervalis My. *Strd.* Arch. Naturg. 78 A (6), p. 175.
 nigra Epist. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 11, p. 339.
 nigriceps Met. *Aur.* Ark. Zoolog. (4) 2, p. 30.
 nigricilia Synt. *Strd.* Arch. f. Naturg. 78 A, p. 82.
 nigripennis Bal. *Aur.* Ark. Zoolog. (4) 2, p. 30.
 nigrobasalis Synt. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 436.
 noctis Met. *Dre.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 394.
 nostalis Synt. *Wkr.* List Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 1, p. 129.
 notoplaga My. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. 1, p. 49. *
 n'tebi Synt. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 531.

oberthüri Micr. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 155.
ochracea Bal. *Wkr.* Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc. Glasg. 1, p. 331.
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pallens Met. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 532.
pallida Met. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 8, p. 170.
panyamana Met. *Strd.* Iris 34, p. 224.
parachoria Ap. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 395. *
paremphares Met. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 395.
pembertoni Synt. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 431.
perpetua Thy. *Oberth.* Ét. d'Ent. 18, p. 3. *
perpusilla Met. *Wkr.* List Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 7, p. 1720.
phaeoptera Met. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 4, p. 344.
phaeobasis Synt. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 19, p. 223.
phasma Thyr. *Bllr.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1896, p. 846.
phoenicia Synt. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. 1, p. 70. *
pleurosticta Er. *Hmps.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1910, p. 390. *
ploetzi Synt. *Strd.* Arch. Naturgesch. 78 (6), p. 180.
preussi Bal. *Aur.* Ark. Zoolog. (4) 2, p. 31. *
proceridia Apit. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. 1, p. 125. *
pterophorina Trich. *Mab.* Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 139.
puella Pseud. *Bsd.* Voy. Deleborg. 2, p. 596.
pulehra Bal. *Aur.* Entomol. Tidskr. 13, p. 200.
pulverea Met. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 19, p. 225.
pumila Met. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 4, p. 341.
puncticincta My. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 375.
pusillima Met. *Strd.* Arch. Naturg. 78 A 6, p. 187.

quadrinaculata Ap. *Zy.* Iris. 26, p. 120.
quadrinaculata Thy. *Mab.* Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr. (3) 1, p. 85.
quadrinaculata Met. *Strd.* Arch. Naturgesch. 78 (6), p. 187.
quinquemacula Dys. *Mab.* le Naturaliste 2, p. 131.

rattrayi Bal. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 441.
reducta Synt. *Seitz.* Macrolep. 14, p. 44.
rendalli Ap. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 441.
rendalli Synt. *Dist.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 20, p. 16.
resecta Cer. *H.-Schäff.* Außereur. Schmett. Fig. 269. *
rentlingerii Synt. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 376.
rubicundula Met. *Strd.* Arch. Naturgesch. 78 A (6), p. 187.
rubribasa Met. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 533.
rubricincta Bal. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 396. *
rubrilineata Met. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 533.
rubripuncta Met. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. 1, p. 147. *
rubritincta Synt. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 11, p. 338.
rubrivitta Met. *Aur.* Ark. Zoolog. (2) 4, p. 31.
rubrostriata Bal. *Aur.* Entomol. Tidskr. 19, p. 185.

rufescens Met. *Wkr.* List Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 3, p. 769.
ruficilla Ap. *Strd.* Arch. Naturg. 78 A 6, p. 184.
rufina Synt. *Oberth.* Ét. d'Ent. 3, p. 32. *

schultzei Trich. *Aur.* Ark. Zoolog. 2 (12), p. 24.
semitrilinea Cer. *Ky.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 18, p. 379. *
shoa Synt. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. 1, p. 70. *
simplex Micr. *Bllr.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 4, p. 236.
simplex Synt. *Wkr.* List Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 1, p. 129.
sippia Meg. *Plötz.* Stett. Ent. Ztg. 11, p. 28. *
sjoestedti Ap. *Aur.* Ark. Zoolog. (4) 2, p. 28. *
splendens Echr. *Bllr.* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1888, p. 113. *
stenoptera Synt. *Zy.* Lepidopt. Catal. 7 (Syntomid.), p. 15.
stictoptera Synt. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 132.
subcaesescens Ap. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 112.

taymansii Met. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 442.
tenera Micr. *Mab.* Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) 1, p. 85.
terminalis Cer. *Wkr.* List Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 1, p. 128.
testacea Bal. *Aur.* Entomol. Tidskr. 2, p. 46. *
tollini Thy. *Kef.* Jahrb. Akad. Erfurt (2) 6, p. 13. *
tomasina Synt. *Bllr.* Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.) 12, p. 318.
trichaetiformis Thyr. *Zy.* Iris 26, p. 119.
trimaenula Thy. *Oberth.* Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) 1, p. 85.
tripunctata Synt. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 530.
tristigma Ap. *Mab.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 37, p. 58.
tritonina Synt. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 8, p. 394.
typica Epit. *Strd.* Arch. Naturgesch. 78 (6), p. 176.

uëlleburgensis Synt. *Strd.* Arch. Naturgesch. 78 (6), p. 181.
ugandae Bal. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 433.
umbra Bal. *Dre.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 394.
uniformis Met. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 534.

velatipennis Synt. *Wkr.* List Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 31, p. 67.
veronica Synt. *Oberth.* Ét. d'Ent. 18, p. 8. *
vitrea Bal. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 445.
vitrina Ap. *Oberth.* Ét. Lep. Comp. 3, p. 95. *

waldowi Synt. *Grünb.* Deutsch. Ent. Ztschr. 1907, p. 413. *
williamsii Synt. *Rothsch.* Novit. Zoolog. 17, p. 133.

xanthopleura My. *Holl.* Entomol. News 9, p. 11.
xanthopleura Synt. *Hmps.* Cat. Lep. Phal. Suppl. 1, p. 41. *
xanthosoma My. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 19, p. 222.

zegina Met. *Strd.* Iris 34, p. 224.

4. Family: **Arctiidae**, Tiger-Moths.

This family does not abound in large and beautiful forms in the Ethiopian Region. In Vol. VI (p. 231) and X (p. 105), where it was dealt with at large, we have already stated its chief range to be in the northern temperate zone. In the tropics the larger forms are mostly dark or neutrally coloured nocturnal insects; the smaller ones, being often very charmingly coloured (such as the neotropical *Automolis*), lack again the large glaringly coloured areas on the wings as are exhibited in the north by the *Callimorpha*, *Arctia*, *Pericallia* etc.

By the great conformity of the neururation, the composition of the genera, particularly in the genuine *Arctiinae*, was rendered so difficult that some systematizers who chiefly rely on the neururation of the wings were obliged to employ gigantic genera evidently containing quite heterogeneous elements. It is also very difficult to draw a sharp line between the *Arctiidae* and the following family, the *Lymantriidae*, since the veins hardly supply any aid here. On the other hand, groups being undoubtedly connected with the *Arctiidae*, such as the *Callimorpha* in Europe, the *Platyprepia* in America, have been eliminated from the *Arctiid* family, although they can by no means remain separated from them. The present composition of the genera is also frequently opposed to the experiences of zoogeography, as it is unlikely that genera (such as *Maenas*, *Eutigmene*, *Seiractia* etc.) are common to Africa with South America, whereas in all the other parts of the globe they are absent.

We essentially follow here the order of divisions having been chosen in the 2nd, 6th, and 10th volumes, according to which the following groups are distinguished:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a) <i>Nolinae</i> | e) <i>Spilosominae</i> |
| b) <i>Lithosiinae</i> | f) <i>Arctiinae</i> |
| c) <i>Hypsinac</i> (<i>Aganaidi</i>) | g) <i>Callimorphinae</i> |
| d) <i>Micrarctiinae</i> | h) <i>Nyctemerinae</i> , |

so far as they are represented in the Ethiopian Fauna. — In the same way as in Vol. X the *Pterothysanus*, here in this volume an equivalent group, the *Otraeda*, are appended as a kind of transition to the *Lymantriidae*.

I. Subfamily: **Nolinae**.

The *Nolinae*, without exception comprise small and mostly also inconspicuously coloured lepidoptera which are often neglected and regarded as microlepidoptera by those collectors that wish to make a lucrative use of their collections. By reason of lepidopterologically schooled collectors, who also pay attention to minute lepidoptera, having only recently penetrated in greater numbers into the interior of Africa, most of the *Nolinae* have also been described only in the last decades. KIBBY, in 1890, hardly enumerated a dozen of species which, at that time, were not even correctly listed. At the end of the last century there were not yet more, and to-day the number of the Ethiopian *Nolinae* known exceeds 40, particularly many having been added by HAMPSON in the last years.

As to the remarkable habits of these insects, e. g. the formation of crowns in the sloughing time, the peculiar traces in feeding, the strange construction of the boat-shaped bassinet of the pupa, we have already informed the readers in Vol. II (p. 44), Vol. VI (p. 233), and Vol. X (p. 107), so that we merely refer to those places. Very little being known of the Ethiopian *Nolinae*, there is nothing from which we might infer a demeanour different from the African species.

• On the whole our material from the Ethiopian Region is also therefore still very scanty, because the *Nolinae* are mostly no common insects. Many are even decidedly rare, being captured at the lantern only by chance, and of quite a number of the species enumerated here merely the type is known. The Island of Madagascar seems to be favoured to a certain degree by this subfamily.

1. Genus: **Nola** Leach.

From the Ethiopian Region 18 forms of this genus are known to-day, which neither in their size nor colouring differ very much from the Indo-Australian or palearctic species. Most of them have an expanse of

about 2 cm and brownish or yellow-tinted, more rarely white wings. As to the diagnose of the genus cf. Vol. II, p. 44.

- fovifera*. **N. fovifera** Hmps. (8 a). The ♂ has a scent-pad in the cell-end on the forewing beneath. The forewing exhibits on the dirty greyish-white ground 3 nebulous transverse lines (before, in and behind the centre) composed of somewhat irregular, distally white-edged small spots. Hindwing whitish, with a dull brown tint. Apparently widely distributed; it was found at the Gold Coast and in Rhodesia.
- ochrographa*. **N. ochrographa** Hmps. (8 a) is slightly larger, but the forewing of a decidedly brown ground-colour. The proximal transverse line is very strongly indented, posteriorly convex; the middle one reduced to a cell-end spot of the costa, the distal one straight, whitish, proximally shaded with dark; another transverse line, not quite parallel to the 3rd, is before the marginal area. Hindwing margined with brown, towards the apex broader. Uganda.
- perfusca*. **N. perfusca** Hmps. (8 a) is considerably smaller than the preceding, darker and more monotonously brown, of the marking only a median oblique shadow is to be noticed. Hindwing towards the base a little lighter brown. West Africa.
- mesoscota*. **N. mesoscota** Hmps. (8 a). Forewing brown, the 3 transverse lines distinct and rather straight; besides a dot in the posterior part of the cell. Hindwing lighter brown. Transvaal.
- endocosta*. **N. endocosta** Hmps. (8 a) is smaller than *mesoscota* which it otherwise resembles, but only the 2 outer transverse stripes are distinct, very oblique; besides there is a small ring-spot in the cell. In this species the hindwing is darker brown than the more yellowish-brown forewing. From the Gold Coast.
- mesotherma*. **N. mesotherma** Hmps. (8 a). The 3 transverse stripes of the forewing are distinct, their course similar to that in *fovifera*, but the basal area and the proximal half of the marginal third white, so that the central area represents a brown broad band. Hindwing dark brown. Gold Coast.
- chionea*. **N. chionea** Hmps. (8 a). Forewing white with a very feeble brown median band and a broad dark margin. Hindwing white with a brownish fringe. West Africa.
- angola*. **N. angola** B.-Bak. (8 b). Forewing brown, the basal quarter and a large oval costal spot before the apex white; in the cell a dark dot. Hindwing white with a yellowish-brown marginal band. Angola.
- argyrolepis*. **N. argyrolepis** Hmps. (8 b) is almost like *fovifera*, just a little larger; discernible by the more regular postmedian stripe and the less oblique median stripe. Mashona Land.
- poliotis*. **N. poliotis** Hmps. (8 b) is larger than *argyrolepis*, but otherwise similarly coloured and marked; the median stripe of the forewing is hardly traceable. Transvaal.
- diplozona*. **N. diplozona** Hmps. (8 b), from Nairobi in East Africa, is scarcely half the size of *poliotis*, but the 3 transverse stripes of the forewing are oblique, quite straight, the two distal ones bordered with light.
- praeifica*. **N. praeifica** Saalm. (8 b) is a relatively large, yellowish-brown species. The distal transverse line of the forewing extends in two indentations, the middle one being curved; the proximal one being absent, instead of it there is a small cellular spot and a brown longitudinal spot at the costal margin. South Africa and Madagascar.
- cretacea*. **N. cretacea** Hmps. (8 b) is the smallest and most insignificant species, almost like a *fovifera*, but still smaller, of a lighter greyish brown ground-colour, with partly obliterated transverse lines. Nigeria.
- leucalea*. **N. leucalea** Hmps. (8 b) is much larger, of a similar dark ground-colour, but in the forewing there are 5 instead of 3 transverse lines, and sometimes yet a sixth incomplete line starting from the centre of the costal margin. South and East Africa.
- chia*. **N. chia** Holl. (8 c) is still larger, with a quite different marking. The forewing being almost quite chalk-coloured white has a dark base of the costa, a brown triangle in the centre of the costal margin, and a brown marginal area crossed by a light undulate line. Hindwing brown. From the Congo.
- major*. **N. major** Hmps. (8 c). This species has been described in Vol. X, pl. 13 c as *distributa* Wkr. and dealt with on p. 108, on the supposition that there are no specific differences between the Asiatic and African specimens. If this is correct, the species has an enormous range extending from West Africa, across Madagascar and South India with Ceylon to the remote Christmas Island. The scheme of markings is very much like that of *chia*.
- transecta*. **N. transecta** Hmps. (8 c) is much smaller; the forewing is likewise chiefly white, but the costa, apex and distal margin, as well as the distal part of the hindwing are strewn with brown. Sierra Leone.
- bicincta*. **N. bicincta** Hmps. (8 c). The rather small species has only 2 brown transverse stripes through the forewing, before and behind the centre, but both are very broad. Besides there is yet a dark spot in the cell. Hindwing with a dark distal half. From the Cape.

2. Genus: **Roeselia** Hbn.

In Vol. II, p. 45, in describing this genus, it was stated that at that time no *Roeselia* except two from Madagascar were known from Continental Africa. To the 50 forms of the genus known at that time many have been added up to this day (quite a number have been newly described in Vol. VI, p. 236 to 239), and in addition to them there are also 4 African, so that together with the two forms from Madagascar the genus now consists of 6 Ethiopian species known. The neuration has been dealt with at large in Vol. X, p. 110. Including a considerable number of species recently described from New Guinea the genus comprises more than 100 forms to-day. Still the genus is difficult to circumscribe, because its characterization is chiefly founded upon the neuration which is frequently of no use as a systematic resource in the *Arctiidae*, already on account of the structural anomalies of the wings which are sometimes entirely distorted by scent-organs. Thus it occurred that specimens of one species (*Iugens* from Australia) were placed to different genera (*Uraba* Wkr., *Coesa* Wkr.) by the same author, and that even the next author (FELDER) who did not recognise the insect, established again a new genus (*Toxoloma*). The separation of the *Roeselia* from the *Nola* is neither universally acknowledged (KIRBY, SAALMÜLLER uniting both), whereas HAMPSON separates them, combining here, partly contrary to his former dispositions, species from the genera *Meganola*, *Callinola*, *Proneca*, *Evo-nima*, *Mimerastris*, *Cyphotopsyche* etc.

R. incana Saalm. (8 c). This rather strong species somewhat recalls a brightly coloured *Nola chia*, *incana*. but the forewing instead of being chalk-coloured is intensely irrorated with brownish, the median costal-marginal spot extending farther into the forewing, of the antemedian and postmedian stripes there are distinct traces, and darker median shadows extend through the brown hindwing. Madagascar.

R. bryophiloides Btlr. (= *respersa* Saalm.) (8 c) is smaller, greyer, the forewing shows 4 irregularly *bryophiloides* running, nebulous transverse stripes. Madagascar.

R. infuscata Hmps. (8 d). Size of the preceding, the basal half of the forewing intensely irrorated *infuscata*, and smeared over with dark brown; in the whiter distal half only scattered undulate markings are noticeable. Hindwing of a dull white. Mashona Land.

R. melanosticta Hmps. (8 d). On the chalk-coloured forewing there are 4 complete and 1 incomplete, *melanosticta* deeply dentate transverse stripe, in the cell there is a distinct dark punctiform spot. The dark stripe in the marginal area encloses a chain of small white spots. Hindwing whitish. East Africa.

R. cretacea Hmps. (8 d). Forewing chalk-coloured, only the antemedian and median, strongly curved *cretacea* transverse streaks are distinct, the anteterminal streak being divided into different parts. Hindwing brown. Gold Coast.

R. costiplagiata Hmps., from British Central Africa, is not dissimilar to the palearctic *albula* (Vol. II, *costiplagiata* pl. 10 c), but the dark markings are not so distinctly arranged as transverse bands through the wing, but they are more confined to the costal region; the median stripe only extends to the cell-end, and the apical region of the ♂ — the ♀ is apparently not yet found — is dark.

3. Genus: **Archinola** Hmps.

This genus is based upon a very small species discovered by NURSE in Aden. Separated from most of the *Roeselia* by the entirely stunted proboscis, from the Indian *Zia* by the longer palpi.

A. pyralidia Hmps. (8 d). Grey, strewn with a darker brown. Only the straight antemedian transverse *pyralidia* line and the postmedian line, which is curved S-like, are distinct. Hindwing pale brownish. South Arabia.

4. Genus: **Celama** Wkr.

With this genus we have dealt at large in Vol. II, p. 47, and Vol. VI, p. 239. From Africa about 20 mostly very small forms are known now, some of which are very similar to the Indian species. One of the species occurring also in the Ethiopian Region, is the very variable *C. squalida* being distributed over the whole of the Old World.

C. omphalota Hmps. (8 d) is very small and almost entirely white, only at the base, the centre *omphalota* of the costal margin and at the distal margin slightly brownish. Two rows of nebulous dots denote the antemedian and postmedian transverse lines. Hindwing in the apical part feebly darkened. Congo, Nigeria.

C. microlopha Hmps. (8 d) is still smaller and whiter, the forewing only before and behind the centre *microlopha*, very feebly tinted yellowish-brown. West Africa (Accra).

- sokotrensis*. **C. sokotrensis** Hmps. (8 d), from the Island of Sokotra, in front of Cape Guardafui, is extraordinarily small; on the forewing which is very feebly darkened by brownish, the antemedian line is almost rectangularly broken and the postmedian line is notched.
- flaviciliata*. **C. flaviciliata** Hmps. (8 e) is not larger, but browner than *sokotrensis*. The broken antemedian line is only indicated, the sinuate postmedian line is composed of punctiform shadows. Besides the margin is brown and a brown punctiform is in the cell. Hindwing brownish. Sierra Leone.
- megasema*. **C. megasema** Hmps. (8 e). Similar to the preceding, only a broad distinct median shadow before which in the cell-end there is a thick brown punctiform spot in a white halo. Gold Coast.
- furvitincta*. **C. furvitincta** Hmps. (8 e) is somewhat larger, the cellular dot is finer, but still very distinct. Between the cell-end and the margin the forewing is crossed by 2 chains of dots, the proximal one of which is irregular and interrupted. Sierra Leone.
- phaeocraspis*. **C. phaeocraspis** Hmps. (8 e) is much more intensely marked than the preceding; at the base of the costa and along the margin blackish shadows; on the forewing an antemedian and a postmedian curved transverse line, in the cell-end and above it one brown dot each. West Africa (Nigeria) and East Africa.
- squalida*. **C. squalida** Stgr. (= *musculalis* *Saal.*, *fraterna* *Mr.*, *ceylonica* *Hmps.*, *vanhasseltii* *Heyl.*, desmotes *Trnr.*) This form being more individually than geographically variable has already been figured in Vol. II, pl. 10 g and dealt with at large (p. 48). Almost in every country where it was found it has been differently named. It is one of the smallest species. In the forewing the 3 transverse stripes are mostly broad and distinct, the proximal one below the cell distally angular, the median one being traversed by light, the distal one generally composed of punctiform shadows. One of the more common species, distributed over the tropics and the warmer temperate districts of the Old World. From Southern Spain and Madagascar through India and Australia to the Pacific Ocean.
- pumila*. **C. pumila** Snell. (= *spretia* *Btlr.*, *tetraphthalma* *Meyr.*, *minuta* *Hmps.*, *hampsoni* *Ky.*) (Vol. X, pl. 13 g) is allied to *squalida*, likewise widely distributed in the Indo-Australian Region, touching the Ethiopian Region in Sokotra. Chiefly distinguished from *squalida* by the brownish cover on the light places of the forewing.
- melalopha*. **C. melalopha** Hmps. (8 e). Here the forewing is so completely covered by brownish, that an antemedian and a postmedian curved chain of dots is but feebly discernible; between them there are very dull, hardly darker nebulous stripes. West Africa (Accra).
- concinna*. **C. concinna** Hmps. is somewhat larger, the whitish forewing tinted with a reddish brown, the costa towards the base darker. The transverse lines are undulate, the cellular dot is small. Before the apex a small costal spot, before the white subterminal line there is a brownish tinge. Otherwise very similar to *melalopha*. British Central Africa.
- internella*. **C. internella** Wkr. (= *pascua* *Sw.*, *quadrimaculata* *Heyl.*) (Vol. X, pl. 13 b) is more intensely marked than the preceding; at the costal margin large brown spots from which the transverse stripes proceed. The white ground-colour only shows through in the basal and central areas above the hind-margin. Hindwing brown. — The larva is yellow, in front and behind of a bright red, on the centre of the dorsum and on the sides marked black; it lives in the stalks of *Rubus* and *Duria*. Widely distributed from South Africa to South India and Australia, frequently not rare.
- melanoscelis*. **C. melanoscelis** Hmps. (8 e), from West and South Africa, only exhibits yet the two large dark brown costal spots, a small cellular dot and dull antemarginal darker portions.
- argyropasta*. **C. argyropasta** Hmps. (8 e). The white forewing is only yet crossed by the median transverse stripe from before the centre of the costal margin to behind the centre of the hind-margin. A white undulate stripe extends through the brown marginal band. Hindwing brownish. From the Gold Coast (Bibionaha).
- mesonephele*. **C. mesonephele** Hmps. (8 e) is similar to *argyropasta* and from the same patria, but the median transverse stripe extends from before the centre of the costal margin through the cell and then proximad, thus contrary to the preceding. Instead of the postmedian line a row of dots. Larger than *argyropasta*. Bibionaha.
- melaleuca*. **C. melaleuca** Hmps. (8 f). Forewing chalky white, very feebly irrorated with grey; the antemedian line is angular, the median line undulate, and the postmedian line interrupted; hindwing tinted with a dull brownish; dark marginal dots. Uganda. — The habitus and colouring is somewhat similar to that of *Nola foviifera* (8 a), but the transverse lines of the forewing run differently.
- niphostena*. **C. niphostena** Hmps. (8 f). Thick dark brown dentate lines through the entirely white forewing proceed from brown costal-marginal spots. The distal margin and a costal basal spot are likewise dark brown. Natal.
- meridionalis*. **C. meridionalis** Wallgr. (8 f). Forewing uni-coloured chestnut-brown; the distally convex antemedian line, the slightly curved postmedian line, and an undulate antemarginal nebulous stripe are darker. Hindwing whitish. Transvaal.

C. tineoides Wkr. (= *partialis* Wkr., *caffra* Wallgr.) (8 f). Small and slim, the wings narrow as *tineoides*. in *Tinea* (from which it has its denomination). Forewing yellowish-grey, only the postmedian line is distinct, parallel to the margin, oblique and quite straight. Hindwing whitish, at the apex somewhat darkened. South Africa.

II. Subfamily: Lithosiinae.

What has been said about the Ethiopian *Nolinae*, almost entirely also holds good with this subfamily. A great number of species belonging hereto are small and insignificant, being mistaken for microlepidoptera and therefore neglected by ignorant collectors. Thus we may expect yet a great number of new forms from the central parts of the African Continent, which have been but little explored so far, and we are hardly able to-day to supply a tolerably complete classification. On the whole, the subfamily is much more homogeneous than might be supposed on surveying the varied shapes, since many differences in the shape of the wings or in the neurulation are only due to quite secondary modifications often caused by scent-organs. Nevertheless it is probable that the *Lithosiinae* contain the phyletically oldest and most original shapes of the whole large Arctiid family and are to be regarded as the direct descendants from the microlepidoptera.

The Ethiopian Fauna contains still fewer elegant and beautifully coloured forms than the Indian and American Faunae do. Some genera being also well represented in the Indian Region, such as *Asura* and *Chionacma*. exhibit also in the Ethiopian Region more charming aspects, whereas the American *Cisthene*, *Hypoprepia*, or the Indian *Scaptosyle*, *Caprimina* do not find sufficient substitutes in the Ethiopian Fauna; only the genus *Anaphosia* shows a number of more variegated species.

As to the habits of the African *Lithosiinae*, very little has been hitherto known, but nothing makes us infer that there is a difference of the Ethiopian *Lithosiinae* from those of the other faunae.

1. Genus: **Eugoa** Wkr.

As to the characterization of this genus cf. Vol. II, p. 51. — In addition to the statement in Vol. X, p. 121, that beside the few palearctic species this genus is Indo-Australian except 1 species from the Cape Colony, we note to-day that, in the meantime, a few more Ethiopian species (from West Africa) have become known. Also from the Indian Region some more species have been described since Vol. X was published, so that the genus, according to the latest catalogue (1922), comprises altogether 35 species. — The *Eugoa* are chiefly found on savanna-like grassy plains, where they rest on blades with their wings closed like a gabled roof.

E. africana Hmps. (8 f), from Grahamstown (Cape Colony), is uni-coloured light yolk-coloured; across *africana*. the forewing oblique rows of black dots sometimes flown together to streaks; one or two dots also in the cell.

E. gemina Hmps. (8 f), from the Gold Coast, has an expanse of only 14 mm, being the smallest species *gemina*. of the genus. Forewing yolk-coloured, in the disc whitish, with a fine double cell-end dot and a transverse row of very fine dots in the marginal area. Hindwing yellowish-white.

E. tropicalis Holl. being unknown to me is doubtfully placed to this genus. ♂. Forewing wood-coloured *tropicalis*. grey, towards the base clouded with blackish, the feeble antemedian line is dull and curved, behind it across the cell-end a dark transverse shadow in which there is a large white discal dot centred with black. Behind it a black, dull, curved transverse line proximally bordered with light grey; an antemarginal angular line being dentately produced behind the cell. Hindwing whitish, towards the margin darkened by brick-colour. Expanse of wings: 20 mm. From West Africa.

E. costiplaga Holl. ♂. Forewing wood-coloured brown, the darkest at the base; at the centre of the *costiplaga*. costa an almost triangular white spot. A feeble curved submedian line; discal dot indistinct. Body and hindwing brick-coloured. Under surface of a light lustrous brick-colour. Expanse of wings: 15 mm. West Africa. — This species and the preceding *tropicalis* being unknown to me, are doubtfully placed to this genus.

2. Genus: **Paremonia** Hmps.

Only 2 African, very small species. Proboscis present, but small. Palpi thin, bent upwards before the face; ♂ antenna bipectinate, towards the apex serrate. Forewing oval with a very much curved costal margin and hind-margin. The 1st subcostal branch of the forewing rises directly behind the centre of the cell and accompanies the costal vein for a short distance. The 2nd subcostal branch rises shortly before the upper cell-angle, the 3rd and 4th rising from the upper cell-angle, but terminating into the distal margin, not as in *Hemonia* where they go yet into the costal margin.

P. argentata Hmps. is light yellow; 3 brown and silvery oblique bands extend near the base of the *argentata*. forewing, then from the centre of the costa to the tornus, and thirdly before the apex. Hindwing light yellow. Expanse 20 mm. Bibianaha on the Gold Coast.

P. luteicincta Holl. (8 f). Forewing suffused with purple brown, costal margin and distal margin orange; *luteicincta*. in the cell of the forewing a small orange diffuse spot, in front and behind bordered with dark. Very small. From Ogoe in West Africa.

(Genus: **Nudaria** Hew.)

PAGENSTECHER mentions from this genus two African species as „*Nudaria spec.*“ without denominating or sufficiently characterizing them. The specimens that were before him originated from Quilimana in East Africa, for which reason STRAND proposes the names *N. quilimanensis* and *quilimanicola*. But it is rather improbable that the genus *Nudaria* is represented at all in Africa. The insects are unknown to me.

3. Genus: **Paurophleps** Hmps.

Only 1 very small yellow species without proboscis and palpi. Neuration very simple, subcostal vein with 3 branches. Antennae of ♂ with strongly defined joints, uniformly clad with short and dense hair. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs.

minuta. **Ph. minuta** Hmps. is almost exactly like *Philenora bijuga* (8 g), but only about half its size. Dark yolk-coloured. Forewing with 2 fine black dots in the centre of the cell and at its end. ♀ unknown. Cape Colony.

4. Genus: **Philenora** Rosenst.

We have already stated in Vol. X, where the genus is described (p. 133), that this genus is confined to the Indo-Australian and Ethiopian Regions. Most of the species are Papuan or Madagascan. By the recent exploration of New Guinea some more forms of the genus have been discovered, so that there are 18 Indo-Australian forms known to-day, all of which are from New Guinea and Australia except one penetrating to Siam and Formosa. To-day also several species are placed hereto, that had been inserted in other genera by their authors, such as *aroa* B.-Bak. (*Schistophleps*), *aspectalella* Wkr. (*Padenia*, sometimes misprinted as *aspectella* or *aspectatella*) and others.

bijuga. **Ph. bijuga** Mab. (8 g) was hitherto only found in Madagascar. Quite similar to a very large specimen of the preceding *Paurophleps minuta*.

marmorca. **Ph. marmorea** Btlr. (8 g). White, forewing in the basal third except the hindmarginal part, and an oval spot at the posterior angle brown; a brown arcuate stripe from the costa to the centre of the distal margin. Betsileo (Madagascar).

placida. **Ph. placida** Btlr. (8 g). Dark yellow, behind the basal fourth of the forewing a somewhat oblique transverse stripe, a postmedian S-shaped stripe, and in the marginal area a transverse shadow forming two bows. Betsileo.

parvula. **Ph. parvula** Btlr. (8 g). Wings more elongate than in the preceding. Colouring greyish-brown; in the basal part of the forewing a white looped stripe; behind the centre an angular, and before the margin a curved, proximally dark-shaded, light transverse stripe; behind the cell-end a blackish dot. Hindwing dingy white. Betsileo.

punctata. **Ph. punctata** Hmps. (8 g) is much larger, the forewing intensely dotted blackish on a pale yolk-coloured ground, almost as in a *Siccia*, hindwing with a dot above at the cell-end. Madagascar.

asuraeformis. **Ph. asuraeformis** Strd. Expanse of wings: 16½ mm. Similar to an *Asura*, with darker forewings and paler straw-coloured hindwings; forewing with a shortened subbasal violettish-brown band bifurcating right behind the centre towards the costa; from this band a longitudinal stripe extends towards the margin. Lindi (East Africa).

m-nigrum. **Ph. m-nigrum** Mab. (8 g). Only the ♀ is known; on the honey — coloured ground of the forewing there are some scattered subbasal dots and an angular postmedian stripe passing behind the cell-end dot, as well as dark marginal dots. Madagascar.

pluripunctata. **Ph. pluripunctata** Mab. Described according to a ♀ (in the Paris Museum) discovered in the Bay of Antongil (Madagascar) by MAC QUERYS. Size of *Ph. bijuga* (8 g). Forewing in the submedian area tinted with a yellowish red, at the hind-margin paler, above it before the centre a black dot. In the centre of the cell and at its end also a dot; of the angular postmedian stripe of *m-nigrum* there are only punctiform traces left. Hindwing dingy white, with a brown dot at the cell-end.

bipuncta. **Ph. bipuncta** Hmps. (8 h). Dirty brown, on the forewing a basal ray below the costal margin and some small dots in and behind the cell are black. Madagascar, also found in Cape Colony.

unicolor. **Ph. unicolor** Hpffr. This very variable species is widely distributed in the Ethiopian Region, across the whole of South and East Africa as far as Somali Land and Madagascar. Typical specimens are very similar to *Ph. bijuga* (8 g), but exhibit a more orange ground-colour. — **imminuta** Saalm. (8 h), exhibiting some more dark dots on the forewings than typical specimens, comes from Madagascar. — **ferruginea** Btlr., from Mozambique, is more rust-coloured; across the forewing beneath a small band extends, being scarcely visible above.

— From this form another Madagasecan form is separated as **malagassa** *Strd.* Smaller, wings of a more reddish tint, marked more black, with larger cell-end spots and distinct punctiform spots near the base and above the hind-margin. — **quadripunctata** *Wkr.* exhibits beside the two dots in the cell of the forewing only yet two black dots, whereas **quinquepunctata** *Wkr.* (described as *Macrocraspedum*) has three black dots which are also larger. — **somalilensis** *Strd.* (= ab. 3 *Hmps.*), the northernmost form, has black fringes of the wings. — **nyassa** *Strd.* (= subterminalipicta *Strd.*) is presumably very near to the form *ferruginea* *Btlr.*; distinguished by a dark marginal band being 2 mm broad at the costa and ending taperingly at the anal angle. From Nyassa Land.

Ph. disticha *Hmps.* (8 g) is recognisable by the dingy white tinge of the forewing turning darker at the base and marginal area; the latter is traversed by the lighter veins. Beside the two brown dots in the centre and at the cell-end there is a postmedian line being bent below the costa. Hindwing brown. From the Gold Coast.

5. Genus: **Comacla** *Wkr.*

This genus forming the transition from the *Nudaria* to the *Siccia*-group has been dealt with at large in Vol. II, p. 52, and Vol. VI, p. 276. Excepting one West African species, *juvenis*, all the others occur on the northern hemisphere, in the palearctic and nearctic regions.

C. juvenis *Holl.* (8 h), from Ogowe, has the size of the European *C. senex* (Vol. II, pl. 11 b); it is also similar to it in the shape and colouring, but the apex of the forewing is somewhat more pointed, and the forewing is much lighter in the marginal area; the wings are neither so transparent as in *senex*.

6. Genus: **Chrysocyma** *Hmps.*

Separated from the preceding genus by the very much broader wings and the longer antennal pinnae. The hair of the palpi are also denser and longer than in the *Comacla*, being more closely allied to the bare *Nudaria*-group.

The only species is

Ch. mesopotamia *Hmps.* (8 h). Orange, forewing traversed by diverse light undulate transverse lines. Zanzibar and Mashona Land.

7. Genus: **Anemosia** *Hmps.*

This genus was based upon 2 ♂♂ of a species collected by NEAVE on Mt. Mlanje in East Africa. Proboscis present, palpi thin, bent upwards before the face, ♂ antennae ciliated, tibiae with long spurs. Costa of forewing in the basal and apical parts curved; distal margin oblique, curved. Vein 2 from the centre of the cell, oblique; 3 rises considerably before the cell-end, 4 and 5 from the cell-angle; 6 from the upper cell-angle; 7, 8, 9 forked, 10 and 11 from the cell. On the hindwing 3 anastomoses with 4; 5 rises near the centre of the cross-vein; 6 and 7 on a long fork; 8 from the centre of the cell.

A. albida *Hmps.* has an expanse of 16 mm. White, with a reddish-brown tinge; forewing with a black base of the costal margin, hindwing with a small dull brownish spot on the cross-vein; a dark marginal band extends from the apex to the centre of the distal margin; the rest of the distal margin, the hind-margin and the fringes are slightly tinted red-brown. Forewing beneath dark brown, in the disc whitish, marginal area whitish, with a red-brown tinge. British East Africa.

8. Genus: **Nolosia** *Hmps.*

Only 1 species. Proboscis absent, palpi also almost entirely stunted. Antennal pinnae in the ♂ almost to the apex long. In the forewing the 2nd to 5th subcostal branches rise on a joint stalk, and the two lower radials, too.

N. marmorata *Hmps.* in the size and habitus is somewhat like *Philenora marmorea* (8 g), but it is greyer, the ground-colour being more silvery white, in the distal half of the forewing several complete transverse stripes being angular below the costal margin, the dark spot in the basal half of the forewing cloudy, more hazy. Hindwing of a very light yellowish tinge. From Betsileo (Madagascar).

9. Genus: **Euryzonosia** *Hmps.*

Size and shape of *Chrysocyma*, but antennae with much shorter pectinations, proboscis well developed; in the forewing all the subcostal branches are separate, only 3 and 4 having a joint stalk (though

one specimen is known of *fulvonigra* in which, but only on the left side, 3 subcostal branches have a joint stalk).

fulvinigra. **E. fulvinigra** Hmps. (8 h) is thinly scaled, pale orange, the distal parts of all the wings as far as the cell-end broad blackish-brown. British East and Central Africa.

atricincta. **E. atricincta** Hmps. is quite similar, slightly larger, the dark distal band is broad at the costa of the forewing, but it narrows down towards the hind-margin. Expanse of wings: 22 to 24 mm. British East Africa.

10. Genus: **Cinciana** Strd.

Allied with *Cincia*, *Diduga*, or *Pasteosia*. Proboscis present. Palpi long, thin. In the forewing vein 2 rises far from the cell-angle, 3 also far from it, 4, 5 from the lower, 6 from the upper cell-angle, from which also the stalk of 7, 8, 9 rises. In the hindwing 2 rises yet before the cell-angle, 3 is forked with 4, 5 being absent, 6 and 7 from the anterior cell-angle, 8 from the centre of the anterior cell-wall. Hind tibiae with 4 spurs. Only 1 species.

nubica. **C. nubica** Strd. (8 i). Forewing ochreous-yellow, feebly tinged brownish, with 3 oblique, thin, indistinct transverse bands beginning parallel to each other below the costa (which they do not reach) and extending to the hind-margin. Hindwing diaphanous white, towards the margin yellowish. Expanse of wings: 24 mm. Nubia.

11. Genus: **Palaeosiccia** Hmps.

Evidently closely allied to *Philenora*, but separated by the entirely stunted proboscis and the correspondingly badly developed palpi which hardly project in front. The antennae, however, show long pinnae, and between the costal vein and the upper cell-wall there exists an anastomosis, the 1st subcostal branch touching the costal vein, but soon leaving it again, in order to terminate into the costal margin rather far before the apex. But 1 species.

punctata. **P. punctata** Hmps. Size and shape as in *Philenora m-nigrum* (8 g), but of a white ground-colour, very feebly tinted yellowish, and instead of the dark transverse lines there are here only rows of dots, but an undulate nebulous stripe extends round the cell-end of the forewing, and is continued in short dents towards the centre of the hind-margin. Sierra Leone.

12. Genus: **Siccia** Wkr.

This genus is almost entirely Ethiopian and Indo-Australian. It has already been briefly characterized in Vol. II, p. 52, in dealing with the (9) palearctic forms, the neurulation having been described in Vol. X, p. 162. Hereto belong the *Melania* Wallgr.; besides, the representatives of the groups of *Panassa* Wkr. (= *Autoceras* Fldr.) and *Aemene* Wkr. are united with them. To the Ethiopian Fauna belong 13 forms; some more may be expected yet. KIRBY and STRAND include besides the „*Lithosia pustulata*“ Wallgr. from the Cape of Good Hope, and PAGENSTECHER briefly mentions yet an „*Aemene spec.*“ from Quilimana (East Africa) (= *quilimania* Strd.). The type is *S. caffra*.

Division A: Antennae plainly ciliated.

stictica. **S. stictica** Hmps. (8 h). Dull pale yellowish-brown. Forewing with traces of dots and of a curved postmedian transverse shadow. Hindwing almost white. Gold Coast.

conformis. **S. conformis** Hmps. (8 h) is somewhat smaller than *stictica*, with less yellow tinted forewings, the dots very much increased, particularly at the costal margin. Before the proximal angle the hindmarginal area is crossed by 2 small parallel spots. Nigeria and East Africa.

Division B: Antennae with lateral tufts of bristles (*Aemene*).

microsticta. **S. microsticta** Hmps. (8 i). Shape almost that of *stictica*, but still smaller, ground-colour of forewing chalky white, costal margin near the base blackish, on the forewing a few very fine, small scattered dots. Gold Coast.

gypsia. **S. gypsia** Hmps. resembles *microsticta*, but it is somewhat larger with broader wings. Forewings also chalky white, but with more distinct black dots, particularly those in the cell thick and round; distinct are also those before and below the apex and above the tornus at the margin. Gold Coast.

cretata. **S. cretata** Hmps. (8 i) is quite similarly coloured as the two preceding species, but still larger than *gypsia*, with more dark dots, those in the disc being also distinct and margined. Sierra Leone.

S. pallens *Hmps.*, from Uganda, has the size and shape of *microsticta* (8 i), but the ground-colour of *pallens*. the forewing is feebly tinted reddish-brown.

S. paucipunctata *Hmps.* is still much smaller than the others, and the ground-colour of the forewing *paucipunctata*. is still more intensely suffused with red-brown. The number of the more distinct dark dots in the forewing is diminished, and the hindwing is grey, slightly brownish. Sierra Leone.

Division C: Antennae plain but with rather long pinnae.

S. caffra *Wkr.* (= *punctigera* *Fldr.*, *nigropunctata* *Wallgr.*) (8 i). Very similar to *cretata*, but in the *caffra*. hindmarginal area of the forewing somewhat less dotted. The ♀ is of a dull grey ground-colour. South Africa, to the north as far as Natal.

S. punctipennis *Wallgr.* (= *nigropunctana* *Saalm.*) (8 i). Dull whitish-grey, with 6 transverse rows of *punctipennis*. dots on the forewing, the distal ones forming double bows. Hindwing and abdomen grey. Madagascar.

S. atriguttata *Hmps.* (8 i) is extraordinarily similar to *conformis* (8 h), but much larger and with a more *atriguttata*. coherent postmedian line of the forewing. Angola.

S. melanospila *Hmps.* (8 i) exactly resembles *cretata*, but the ground-colour is of a smoky grey tint, *melanospila*. not white. British East Africa. The species very much resembles the smoky grey ♀ of *caffra*, but the black dots in the hindmarginal part of the forewing are more distinct.

13. Genus: **Mahensia** *Fryer.*

The only species known was discovered in the Seychelle Is. It is near the *Siccia*, but the ♂ shows on both wings the cell-end portion filled up with an oval androconial pad.

M. seychellarum *Fryer* (8 k). Size of *cretata*, but with larger, scantier, not so distinct black dots on *seychellarum*. the forewing, the ground-colour being grey, not white. Hindwing of a lustrous reddish brown, with a reddish-yellow androconial spot.

14. Genus: **Clemensia** *Pack.*

This genus represents the palearctic *Siccia* in America, and it is therefore rather improbable that the species *plumicornis* (described as *Coracia*) from Madagascar is correctly inserted here, though of course it is not impossible, since also the Madagascan *Chrysiridia ripheus* has rather close allies (genus *Urania*) in South America. The species ranged here is distinguished by the peculiar antennae from all the other *Clemensia* as much as from the *Siccia*. They do not only exhibit uncommonly long pinnae, but the single branches are also towards the end strongly curved. The marking is also quite uncommon to the genus *Clemensia*.

C. plumicornis *Btlr.* (8 k). ♂. Forewing silvery grey with a white antemedian transverse band. Bet- *plumicornis*, sileo (Madagascar).

15. Genus: **Parasiccia** *Hmps.*

As to this genus comprising to-day 15 eastern palearctic i. e. Indian forms, we refer to Vol. II, p. 53, and Vol. 10, p. 163. But one species occurs in Madagascar which is closely connected with the Indian Fauna.

P. ochrorubens *Mab.* ♂ flesh-coloured, forewing strewn with very few black scales; an indistinct light *ochrorubens*. curved antemedian line, a similar postmedian line being oblique, in the discal half angular, then obliquely proximad. Between and behind these lines there is a very dull brownish tinge; below the apex some dark marginal dots. Expanse of wings: 22 mm. Madagascar.

16. Genus: **Paradoxosia** *Hmps.*

Proboscis developed; palpi bent upwards. 2nd joint extending almost to the centre of the frons, and feebly haired, last joint thickly scaled. Frons smooth. Eyes large, round; ♂ antennae ciliated. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Apex of forewing rounded, distal margin uniformly bent. Veins 3 and 5 from near the cell-angle, 6 from right below the upper cell-angle, 7, 8, 9 forked. 7 from before 9; 10 and 11 almost from the same place. In the hindwing 3 and 4 rise from the cell-angle; 5 from right above the angle; 6 and 7 from the upper angle; 7 is very much up-curved, almost vertical to its rise; 8 from near the centre of the cell and strongly curved. In the ♂ the costa is strongly lobate except in the basal part. — Separated from *Idopterum* by 6 and 7 in the hindwing rising from the cell.

rufipes. **P. rufipes** *Hmps.* ♂. Expanse 28 mm. Head, tegulae, and prothorax reddish-yellow, rest of body red-brown. Palpi and chest orange. Forewing greyish-brown, feebly tinted reddish; a small round black discal spot. Hindwing greyish-brown, apical area as far as vein 3 reddish-yellow. Beneath the forewing is greyish-brown with a whitish proximal area; hindwing whitish, the costal area tinted reddish-yellow. Uganda.

17. Genus: **Microhyle** *Hmps.*

This genus only contains one very small species from Madagascar, its type being in the Coll. MABILLE. Separated from the genus *Paidia* (Vol. II, p. 57, pl. 11 f), which the insect, however, neither resembles in any other way, by vein 10 being forked with 7+8.

fadella. **M. fadella** *Mab.* (8 k). Forewing ochreous-white, tinted orange. Basal part, a postmedian transverse band, and the distal margin are dark brown. Hindwing of a bright orange. Madagascar.

18. Genus: **Lexis** *Wallgr.*

To this genus which formerly comprised many species only 1 species is reckoned to-day.

bipunctigera. **L. bipunctigera** *Wallgr.* (= *rubriceps* *Rghf.*) (8 k). Orange, forewing with an oblique black spot in the cell-end and in the submedian area. Hindwing lighter yellow. British East Africa.

19. Genus: **Miltochrista** *Hbn.*

Of the almost 100 forms of this genus, nearly all of which inhabit South Asia, only 2 are apparently ascertained in Africa. As to the genus itself cf. Vol. II, p. 54, and Vol. X, p. 134.

rivulosa. **M. rivulosa** *Wkr.* (8 k), from Natal, is a small orange-coloured insect; on the forewing 2 irregular zigzag-lines, between and around them small black dots.

thomensis. **M. thomensis** *Rothsch.* (8 k). On the pale orange ground of the forewing there are 3 transverse bands of a darker yellow. Isle of São Thomé.

Note: *Sarapus bicolor* *Wkr.*, described from the Cape of Good Hope, is an undefinable species of WALKER. The type is lost.

20. Genus: **Lymantriopsis** *Hmps.*

This genus was established for a single species described by HOLLAND as *Nudaria*. Proboscis stunted, palpi correspondingly small, porrect. Tibiae densely haired. In the forewing no anastomoses, the three-branched subcostal rises shortly before the upper cell-angle, the three radials rising separately. The very small imago by no means resembles a *Lymantria*.

lacteata. **L. lacteata** *Holl.* (8 k). White with few oblique brownish nebulous stripes and some small dots between them. Ogowe in West Africa.

21. Genus: **Asura** *Wkr.*

A gigantic genus of almost 200 forms known, of which, however, scarcely 1 dozen have been found in Africa. The *Asura* likewise penetrate into the palearctic region with but very few forms at its south-eastern frontier, whereas in the Indian Region they are very numerous (cf. Vol. X, p. 142—155). As to the genus and its relations to the *Miltochrista* we refer to the volume cited.

obsolescens. **A. obsolescens** *Hmps.* (8 l) is very similar to *Miltochrista thomensis* (8 k), larger, paler, the yellow transverse bands in the forewing are duller, but increased. Uganda.

neavei. **A. neavei** *Hmps.* (8 l). Like the other African *Asura* it resembles more *Miltochrista rivulosa* (8 k). Only in the basal part of the forewing there are yet 2 more dentate transverse stripes. A very small species. Uganda.

craigi. **A. craigi** *Holl.* (8 l) is but slightly larger than *neavei*; similar but in the basal part of the forewing the transverse dentate lines are partly broken up into dots. Togo, Cameroon.

erythrias. **A. erythrias** *Holl.* (8 l). Hardly smaller than the preceding species, marking also similar but the forewing more tinged with a red orange colour, West Africa.

A. fulvia *Hmps.* (81) is somewhat larger, like the preceding species yolk-coloured, but in the costal *fulvia* part of the forewing and in the apical part of the hindwing it is tinged reddish. In the forewing an antemedian row of dots, in the centre a nebulous stripe, and a postmedian dentate stripe are dark; between them scattered dots. Natal.

A. obliterata *Wkr.* (= indecisa *Wkr.*, rufostria *Plötz*, crenulata *B.-Bak.*, xantha *B.-Bak.*) (8 l) has instead *obliterata* of the fine transverse lines thicker but more red-brown transverse stripes: 2 in the basal part of the forewing, 1 deeply dentate stripe in the centre, 1 irregular antemarginal stripe. — The form *hieroglyphica* *B.-Bak.* (= gabunica *Holl.*) differs in the veins. West Africa.

A. pectinella *Strd.* (= *pectinata* *Hmps.*) (8 m). Forewing and hindwing deep dark yellow; in the forewing *pectinella*, the transverse stripes entirely disappear towards the hind-margin or become quite indistinct. West Africa.

A. atricraspeda *Hmps.* (8 m). In this very small imago the antemedian and the median dentate bands *atricraspeda* of the forewing are contiguous and the two postmedian ones likewise touch each other several times, whereby islands of the deep yolk-coloured ground-colour are produced. West Africa.

A. sagenaria Wallgr. (= natalensis Wkr.) (8 m) is much larger than the preceding ones (expanse of *sagenaria*, ♀ more than 30 mm). The antemedian line touches the median line on the median vein; the two distal dentate lines are contiguous. From German East Africa to the south as far as Cape Colony.

A. hyporhoda *Hmps.* (8 m) is smaller and paler yolk-coloured than the preceding species. The ante-*hyporhoda*. median and median transverse lines as in *sagenaria*, but in the distal area only a slightly dentate dark transverse stripe, behind it a black subapical dot. Hindwing whitish. Sierra Leone.

A. numida Holl. (8 m) is larger; body and wings white, forewing in the disc suffused with a purple *numida* pink. The dentate stripes are scanty, partly broken up into small spots. West Africa.

A. clara Holl. Light cream-coloured; in the forewing a small black basal dot, a series of 3 dots near *clara*, the base; a pale brown median dentate transverse line and a somewhat broader, very irregular distal one behind the cell-end, and a series of blackish marginal spots. Expanse of wings: 16 mm. West Africa.

22. Genus: **Xanthetis** *Hmps.*

This genus is described in Vol. X, where the diagnose is found on p. 159. In addition to *luzonica* figured there (pl. 17 c), there occur also 2 African species.

X. ichorina *Btlr.* (8 m). The pale yellow forewing is distally intensely tinted red, as in many species *ichorina*. of the genus *Miltochrista*. In the forewing dull dots are arranged in transverse chains. Hindwing dull whitish, at the costa and apex tinted red. Natal.

X. spurrelli *Hmps.* Of the same size as *ichorina*, but of a pale yellow colour; the darker transverse *spurrelli* chains are increased, but often broken up into small diffuse patches, spots, and dots, and not so distinctly separated but more confused. Gold Coast.

23. Genus: **Thumatha** *Wkr.*

As to the genus cf. Vol. X, p. 159. The species treated there:

Th. fuscescens Wkr. (= infantula Saalm., rava Luc.) (Vol. X, pl. 17 c) is one of the smallest *Lithosiidae*, *fuscescens*, with an expanse of 16 mm, pale yolk-coloured forewings and bone-white hindwings; widely distributed over South India, Ceylon, and Australia, from there over Madagascar to West Africa.

Th. inconstans *Btlr.* (8 m). Orange, body black with some yellow hairing and an orange-yellow anal tuft. Forewing orange, at the base darkened, the costal margin, hind-margin and distal margin as well as a discal spot being black; hindwing with a dark discal dot. — In ab. **delimbatula** *Strd.* (= ab. 1 *Hmps.*) the forewing lacks the black marginal band; — in **limbatula** *Strd.* also the hindwing shows a dark distal band, but no distinct central spot. Nyassa Land.

24. Genus: **Opsaroa** *Hmps.*

Easily discernible from the preceding genus by the ♂ exhibiting very long pinnate antennae and very broad hindwings. Proboscis absent. Anterior tibiae with an appendage at the base, being much longer than the tibia itself. But 1 species:

O. fulvinota *Hmps.* Expanse: 22 to 24 mm. Forewing greyish-brown, with a yellowish-red discal *fulvinota* spot in which there is a black cell-end dot; also in the submedian area there is a yellowish-red longitudinal patch. Hindwing orange with a broad brown margin; the end of the abdomen is also yellow. Cape Colony.

25. Genus: **Eurosia** *Hmps.*

This chiefly Indian genus has been described in Vol. X, p. 166; it has also two Ethiopian species:

- lineata.* **E. lineata** *Hmps.* (9 a). Forewing white with a dark, light-crossed transverse band through the middle; behind the base and before the margin an angular transverse line. From the Cape of Good Hope.
- fuliginea.* **E. fuliginea** *Hmps.* (9 a) is very dissimilar to *lineata*; forewing dark brown with a light cell-end dot. Hindwing black with a white basal spot. South Africa.

26. Genus: **Chionaema** *H.-Schäff. (Bizone Wkr.)*

In Vol. II, on pl. 12, and Vol. X, pl. 16, such a great number of species of this genus are figured that a glance at them gives us a good idea of the genus. We at once notice the predominance of 2 red transverse lines through the white forewing, being the typical marking. — To the description of the genus in Vol. II, p. 61, we have only to add that the number of forms known, which at that time had been estimated at about 80, has been almost doubled (140) within the last 15 years, about 100 of which are Indo-Australian and described in Vol. X, p. 168 to 175. — Most of the African species are inferior to their Indian allies and, compared e. g. with *Ch. bellissima* (Vol. II, p. 12 b), they look insignificant and wretched.

- trigutta.* **Ch. trigutta** *Wkr.* (= *atrigitta* *Wkr.*) (9 a) is extremely similar to the Sunda-species *infantula* (Vol. X, pl. 161), but in the apex of the forewing there are mostly yet traces of red; otherwise all white with a black dot at the cell-end and another in the centre of the cell. — Larva according to AURIVILLIUS set with bristly tubercles. Widely distributed in Tropical Africa. On this species the genus *Isine* *Wkr.* has been based.
- marshalli.* **Ch. marshalli** *Hmps.* (9 a) is somewhat larger, the forewing at the margin bordered with dark. In the costal area, in the centre and at the end of the cell there are heaps of dots being joined to chains. Also at the base and hind-margin as well as before the margin there are black dots. Natal.
- rhodostriata.* **Ch. rhodostriata** *Hmps.* (9 a) is marked like *marshalli*, but much larger; in the costal area of the forewing red colour is interspersed. Natal.
- rufifrons.* **Ch. rufifrons** *Rothsch.* (9 a). Like *rhodostriata*, smaller, quite snow-white except the hemochrome frons and a costal streak as far as behind the centre of the costa. Isle of São Thomé.
- capensis.* **Ch. capensis** *Hmps.* (9 b). Across the white forewing 3 fine black, somewhat oblique lines bordered with red. Cape Colony.
- basisticta.* **Ch. basisticta** *Hmps.* (9 b). Across the forewing 2 honey-coloured, somewhat curved transverse lines; yellow traces at the base and apex; 3 small, feeble dark dots near the base, in the centre of the cell and near its end. Aburi on the Gold Coast.
- rubriterminalis.* **Ch. rubritermina** *B.-Bak.* (9 b) is smaller than *basisticta*; 2 red transverse lines, the distal one of which surrounds the cell-end dot; a small black spot at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin. Besides a red marginal line. — In **rubriterminalis** *Strd.* the two red lines do not reach to the costal margin. West Africa.
- rubristriga.* **Ch. rubristriga** *Holl.* (9 b) is very much like the preceding, but the two red transverse lines are very oblique and scarcely bent. Ogowe (West Africa).
- ugandana.* **Ch. ugandana** *Strd.* approximates *rubristriga*. White, forewing with a red subbasal spot; behind it a small black spot. Between the 2 red transverse lines 2 black dots, the distal one of which is transverse and situate on the cross-vein. At the apex of the wing 3 small brown marginal spots. Expanse of wings: $22\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Uganda.
- pretoriae.* **Ch. pretoriae** *Dist.* (9 b) is twice as large as the preceding ones, but marked almost exactly like *rubristriga*; the 2 red transverse lines of the forewing are somewhat steeper. South Africa. — This form may perhaps be only a representative of **delicata** *Wkr.*, from West Africa, which is only distinguished by lighter red transverse lines, the body marked with brown (rubbed off?), and some yellowish red in the base and before the apex of the forewing. — *delicata* would then be the form described first.
- togoana.* **Ch. togoana** *Strd.* (9 e) is likewise similar to *pretoriae*, but the red transverse lines are closer together, bordered with dark and close at them black dots. Bismarcksburg in Togo.
- amatura.* **Ch. amatura** *Wkr.* (= *hova* *Gn.*) (9 c) is much smaller than *togoana*; the 2 transverse lines are of a very bright hemochrome, the antemedian line rather vertical. Apical third of costa red; an antemarginal row of red dots. Madagascar.

Ch. saalmülleri Btlr. (9 e) is marked almost exactly like *delicata*, but much larger; one of the largest *saalmülleri*. *Chionaema*, with an expanse of 50 mm. Madagascar.

Ch. africana Holl. (= *porrima* Holl.) (9 b). Easily recognizable by the transverse lines being dark *africana*. brown instead of light red; between them in the cell 2 dots. Ogowé River in West Africa.

Ch. loloana Strd. is as small as *africana* (18 to 22 mm), otherwise similar to *trigutta* (9 a), but the *loloana*. forewing exhibits two rather indistinct orange-red, somewhat zigzag-shaped transverse lines which are thickened and yellow coloured at the costal margin. The lines almost touch the black dots. From Lolodorf in Cameroon.

Ch. grandis Mab. (9 e). As the name says, a very large species (45 to 48 mm). Marking similar to *grandis*. *bellissima* (Vol. II, pl. 12 b), but the transverse lines pale honey-coloured instead of red, the body also marked with pale honey-colour. Madagascar.

Ch. torrida Holl. (9 d). Forewing with yellow, somewhat dull transverse stripes; the antemedian *torrida*. one only extending through the submedian area, the postmedian one being curved. At once recognizable by the dark brown hindwings. Bonita (West Africa).

Ch. rejecta Wkr. (= *bipunctigera* Wallgr.) (8 l) is quite differently coloured from all the other species; *rejecta*. wings uni-coloured orange-yellow, 2 black dots in the centre and at the end of the cell of the forewing. West and South Africa.

27. Genus: **Euproctosia** Hmps.

This genus was based upon a very small species from the Gold Coast. Quite similar to the *Chionaema*; on the forewing the 1st subcostal branch for some distance rises together with the costal vein which it leaves again, terminating separately into the costal margin. The hair-lock in the costal region being present in so many ♂♂ of *Chionaema*, is absent here.

E. cretata Hmps., from the Gold Coast, is very small (16 to 20 mm). Forewing ochreous whitish, *cretata*. strewn with brown. Base of wing and two irregular dentate nebulous bands in the forewing brown, at the cell-end 3 dark brown punctiform spots. Hindwing chalky white without markings. Bibianaha (Gold Coast).

28. Genus: **Manoba** Wkr.

This genus being otherwise listed by the prior name *Stictane* only occurs in Africa and New Guinea from which island, however, 8 species were described. The ♂♂, like those of the preceding genus, have no hair-lock on the forewing, nor any other androconia. Antennae rather strongly pinnate. As to further particulars, cf. Vol. X, p. 195. The species belong to the smallest macrolepidoptera known.

M. progonia Hmps. (9 d) is not dissimilar to *Chionaema marshalli* (9 a), but smaller, with less distinct *progonia*. and dark spots; the brown nebulous spots are only distinct at the costal margin. Kikuyu in East Africa.

M. apicalis Hmps. (9 d). Expanse of wings only 14 mm. Distal margin of forewing broadly blackish- *apicalis*. brown; also over the distal half of the hind-margin grey shadows. Tropical West Africa.

M. atripuncta Hmps. (9 d) is just as small, but the forewing is dark yellowish with few small dark *atripuncta*. dots and 2 small costal spots; hindwing dark nut-brown, with stripe-shaped lighter areas and yellow fringe. West Africa.

M. geminata Mab. Still smaller (expanse of wings: 12 mm), otherwise almost the same as *atripuncta geminata*. (9 d), easily discernible by the very long antennal pinnae of the ♂. Madagascar.

29. Genus: **Apothosia** Hmps.

In the neuration somewhat similar to *Syntomimorpha caerulea* (Vol. X, pl. 15 k) from Celebes, but with a very small accessory cell in the forewing; in the hindwing vein 3 is forked with 4. Colouring quite different. Proboscis developed, ♂ antennae ciliated, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing with a rounded apex; vein 3 and 5 rise near the lower cell-angle, 6 from the upper one, 9 and 10 anastomose, thus forming the very small areola; 11 separate. In the hindwing 5 rises directly above the cell-angle, 6 and 7 from its upper angle, 8 touches the upper cell-wall near its centre. Only one species discovered by NEAVE in the Shire Valley in British Central Africa.

A. conformis Hmps. Described according to a single ♀. Body above ochreous yellow, forewing light *conformis*. grey, the costal-marginal area ochreous-yellow, hind-margin towards the base tinted with ochreous. Fringes light ochreous, hindwing pale ochreous. Forewing beneath dark brown with yellow margins.

30. Genus: **Anaphosia** *Hmps.*

This purely African genus contains the most beautiful forms found amongst the Ethiopian *Lithosiinae*. In Tropical Africa to which they are confined they represent the place occupied by the *Stigmatophora* in Eastern Asia, the *Endrosa* and *Philea* in Europe, the *Hypoprepia* in North America, and the *Cisthene* in South America; in Australia they are represented by the *Euthane* which, however, are much lazier in flying. They are rather large white or yellow lepidoptera, the forewings crossed by 2 transverse lines, when at rest clinging to blades, flying a few yards away on being chased up, in order to settle again on the grass of the steppe. Colouring slightly resembling that of the *Teracotana*, some also inhabiting the same patria as the latter. They have a well developed proboscis, very small palpi the apices of which are arched yet by the frons; in the forewing the neuration is almost as in *Carcinopodia* to which the genus is very closely allied, but in the hindwing vein 5 which is absent in that genus is present here, rising with 3 and 4 from the lower cell-angle. Anterior tibiae outside with a small claw. Type: *cyanogramma* *Hmps.*

- parallela*. **A. parallela** *B.-Bak.* (9 d). Forewing with 2 almost parallel, somewhat irregular, proximally convex, plain dark lines. Angola.
- astrigata*. **A. astrigata** *Hmps.* (9 d). The distal transverse line bifurcates in the apical area and terminates into the costal margin directly before the apex, whereby it resembles *Carcinopodia furcifasciata*, in which, however, the hindwing is of a brighter orange. Congo and Mashona Land, and German East Africa.
- cyanogramma*. **A. cyanogramma** *Hmps.* (9 e). In the forewing the distal branch of the fork of the distal transverse line terminates into the distal margin, and a second longitudinal streak connects the centre of the margin with the centre of the distal transverse line. Costal margin and hind-margin thickly black. Congo and Mashona Land.
- aurantiaca*. **A. aurantiaca** *Hmps.* (9 e), from the Transvaal. Only the costal margin of the forewing is black, not the hind-margin. The distal transverse line also despatches two rays, but the upper ray branches off before the distal margin and extends parallel to it into the costal margin.
- pectinata*. **A. pectinata** *Hmps.* (9 e) is almost like *aurantiaca*, but distinguished by a black distal margin of the hindwing. Congo.
- mirabilis*. **A. mirabilis** *Btlr.* (9 e). All the margins of the wings except the hind-margin of the hindwing are thickly black, also the lines on the forewing, which are arranged as in the preceding species. British East Africa.
- eurygrapha*. **A. eurygrapha** *Hmps.* (9 e) is like *mirabilis*, all the stripes on the forewing are thick, but there is another streak on the median between the two transverse lines. Margin of hindwing with a broad dark, proximally lighter marginal band. Rhodesia.

31. Genus: **Carcinopodia** *Hmps.*

Very near to the *Anaphosia*, but vein 5 of the hindwing is absent. Type: *furcifasciata* *Btlr.*

- furcifasciata*. **C. furcifasciata** *Btlr.* (9 e) is almost exactly like *Anaph. astrigata* (9 d); the distal transverse line likewise bifurcates before the apex and both the branches extend into the costal margin; but the ground-colour of the hindwing is dark golden yellow and that of the forewing pale golden yellow. British Central Africa.
- schoutedeni*. **C. schoutedeni** *Strd.* is similar, but the distal transverse line of the forewing does not bifurcate. Congo (Kitobola).
- argentata*. **C. argentata** *Dist.* (9 f) forms an intermediary stage between the two preceding species; the distal branch of the fork is present, but it only coheres with the transverse line on the costa, whilst in the disc it is separated from it. Pretoria.

32. Genus: **Onychipodia** *Hmps.*

This genus being already closely allied to the *Lithosia* derives its name from the large, very much curved spur inside at the end of the very short anterior tibia. Proboscis stunted; palpi very short, with a rudimentary terminal joint. Frons very convex. Purely Ethiopian.

- nigricostata*. **O. nigricostata** *Btlr.* (= *bimarginata* *Rothsch.*) (9 f) almost looks like a large *Pseudlepista flavicosta* (9 h), but the costa of the forewing is distinctly though narrowly black. East Africa.
- straminea*. **O. straminea** *Hmps.* (9 f). Forewing ochreous-brownish, margined with yolk-colour. Hindwing dull orange-yellow. Uganda.
- flavithorax*. **O. flavithorax** *Rothsch.* (9 f) has broader wings. Forewing silvery yellowish-grey with a brownish tint, margined with golden yellow. Hindwing pale yellow. Thorax in front, costal margin of forewing, and abdomen deep orange. Angola.

33. Genus: **Aglossosia** Hmps.

Separated from the *Anaphosia* by the stunted proboscis and the absence of the areola of the forewing. In the hindwing the veins 3 and 4 are forked, the stalk rising separately from vein 5. Only Ethiopians.

A. latifusca Hmps. (9 g), from Uganda, has dark brown wings; forewing with a broad light yellow *latifusca*. costal stripe, hindwing with a yolk-coloured anal half.

A. flavimarginata Hmps. (9 g), from Natal, is similar, but all the margins of the wings are broadly *flavimarginata*. yellow.

A. deceptans Hmps. (9 g), from the Congo and British East Africa, is smaller, paler, the hindwing *deceptans*. quite yellowish white, except the costal area being shaded with a greyish brown.

34. Genus: **Diplonyx** Hmps.

Proboscis stunted; ♂ antennae serrate with ciliary tufts. Frons much less convex than in *Carcinopodia*, the claw inside at the end of the anterior tibia not quite so large as in the preceding genera. Forewing with an areola, in the hindwing vein 3 rises before, veins 4 and 5 from the lower cell-angle. Only 1 species is known.

D. infumata Hmps. Size, shape, and colouring slightly recalling that of *Pelosia muscerda* (Vol. II, *infumata*. pl. 13 d). Forewing grey, with a dark brown tint, margined with orange; costa towards the base black. The cell has at the base an in the centre 1 black dot each, at the end two. Hindwing orange, costal half, sometimes also the hindmarginal portion suffused with deep dark brown; at the cell-end a small dark lunula. Expanse, 34 mm. Cape Colony.

35. Genus: **Caripodia** Hmps.

Similar to the preceding genera by the much shorter anterior tibia which is shorter than the 1st tarsal joint. Forewing with an areola. In the hindwing vein 3 is forked with 4, the stalk rising with 5 from the same place, from the lower cell-angle. The genus is already closely allied to our *Lithosia* and purely Ethiopian.

C. metaleuca Hmps. (9 g). Silvery lustrous white, costa of forewing and fringes yellow. Sierra Leone. *metaleuca*.

C. chrysargyria Hmps. is quite similar to *metaleuca* (9 g), about a third larger, forewing of a greyer *chrysargyria*. tint, hindwing orange. Central Africa.

C. consimilis Hmps. likewise resembles *metaleuca*, forewing also silvery white, margined with yellow; *consimilis*. hindwing pale yellow. Central Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

C. albescens Hmps. (9 g). Both wings white, hindwing tinted with yellowish. Costal margin and *albescens*. hind-margin of forewing yellow. West Africa.

C. persimilis Hmps. (9 g) is larger than the preceding ones; forewing in the disc and hindwing in the *persimilis*. costal half darkened by a sooty greyish brown. British East Africa.

C. fuscitincta Hmps. (9 h). Dark yolk-coloured, the marginal area of all the wings broadly sooty dark *fuscitincta*. brown. British East Africa.

36. Genus: **Pseudlepista** Hmps.

Separated from the preceding genus by the fully developed proboscis, the absence of the claw inside at the end of the anterior tibia, the absence of the areola in the forewing and of vein 5 in the hindwing. The genus is exclusively Ethiopian.

Ps. atrizona Hmps. (9 h). Similar to *Caripodia fuscitincta*, but much smaller; the marginal band is *atrizona*. deep blackish-brown, at the costa of the forewing widened. Rhodesia.

Ps. flavicosta Hmps. (9 h). Whitish yellow, much larger; fringes, costa and a hindmarginal stripe on *flavicosta*. the forewing honey-coloured. Congo. — By the shape, size, and colouring it somewhat resembles the East Asiatic *Pelosia ramosula*.

Ps. holoxantha Hmps. Forewing darker, hindwing lighter orange; the dark hindmarginal stripe of *holoxantha*. *flavicosta* is absent here. Expanse 24 mm. British East Africa.

37. Genus: **Isorropus** *Btlr.*

The only species known of this genus has bright colours, somewhat like an American *Cisthene*. Proboscis strong, the short palpi straightly porrect, antenna with a comb of rather long scales behind the centre of the antenna, tapering off towards the apex. Forewing with an arcola; in the hindwing vein 5 is absent.

tricolor. **I. tricolor** *Btlr.* (9 k). Body purple, marked with brown; wings orange with a broad black marginal band. Forewing with a broad black transverse band through the centre. Madagascar.

38. Genus: **Pasteosia** *Hmps.*

Proboscis developed; palpi bent upwards before the face; on the anterior tibiae both the spurs are short. In the forewing the 1st subcostal branch approaches the costal vein and is adjacent to it for some distance, but soon leaves it again, terminating separately. The 2nd subcostal branch rises far before the cell-end, sometimes forming an areola by anastomosing with the stalk of the 3 other subcostal branches. The lower radials rise jointly stalked from the lower angle of the cell. Beside 1 species from Singapore 2 Ethiopian species are known. As to the former cf. Vol. X, p. 199; strictly speaking, it does not belong together with the Ethiopians.

irrorata. **P. irrorata** *Hmps.*, from Cape Colony, has a dark brown forewing with a black dot in the cell-end portion and another one in the submedian area. Hindwing light yellow, with a slight brownish tint. Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

plumbea. **P. plumbea** *Hmps.* is somewhat larger; forewing dark lead-coloured, with a narrow dark yellow costal stripe. Hindwing orange. Likewise from Cape Colony.

39. Genus: **Paraona** *Mr.*

Rather closely allied to the *Oeonistis*, and treated upon in Vol. II, p. 63, and Vol. X, p. 197. In addition to the palearctic and Indian species mentioned there, two occur in the Ethiopian Region:

cocciniceps. **P. cocciniceps** *Mab.* (9 h), like the other species of the genus, has a darker ground-colour, but the head, thorax, base of abdomen and bases of wings are of a bright red. Madagascar.

interjecta. **P. interjecta** *Strd.* (9 i) is quite different from *cocciniceps*; larger (expanse 40 mm). Head, dorsum of thorax, and forewing silvery white, forewing with a black dot at the cell-end, and a rather indistinct greyish-black longitudinal stripe extending from near the base below the cell to the distal margin. Hindwing with a black cell-end streak. Natal.

40. Genus: **Lamprosia** *Hmps.*

The only species of this genus is so closely allied to the genuine *Lithosia* (*Eilema*) that it was described as *Lithosia*, but the cell has at the end two tips owing to the cross-vein being strongly proximally angular, and vein 5 of hindwing is present here, whereas in the genuine *Lithosia* it is absent.

eborella. **L. eborella** *Bsd.* (= *pygmaea* *Wkr.*) almost looks like a very pale *Lith. lurideola* (Vol. II, pl. 12 i), but it is somewhat smaller, the forewing darkened so dull grey that the yellow costal stripe is but feebly visible. Hindwing yellow. Cape Colony.

(Genus: **Oeonistis** *Hbn.*)

To this palearctic genus to which the common European-Asiatic *Oe. quadra* belongs, also one South-African species is said to belong, described as „*Selina atriardiala*“ by WALKER. HAMPSON lists it as *atrordiella* among the indeterminate species. The type does not exist anymore.

41. Genus: **Oedaleosia** *Hmps.*

At once discernible from the preceding genera by the entirely stunted proboscis, the absence of the areola on the forewing, from the *Lithosia* by the presence of vein 5. Only Ethiopian species are known. Type: *Oe. nigricosta* *Hmps.*

frontalis. **Oe. frontalis** *Strd.* (9 h) is quite uni-coloured luteous, at the costa of the forewing somewhat darker, towards the hind-margin of the hindwing paler. Expanse 26 mm. East Africa.

Oe. concolor *Strd.* (9 h) is somewhat smaller (expanse 24 mm) than *frontalis*. Forewing quite light silvery white, in the distal area and above the hind-margin darkened by greyish. Hindwing white; only the margin, apex, and fringes are yellowish. The type, collected by G. SCHWEINFURTH in Djur on June 15th 1871, is in the Coll. STAUDINGER in the Berlin Zoolog. Museum.

Oe. nigricosta *Hmps.* is still somewhat smaller (expanse 22 mm); forewing uni-coloured yellowish-white, with a narrow black costal margin; hindwing white, in the costal-marginal area brownish. Sierra Leone and Gambia.

42. Genus: **Agylloides** *Strd.*

As the name tells, its habitus is similar to some *Agylla*. Proboscis strongly developed, palpus bent upwards, densely clad with short scales, the 3rd joint much more slender than the 2nd, and only half its length. In the forewing and hindwing vein 5 is present. In the forewing the stalk of 7, 8, 9 rises from the apex of the areola, 10 from its anterior margin near the apex and rather remote from the long-stalked 9. Separated from *Agylla* by 6 rising from the cell, distinctly remote from the areola. Abdomen projects little beyond the anal angle. Only Ethiopians; type: *A. asurella* *Strd.*

A. asurella *Strd.* (9 i) is pale yellow; forewing with some narrow, irregular yellowish-brown transverse bands partly broken up into spots or dots. Expanse of wings: 21 mm. — In ab. **obscura** *Strd.* the transverse bands are so much widened that the sulphur colour of the ground only appears yet at the base and margin and in few small spots. — Togo (Bismarckburg).

A. problematica *Strd.* (9 i), doubtfully placed here, is somewhat larger and with broader wings; forewing darker yellow with broad dentate dark brown antemedian and postmedian transverse bands. Hindwing white. Cameroon.

43. Genus: **Agylla** *Wkr.*

This genus has already been dealt with at large in Vol. II, p. 64, Vol. VI, p. 280, and Vol. X, p. 199. Of the more than 100 species known of the genus but one is Ethiopian.

A. complanodes *Hmps.* (9 i). As the name tells, similar to a *Lithosia complana*, but only in the colouring; forewing much broader, hindwing shorter than in *complana*. Forewing grey with a yellow costal margin and hind-margin; hindwing pale yolk-coloured. From Lake Nyassa.

44. Genus: **Chrysaegliodes** *Strd.*

Similar to the Indian *Chrysaeglia magnifica* (Vol. X, pl. 15 f) in the veins and structure of the body, but with longer palpi, shorter and broader wings and quite a different habitus in fact recalling a *Nola*. But one species is known:

Chr. noliformis *Strd.* (9 i). Shape somewhat similar to a *Nolina*-♀. Forewing light silvery grey, with shadow-like angular antemedian and postmedian transverse lines, a small dark stripe at the cell-end, and an interrupted undulate line in the marginal area. Hindwing dingy white, towards the margin greyer. Ogowe (West Africa). Type in the Berlin Museum.

45. Genus: **Pliniola** *Strd.*

Proboscis strong. Palpi erect. In both wings vein 5 is present. The costal margin of the forewing is very much bent, the tornus rounded, so that the distal margin passes over into the hind-margin in an almost uniform curve. Type: *P. nigristriata* *Holl.*

P. nigristriata *Holl.* (9 i) is very peculiarly marked. On the dull dark brown ground the veins are of a bright bone-colour, intertwined into a dense network, leaving between them in the marginal area narrow stripes of the dark ground-colour. Hindwing pale ochreous, at the margin dark internodal spots. Head, thorax, and end of abdomen with some black dots. Cameroon.

46. Genus: **Micrilema** *Hmps.*

The only species belonging hereto is an imago with a very slim body which looks entirely like a *Lithosia* to which genus it is also closely allied, except that in the hindwing the veins 3 and 4 have not a joint stalk, but both rise from the lower cell-angle.

craushayi.

M. craushayi *Hmps.* looks almost exactly like a *Lithosia lurideola* (Vol. II, pl. 12 i); forewing lead-coloured grey with a yellow costal-marginal stripe; hindwing orange, somewhat brighter and broader than in *lurideola*. Natal; Basuto Land.

47. Genus: **Hypargoptera** *Hmps.*

With a proboscis, pectinate antennae, the pectinations tapering off towards the apex. Forewing very small, but hindwing very broad, at the base quickly widening, but behind the middle decreasing again, stripe-shaped, with a short almost vertical distal margin. Only 1 species.

rufecola.

H. rufecola *Hmps.* Head and thorax brown, abdomen orange. Forewing of a bright yellowish red-brown, in the ♂ with an obsolete darker postmedian transverse band which is angular in the centre. Hindwing orange. Expanse of wings: 32 mm. South Africa.

48. Genus: **Lithosia** *F.*

This genus which is nowadays mostly denominated *Eilema* (HÜBNER 1827) or *Ilema* (HAMPSON 1900) and the members of which were described among more than 20 different genera, has been largely treated upon in Vol. II, p. 65 to 69, and in Vol. X, p. 204 to 211. The almost 300 forms hitherto known are widely distributed over the Old World, and many species number among the most common lepidoptera. In America the genus has not yet been discovered; it is replaced there by the very common *Agylla*. As to further particulars, cf. Vol. II and X l. c. From Ethiopian Africa about 120 forms are known, some of which, however, are doubtfully inserted here.

funeralis.

L. funeralis *Kenr.* (9 k). Proximal parts of wings as far as a little beyond the centre dark hemochrome, distally, with a slight orange-red tinge, distal parts of the wings bluish-black. Anterior body and end of abdomen red. Madagascar. — The species has the colouring of the South-East Australian *Scoliacma bicolora* (Vol. X, pl. 14 b).

xanthopa.

L. xanthopa *Holl.* (9 k). Forewing golden yellow, with a broad black distal margin, hindwing paler, the margin very narrowly darker. West Africa. — According to *Strand*, it hardly belongs to this genus, but shows the neurulation of a *Lexis*.

apicalis.

L. apicalis *Wkr.* (Vol. X, pl. 15 b) is quite similar to *xanthopa*, honey-coloured, forewing with a blackish-brown distal margin of 2 mm width, but with yellow fringes. Shape of forewing more stripe-like. West Africa, also in the Sunda Islands in India. As to the larva, cf. Vol. X, p. 208.

elegans.

L. elegans *Btlr.* (9 k). In the forewing the basal and costal-marginal portions are orange, the distal-marginal and hindmarginal portions dark brown. Hindwing orange with a brown distal third. On the Atbara and in Abyssinia. — In the form **mashonensis** *Strd.* the brown colour in the forewing only reaches to the centre of the hind-margin, and the dark marginal band of the hindwing is narrower. — **restricta** *Hmps.*, from Rhodesia, in the ♂ exhibits the brown colour of the forewing still more reduced and the dark margin of the hindwing scarcely linear; in the ♀ the forewing is quite golden yellow except a dark spot at the proximal angle.

flavibasis.

L. flavibasis *Hmps.* (= *nitens* *Rothsch.*) (9 k). Almost the whole upper surface of the wings is dark brown. In the forewing only a narrow costal-marginal stripe and in the hindwing the basal third are honey-coloured. British East Africa.

heterogyna.

L. heterogyna *Hmps.* (9 l), from Rhodesia, is similar to *flavibasis*; the yellow costal stripe of the forewing is narrow, hindwing also at the base intensely suffused with dark brown, in the disc rather somewhat lighter.

marwitziana.

L. marwitziana *Strd.* is like *heterogyna*, but the hindwing shows yellow longitudinal patches along the costal margin and from the base to beyond the centre. German East Africa.

bifasciata.

L. bifasciata *Hmps.* (9 k) is much smaller than the preceding ones (expanse only 22 mm). It almost looks like a small *L. replana* (Vol. X, pl. 15 b). Forewing dark brown with 2 honey-coloured longitudinal patches. Hindwing orange with a broad blackish-brown marginal band. Cape Colony.

aurantisquamata.

L. aurantisquamata *Hmps.* is one of the largest species, almost the size of a palearctic *Oeonistis quadra*. Forewing whitish with a yellow discal area which shows rough orange scales. Base of costal margin blackish. Hindwing whitish with a large, orange-scaled postmedian spot extending from the costal margin to the lower cell-angle. British East Africa.

costiplicata.

L. costiplicata *Hmps.* is only half the size of the preceding species (expanse 24 mm). Forewing ochreous tinted with red-brown, the marginal area lighter. Hindwing pale yellow. By its colouring it recalls a small *distigmata* (10 a) lacking the black dots. Recognisable by a costal-marginal lobe of the ♂ extending to beyond the centre. Cameroon.

nigrociliata.

L. nigrociliata *Aur.* (9 l) is quite orange; 3 distinct dark dots above the centre of the hind-margin, in the centre of the costa, and behind the cell-end. Hindwing with a large, brown apical spot extending almost to the centre of the margin. Madagascar.

L. marginata Guér. (9 l) is a large species; orange, forewing with 3 blackish dots, similar to the preceding *marginata*. species and with a bright red costal-marginal stripe. Fringes in the apical parts of both wings grey. Sometimes the black dots on the forewing are found to be connected by darker streaks. Madagascar.

L. erythropleura Mab. (9 l) is very similar to *marginata*, but all the wings are shorter and broader; *erythropleura* below the centre of the cell on the forewing there is another black dot. All the dots are larger in the ♀. In this species the apical fringes of both wings are not grey, but orange. Madagascar.

L. mabillei Btlr. (= *marginata* Saalm. p. p.) (10 a). Wings more elongate than in *erythropleura mabillei*. and *marginata*; the 4 dots on the forewing are similarly placed as in *erythropleura*, partly with a metallic green reflection; colouring paler yellow. Madagascar.

L. inornata Kenr. (9 l) is much smaller, the 4 black dots arranged as in *mabillei*. Forewing deeper *inornata*. orange. Madagascar.

L. argentea Btlr. (10 a) is silvery white; forewing with a black dot below the centre of the costal margin, *argentea*. below the bifurcation of the median, and mostly yet with a third dot behind the cell-end. Madagascar.

L. trispilota Saalm. (10 a) is likewise quite purely white; of three black dots on the forewing one is *trispilota*. situate below the centre of the costal margin, one above the hind-margin before its last third, and one before the centre of the distal margin. Madagascar.

L. virgineola Hmps. (10 a) is quite snow-white, lustrous; in size (expanse 38 mm) between the two *virgineola*. preceding species. Forewing without black dots. Cape Colony.

L. melanosticta Hmps. (10 b). Body deep honey-coloured, wings white, with a very feeble yellowish *melanosticta*. tint. Forewing with one thick black dot each below the costa and above the centre of the hind-margin. West Africa.

L. eningae Ploetz (10 b). Quite similar to *melanosticta*, but the forewing is more light yellow and *eningae*. somewhat narrower. The black dots similar as in *melanosticta*. — **pia** Strd. (= *eningae* Hmps.) (10 b) has dark *pia*. yolk-coloured forewings. West-Africa.

L. bipuncta Hbn. (= colon Mschlr.) (Vol. II, pl. 12 h). Like the preceding ones, but the colour of the *bipuncta*. forewing is dull pale yellow. It occurs already in the southern most parts of Europe (Andalusia, Southern Italy), but not, as reported, in South India. Widely distributed in South Africa.

L. distigmata Hmps. (10 a) entirely resembles *bipuncta*; of a brighter yolk-colour; the upper black *distigmata*. dot is somewhat farther below the costa. It represents *bipuncta* in East and West Africa.

L. costimaculata Aur. (10 b)? is as yellow as *distigmata*, but the upper dot is directly at the costal *costimaculata*. margin, as in *bipuncta*. Kilima Ndjaro. *This is a Phryganidia*

L. pallidicosta Mab. is light yellowish brown, the costal area basally whitish. A dark dot below the *pallidicosta*. cell-end in the submedian area, another one behind the cell. Hindwing yellowish. Expanse 26 mm. Madagascar.

L. diplisticta B.-Bak. (10 b) is larger than *pallidicosta*, but the two dots of the forewing are, as in *diplisticta*. *distigmata*, below each other, not behind each other. From *pia* it is only separated by darker, more brownish-yellow forewings and the quite yolk-coloured body which is less marked with brown. West Africa.

L. mesosticta Hmps. (10 b). Forewing dark red-brown; 2 black dots, one at the cell-end, one above *mesosticta*. the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing brown, in the basal area lighter. Smaller than *diplisticta*. Nigeria.

L. trinitas Strd. (= *jacobsi* Hmps.) (10 c). Forewing dark yellow, before the most distal third of *trinitas*. the costal margin a dark costal dot and two smaller ones below it at the cell-end, and in the submedian area. Hindwing pale yellow. West Africa; in Morocco it penetrates into the palearctic region.

L. cribroides Kenr. (10 c). Forewing white, in the disc very feebly irrorated with brownish, with *cribroides*. numerous black comma-spots in, below and behind the cell, extending in a bow almost reaching to the distal margin from the centre of the costal margin to the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing dark grey. Madagascar.

L. kingdoni Btlr. (10 c) is the largest African *Lithosia* known. Forewing white; 1 black dot each in *kingdoni*. and below the cell, and an S-like curved row of black dots before the marginal area; hindwing yellow with a blackish costa. Thorax dotted black. — ab. **luteomarginata** Strd. has the thorax, forewing, and the marginal half of the hindwing tinted ochreous, the tegulae and patagia margined with yellow. — ab. **albicans** Btlr. has *luteomarginata*. the head, thorax, forewing and hindwing, except the hairing at the basal part and the proximal area, coloured *albicans*. silvery white. Madagascar.

L. sordida Btlr. (10 d) is also very large, but both the wings are dull yolk-coloured yellow irrorated *sordida*. with dark, particularly between the lighter veins. A transverse band of brown spots begins behind the centre of the costal margin and extends in a curve directed towards the distal margin to the hind-margin. Hindwing somewhat paler. — The form **aspersa** Btlr. (= *aspera* Hmps.) has the forewing less tinted brown, but strewn *aspersa*. with small blackish scales, and the hindwing darkened towards the margin. Madagascar. — HAMPSON thinks

it possible that the ♀ of this form is the form *albicans* Btlr. described as a race of *kingdoni*. — The name „*sordida*“ is not well chosen, since a very similar lepidopteron was already named *Phryganopsis sordida* by FELDER and the differences of the two genera are still so uncertain that several species have changed their places in the two genera. *Phr. sordida* Fldr. is a synonym of *asperatella* Wkr. and chiefly differs in the transverse stripe of the forewing running exactly medianly and quite straightly from the centre of the costal margin to the centre of the hind-margin.

- makomensis*. **L. makomensis** Strd. (10 c). Forewing dark earth-coloured brown, the transverse stripe extends around the cell-end in a round bow. Hindwing pale yellow. Spanish Guinea.
- angulifascia*. **L. angulifascia** Strd. (10 d) is very similar to *makomensis* and probably the same species. End of abdomen, not only the extreme apex, yolk-coloured, the brown ground-colour of the forewing not so uniformly tinted, but marbled somewhat dark. Cameroon (Buea).
- fuscicorpus*. **L. fuscicorpus** Hmps. (10 d) is somewhat smaller than the preceding ones, forewing more intensely tinted red-brown, hindwing pale golden yellow. The transverse stripe of the forewing is as in *angulifascia*, of which it may be merely a geographical race. Gold Coast.
- oblitterans*. **L. oblitterans** Fldr. (= *undulata* Heyl.) (10 d). This very widely distributed species varies exceedingly, if in fact all the forms combined here belong to one species. Forewing earth-coloured brown, hindwing yellowish-brown; through the forewing a somewhat curved nebulous postmedian stripe not reaching to the costa. The typical *oblitterans*, which we figure here for the sake of comparison, is Indian, and I do not know any typical specimens from Africa. Nor do I know any African specimens of the form **brevipennis** Hmps. (nec Wkr.) which is figured in Vol. X, pl. 15 a as *oblitterans*; here we do not see anything at all of the transverse stripe of the forewing. — **angulifera** Fldr. is the common form with a distinct transverse stripe of the forewing, pointedly projecting towards the margin. This species also occurs in India, but it hardly differs from the East African (**kilimanjaronis** Strd.), the ♀♀ of which are somewhat greyer. — Larva with very long hairs forming pencils on the sides of the head; light grey; dorsum darker with a bright yellow dorsal stripe. On lichens.
- goniophora*. **L. goniophora** Hmps. (10 d). Both wings are yolk-coloured, hindwing somewhat paler, otherwise similar to the preceding ones; the transverse stripe of the forewing, however, is thicker, the dent behind the cell-end almost rectangular, but not projecting so far towards the margin. Cape Colony.
- melasonea*. **L. melasonea** Hmps (10 e) likewise resembles the preceding species, but the transverse stripe of the forewing is only obtusely broken. The dark brown forewing shows a light yellow costal-marginal stripe. Hindwing quite pale yellow. British East Africa.
- fractifascia*. **L. fractifascia** Hmps. is very much smaller (expanse 20 mm); the transverse band in the forewing is pierced below the costa. Forewing whitish, with a yellowish-red tint and strewn with small dark scales; base of costal margin black; hindwing greyish-white, slightly tinted with red-brown. Cameroon.
- goniophoroides*. **L. goniophoroides** Strd. (10 e). Forewing dull yellow, towards the margin lighter; the transverse stripe is thick and feebly bent. Hindwing pale yellow. From Buea in Cameroon.
- bipartita*. **L. bipartita** Aur. (10 e), from the Kilima Ndjaro is similar to *goniophoroides*, but it has broader wings of a purer dark yellow colour, the forewing with an ochreous tint, the transverse stripe thinner and exactly median.
- rufofasciata*. **L. rufofasciata** Roths. (10 e). Forewing light tan-coloured; the transverse band is dark red-brown and extends obliquely from behind the centre of the costal margin to before the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing paler. On the forewing beneath a conical androconium extends from the costal margin behind the centre into the submedian area. British East Africa.
- punctilineata*. **L. punctilineata** Hmps. (10 f) is quite similar to *rufofasciata*, but the transverse stripe of the forewing is not quite so oblique, not red-brown, thinner, near the cell-end and in the submedian area punctiformly thickened. British East Africa.
- punctistriata*. **L. punctistriata** Btlr. (10 f) is like the preceding ones, but the transverse stripe of the forewing runs differently, from the centre of the costal margin to the last third of the hind-margin, thus obliquely from above and inside to below and outside. Madagascar.
- curvilinea*. **L. curvilinea** Aur. (10 e) is much smaller than *punctistriata*; 6 or 7 dark punctiform shadows form a transverse chain bending round the cell-end across the tan-coloured forewing. Hindwing paler. Madagascar.
- catenata*. **L. catenata** Mab. is somewhat larger, with brownish-grey forewings; the transverse chain extends in a similar way as in *curvilinea* (10 e), but it is composed of small dark streaks pierced by the veins. Hindwing white, at the hind-margin and distal margin with a pale red-brown tint. Madagascar.
- angulistrigata*. **L. angulistrigata** Strd. (10 f). Forewing lighter or darker brown, a postmedian transverse stripe is in the centre bent like a knee, as in some specimens of *L. oblitterans* from which, however, this species is separated by the veins. Hindwing brownish, towards the base lighter. Cameroon.
- pulverosa*. **L. pulverosa** Aur. (10 f). Wings short and very broad, forewing of ♂ above covered with rough scent-scales. Forewing brown with an orange tint, at the apex lighter; before and behind the centre and in the distal area incomplete transverse streaks. Hindwing dingy white. Cameroon.

L. stictigramma *Hmps.* (10 g) is much smaller than the preceding ones, with an expanse of only 22 mm. *stictigramma*.
Yolk-coloured, forewing with a transverse stripe of small brown spots, beginning behind the cell and obliquely extending to behind the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing somewhat paler, but at the margin and apex darkened by brown. Comoro Is.

L. costumaculata *Aur.* (10 f). Wings yellow, narrow, bordered with dark, hindwing somewhat paler. *costumaculata*.
Forewing with a brown longitudinal patch before the centre of the costal margin and a brown, indistinct oblique stripe extending from the cell-end proximad in front of the centre of the hind-margin. Kilimanjaro.

L. insignis *Btlr.* (10 g) is much smaller than *costumaculata*. Recognisable by a large blackish spot behind the centre of the costal margin on the forewing which is light yellow in the costal area, otherwise dark yellow. Madagascar. *insignis*.

L. nebuliferella *Strd.* (= *nebulifera* *Hmps.*). Size of *insignis*, forewing grey, basal and costal-marginal areas yellowish; behind the basal yellow portion a dark grey quadrangular spot, from below the costa to the hind-margin. Hindwing pale yellow. British Central Africa. *nebuliferella*.

L. creatoplaga *Hmps.* (= *androconia* *Heyn*) (10 g). Large, with narrow wings, the long forewing red-brown with a long, yellow central spot extending from the upper cell-wall to the submedian vein; behind it dark irroration. British East Africa. *creatoplaga*.

L. notifera *Saalm.* (= *umbriger* *Mab.*) (10 g). Smaller, forewing white with a black spot behind the centre of the costa and 2 more blackish spots at the centre of the hind-margin and at the distal margin, which are connected by a black streak on the median. Hindwing greyish-brown, towards the base lighter. Madagascar. *notifera*.

L. maculosa *Saalm.* (10 g). Similarly shaped as *notifera*, but the forewing is yellow with a brown costal spot behind the centre and a broad brown, darker spotted longitudinal patch above the submedian from the base almost to the distal margin. Madagascar. *maculosa*.

L. cramboides *Kenr.* (10 g). Forewing wood-coloured brown, strewn with a darker colour, at the distal margin and hind-margin covered with brown, behind the centre of the costal margin a small dark spot. Hindwing dingy white. Madagascar. *cramboides*.

L. inconspicualis *Kenr.* (10 h) is very closely allied to *cramboides*, but the forewing is covered with brown at the costal margin and hind-margin, but not in the distal-marginal area, and the hindwing shows a blackish hue in the apical area. Madagascar. *inconspicualis*.

L. angustipennis *Strd.* (10 h). Forewing shaped almost as in a *Crambus*, (and coloured in a similar way as in *Crambus vulgivagellus* from North America) earth-brown, the costal area covered with brown, behind the cell-end a small dark nebulous spot. Hindwing greyish-brown, somewhat lighter than forewing. Cameroon. *angustipennis*.

L. contorta *Fryer* (8 h). Forewing light ochreous-brown, hindwing pale yellow; easily recognisable by a large longitudinal fold of the ♂ forewing, comprising the cell, being situate above the median vein and extending almost to the margin. Otherwise somewhat similar to *carnea* (10 h). Seychelles. *contorta*.

L. carnea *Btlr.* (10 h) is similar to *contorta*, larger, the forewing with a rosy tint, with a brown costal spot at the centre of the hind-margin, and a dark longitudinal line extending from the base along the hind-margin and then upwards to behind the cell-end, where it stops. Madagascar. *carnea*.

L. cirrochroa *Mab.* resembles the preceding, but it is somewhat smaller (expanse 26 mm). Forewing greyish-brown, more scantily strewn with small dark scales, the costal dot behind the centre distinct. Hindwing whitish with a brownish tint, particularly around the apex. Madagascar. *cirrochroa*.

L. bueana *Strd.* (10 h). Size of *cirrochroa*, but forewing much broader, particularly before the centre; dark brown, the dark atoms below the costal margin, in the cell and before the marginal area are connected and form longish shadows. Hindwing yellowish-white. Cameroon. *bueana*.

L. maculifascia *Hmps.* Body orange, marked darker, forewing of a dull dark orange; here the dark atoms are arranged in a postmedian nebulous stripe which is somewhat slanting to vein 6, then obliquely incurved. Hindwing pale orange. British East Africa. *maculifascia*.

L. peperita *Hmps.* (10 h) is similar to *inconspicualis* (10 h), but the yellowish-grey forewing is quite uniformly strewn with coarse dark atoms which in typical specimens are only condensed behind the centre of the hind-margin, forming a dark nebulous spot. — In ab. **montana** *Aur.* which flies together with typical specimens, we notice a postmedian flawed transverse stripe the end of which is represented by the hindmarginal spot in typical specimens. — East Africa. *peperita*.

L. rufitincta *Hmps.* (10 i) is larger, more yellow, densely strewn with ochreous atoms forming a broad darker patch from behind the cell to the proximal half of the hind-margin. Hindwing pale yellow. Uganda. *rufitincta*.

L. sarceola *Hmps.* (10 i) is much smaller than *rufitincta*, its colouring approximating that of European forms (*deplana*, *complanata*). Forewing deep dark brown; a basal spot, a narrow costal-marginal stripe, and fringes of a bright light yellow. Hindwing yolk-coloured with a brown apical third and yellow fringes. Cape Colony. *sarceola*.

- phaeopera*. **L. phaeopera** *Hmps.* is similar to *sarceola*, somewhat larger (expanse 30 mm), but the forewing of a more yellow ground-colour with a dark brown tint, the costal-marginal stripe white. Hindwing much broader than in *sarceola*, but similarly coloured. Cape Colony, to the north as far as into the Transvaal.
- sokotrensis*. **L. sokotrensis** *Hmps.* (10 h) is already very near to the European *lurideola*, but more intensely coloured, hindwing at the apex brownish; forewing narrower. Sokotra.
- natar*. **L. natar** *Mr.* (= *vicaria* *Wkr.*, *antika* *Wkr.*, *sarawaka* *Btlr.*, *imitans* *Mab.*, *vikaria* *Sz.*) (Vol. X, pl. 15 c as *vicaria*) resembles the preceding ones and also the following *gracilipennis*, but the forewing is darker, the yellow costal-marginal stripe not extended to the apex, but pointedly ending in front of it. Hindwing more yellow though not so lemon-coloured as in the figure in Vol. X. The imago has an immense range extending from Tropical Africa across India, Ceylon, the Sunda Islands, and China to the palearctic Amur District, if this is not a mistake. The older name *vicaria* is better avoided, since WALKER described two different species by this name; *vicaria* *Wkr.* of 1864 is no more to be identified and the type does not exist any more.
- gracilipennis*. **L. gracilipennis** *Wallgr.* (= *planissima* *Wallgr.*, *elongata* *Rothsch.*) (10 i) is larger and somewhat less dark on the forewing, the yellow costal stripe is broader, the hindwing more ochreous, towards the costa darker; otherwise very similar to *natar*. Natal, Transvaal.
- proleuca*. **L. proleuca** *Hmps.* (10 i) is only half the size of *gracilipennis*, otherwise similar to a small *sokotrensis*; the yellow costal-marginal stripe is more whitish, hindwing light yellow as in some *natar*. Gold Coast.
- sanguicosta*. **L. sanguicosta** *Hmps.* (10 i) is coloured like the preceding ones, but much larger (36 to 46 mm); the costal-marginal stripe is broadly yellow, in the apical part still broader, and the costal margin itself red. British East Africa and Mashona Land; the specimens from Lake Nyassa (*nyassana* *Strd.*) are but slightly and not constantly different.
- griseola*. **L. griseola** *Hbn.* (Vol. II, pl. 12 h) is said to occur in a local West African form with a brown margin of the hindwing, having been placed by HOLLAND as **subumbrata** to the genus *Lepista*. We do not think it impossible that these specimens belong to *natar* *Mr.*
- similipuncta*. **L. similipuncta** *Hmps.* (10 k) looks like a very large *griseola* with a broad light yellow costal stripe, but on each forewing it has 2 black dots as in an *Oeon. quadra*-♀, which it also resembles in size. Mashona Land.
- stevensi*. **L. stevensi** *Holl.* (10 k). Head and thorax ochreous, marked with white. Forewing very pale ochreous, the costal margin in the distal half thickly black. Hindwing white, in the costal region with an ochreous tint. Expanse 44 mm. East Africa.
- phaeocraspis*. **L. phaeocraspis** *Hmps.* (10 k) is similar to *stevensi*, smaller, the costal margin is dark yellow, not black, hindwing pale yellowish. East Africa.
- simulans*. **L. simulans** *Mab.* (= *agonchae* *Ploetz*) is much smaller, forewing dark ochreous, in the costal area more golden yellow; a broad dark antemarginal nebulous band is above broad, towards the hind-margin narrower. Hindwing ochreous. Congo. — **guineacola** *Strd.* from Guinea is said to have more elongate forewings, and the dark antemarginal nebulous band does not taper off towards the hind-margin.
- caffrana*. **L. caffrana** *Strd.* (10 k) resembles the palearctic *morosina* (Vol. II, pl. 12 i) from Asia Minor, but it has not quite such elongate forewings, without a distinct yellow costal stripe, and purer yellow hindwings, Caffraria.
- subgriseola*. **L. subgriseola** *Strd.* (11 a). Smaller, otherwise similar to *caffrana*; it also resembles a small *griseola*, but in the forewing there is scarcely a definable costal-marginal stripe, the costal margin but little lighter than the leaden-grey, slightly brownish-tinted ground-colour. Spanish Guinea.
- verulama*. **L. verulama** *Strd.* (11 a) is quite similar to a common European *sororcula* (Vol. II, pl. 13 b). Forewing dark yellow, hindwing paler, but also the abdomen is yellow, and the hindwing beneath exhibits a dark costal-marginal band of about 2 mm width. Natal.
- triplaiola*. **L. triplaiola** *B.-Bak.* (= *malanga* *B.-Bak.*, *unistrigata* *B.-Bak.*, *bisticta* *B.-Bak.*) (11 a) has either 1 or 2 small dots on the forewing, which are sometimes besides connected by a fine stripe, owing to which differences it has received various names. Quite similar to *verulama*, distinguished by an oblique dark median shadow which may be more or less prominent and the greatest part of which is composed of scent-scales. West Africa.
- lamprocraspis*. **L. lamprocraspis** *Hmps.** (11 a) is quite yolk-coloured with a light yellow costa of the forewing. Seychelles.
- discifera*. **L. discifera** *Hmps.* (11 a) is like *lamprocraspis*, but in the distal halves of the wings paler golden yellow, and the forewings show small dull cell-end spots. Natal.
- squalida*. **L. squalida** *Gn.* (= *mauritica* *Mab.*) (11 b) is much larger, otherwise quite similar to *discifera*; forewing somewhat broader and without the dark dot at the cell-end, hindwing paler yellow. Mauritius and Réunion.

L. brevipennis Wkr. (11 b) is another lepidopteron resembling the European *sororcula*, the range *brevipennis*, of which extends over Southern Asia as well as vast parts of the Ethiopian District. The common Indian form which is also found in East Africa (Dar es Salaam) we have figured here; it was formerly taken to be the ♀ of *punctifera* (Vol. X, pl. 15 c) together with which it occurs in India. Of the other Indian races, such as *intermixta* Wkr., *fuscipes* Hmps., *sandakana* Drt., none has been found yet in Africa.

L. humilis Kenr. (11 b). Shape very similar to that of *brevipennis*, but with dark greyish-brown *humilis*. forewings lacking the light costal stripe, and with dingy white hindwings. Madagascar.

L. flexistriata Btlr. (= *angustata* Btlr., *angulosa* Saalm.) (11 a) is much smaller than the preceding *flexistriata*. ones, of the size of a *Crambus*, the light wood-coloured forewing strewn with dark atoms forming stronger dots in the distal half of the wing. Hindwing dingy white, at the distal margin and apex with a somewhat darker brown tinge. Madagascar.

L. arculifera Fldr. (11 b). Body orange, with yellow markings; forewing yolk-coloured with 2 black *arculifera*. longitudinal bands below the costal margin and above the hind-margin. Hindwing in the proximal half blackish-brown, otherwise yellow. Cape Colony. — In *natalica* Strd., from Natal, all the dark brown places are reduced. *natalica*.

L. achrosis Hmps. Head and body above ochreous with a brown tint. Forewing light ochreous with *achrosis*. a feebly red-brown tint; hindwing ochreous white. Expanse 22 mm. Transvaal and British East Africa.

L. albidula Wkr. (11 b) looks like a small *sororcula*, but the total colouring is more light yellow than *albidula*. orange, particularly the hindwings are warming into whitish. West Africa.

L. uëlleburgensis Strd. (11 b) is very much like *albidula*, but still much smaller; the forewing is also *uëlleburgensis*. comparatively narrower. „Road on the Uëlle“ in Spanish Guinea; taken in January.

L. monochroma Holl. (11 c). Larger than the preceding species, the forewing much broader, brownish- *monochroma*. yellow with a small dark spot at the cell-end; hindwing with a very dull brownish tint. West Africa to Cape Colony.

L. ardens Btlr. (= *subrosea* Mab.) (11 c). Forewing of a bright yellowish brown strewn with very *ardens*. fine dark atoms arranged behind the centre in a pointed tooth which, however, is not always distinct. Hindwing with a very light brownish tinge. Madagascar.

L. leia Hmps. (11 c) is extremely similar to *uëlleburgensis*, but somewhat darker, more light ochreous. *leia*. Hindwing very much paler than forewing. Cape Colony to Nigeria and Natal.

L. callidescens Hmps. (11 c) somewhat resembles a *sororcula*, but it is darker, more brownish-yellow; *callidescens*. forewing shorter and obtuser, costal margin and hind-margin almost equally long. Gold Coast.

L. pilosa Hmps. has still shorter wings than *callidescens*; forewing of a bright yellowish red-brown, *pilosa*. without markings. Hindwing more yellow and paler. Gold Coast.

L. conisphora Hmps. (11 c) is as small as *uëlleburgensis*, but the forewing about twice as broad, *conisphora*. light ochreous strewn with brown atoms; hindwing dark brown with yellow fringe. Gold Coast.

L. aldabrensis Hmps. (= *decreta* Fryer) (11 c) is very small, expanse only 18 to 20 mm. Forewing *aldabrensis*. almost exactly coloured as in *uëlleburgensis*, but at the base broader; hindwing, however, honey-coloured though paler. Seychelles and West Africa.

L. minutissima B.-Bak. (11 c) is like *aldabrensis*, but the forewing still broader; colouring of both *minutissima*. wings quite pale whitish with an ochreous gloss, hindwing still paler than forewing, almost white. Portuguese West Africa.

L. pusilana Strd. (11 d) is somewhat larger (expanse 22 mm). Wings above pale greyish-brown, with *pusilana*. a very feeble yellowish reflection; marginal areas of both wings somewhat lighter. Mkalama in German East Africa; discovered by v. D. MARWITZ.

L. cuneata Strd. (11 d) is almost like a small specimen of the common European *lutarella* (Vol. II, *cuneata*. pl. 13 a). Forewing ochreous golden yellow, in the marginal area somewhat darker; hindwing dark yellow with a blackish costal and apical area. From Bismarckburg in Togo.

Note. Numerous *Eilema* or *Ilema* are mentioned besides in catalogues, but they cannot be identified and mostly do not belong to this genus. HOLLAND, for instance, describes in „Psyche“ Vol. 6 quite a number of lepidoptera as „Ilema“, which by the shape of the antennae and wings are no *Lithosiinae* at all, but belong to the *Lymantriidae*, such as *gonophora*, *albibasalis*, *miserata*, *circumdala*, *albicostata*, *flava*, *albospargata*, *apicata*, *diluta*, *brunnicostata*, *pallida fusca*, as well as *flammea* Mab. with unknown patria (Madagascar?), which cannot be identified: the species mentioned as *Poliosia* (p. 85), however, may be more correctly placed here.

49. Genus: **Ctenosia** Hmps.

As to this genus which is very closely allied to *Paradohertya* we refer to Vol. X, p. 211. Beside one Australian species and one from the Moluccas, also 2 Ethiopian ones are known.

C. psectriphora Dist. (11 d), from Pretoria, has rather exactly the same shape as *Lith. phaeocraspis* *psectriphora*. (10 k), but the wings are somewhat shorter and the colour is a bright orange-yellow.

nephelistis.

C. nephelistis *Hmps.* is somewhat smaller (expanse 30 mm); forewing more dark yolk-coloured with a black base of the costa; behind the cell a brownish shadow extends downward to the hind-margin. Hindwing quite pale yellow. British East Africa. Only the ♂ is known.

50. Genus: **Macrosia** *Hmps.*

Quite similar to the preceding genus and likewise hardly separable from *Lithosia*; distinguished from the *Ctenosia* by the presence of an areola. Two species are known from Eastern and Central Africa.

chalybeata.

M. chalybeata *Hmps.* (11 d) has the size of *Lith. similipuncta* (10 k) and is also similarly coloured, but the light yellow costal stripe reaches the apex, where it passes over into the yellow stripe of the fringe. Hindwing more golden yellow, particularly at the margins. Mashona Land.

fumeola.

M. fumeola *Wkr.* (= *natalica* *Mschlr.*) is quite similar, forewing brownish yellow, at the base and in the hindmarginal area very slightly tinged with grey. Costal margin and hind-margin orange; hindwing yellow. German East Africa to Cape Colony.

51. Genus: **Lobilema** *Aur.*

Recognisable by the costal margin of the ♂ being reverted to a broad lobe which extends so far that it covers yet a part of the cell of the forewing. The only species was discovered in 1910 on the Kilimanjaro.

conspersa.

L. conspersa *Aur.* Expanse 40 mm. Forewing dark reddish-yellow, with thick black scales, scantily strewn; from behind the cell-end to behind the centre of the hind-margin the dark atoms form a nebulous oblique streak. Hindwing yellow. From Kibonota.

52. Genus: **Lophilema** *Aur.*

Very near to the *Macrosia*, but the forewing without an areola. Only 2 species are known from Africa.

*brunneo-
tincta.*

L. brunneotincta *Rothsch.* (11 d) is described as *Lithosia* (*Ilema*). Forewing dark, hindwing lighter red-brown; fringe of a bright ochraceous yellow. Cape Colony.

polioplaga.

L. polioplaga *Hmps.* (= *sordida* *Aur.*) is somewhat smaller (expanse 44 mm). Hindwing much broader, the margin rounder; recognisable by a large grey triangle in the bright red-brown forewing, the base of which is situate below the costal margin and the vertex of which almost touches the hind-margin behind its centre. In this grey triangle also the small cell-end spot is enclosed. East Africa.

53. Genus: **Sozusa** *Wallgr.*

Quite a number of genuine *Lithosia* have been described in this genus. The only certain species which is reckoned hereto to-day, has no areola, but the 1st subcostal branch anastomoses with the costal vein. The ♂ shows an oval scent-spot in the centre of the upper wall of the cell on the hindwing. *S. heterocera* *Wkr.* and *despecta* *Wkr.* are indefinable insects from Cape Colony; the types do not exist any more.

scutellata.

S. scutellata *Wallgr.* (= *dorsoglaucia* *Wkr.*) in the shape and size resembles *Lith. creatoplaga* (10 g); forewing pale dark brown with a bluish reflection towards the base; at the base of the hindmargin and along the costal margin an orange band. 32 to 36 mm. Cape Colony to Natal.

54. Genus: **Lepista** *Wallgr.* (*Dyphlebia* *Fldr.*).

This small genus neither has an areola on the forewing. The 1st subcostal branch anastomoses with the costal vein, but soon leaves it again and terminates into the costal margin before its last quarter; the 2nd branch terminates soon behind it, the stalk of the 3rd to 5th rises with the upper radial from the upper cell-angle. Vein 5 is absent in the forewing and hindwing. — By an erroneous statement one species, *L. pandula*, has been figured in the Indian Part; another species, *arabica*, occurs near the frontier of the Indian Region. The Madagassic *sanguinolenta* *Mab.* probably scarcely belongs to this genus.

arabica.

L. arabica *Rbl.* (11 e) distantly recalls the colouring of a *Lith. lurideola* or *complanata* (Vol. II, pl. 12); the greyish-brown forewing with yellow longitudinal stripes on the costal margin and hind-margin, which, however, do not reach the distal margin. Hindwing yellow, at the apex broadly shaded with brown. Arabia.

L. semiochrea *Fldr.* (11 e). Here the forewing is similar as in *arabica*, but the hindwing, on the contrary, *semiochrea*. is in the basal half brown, in the distal portion yellow. Smaller than *arabica*. Natal.

L. pandula *Bsd.* (= *trimenii* *Fldr.*, *limbata* *Btlr.*) (11 e) looks almost exactly like a *Pseudlepista atrizona pandula*. (9 h), but the black marginal band in the apical part of the forewing is not so broad. The name of the genus „Pseudlepista“ alludes to this resemblance. From the Cape of Good Hope to East Africa *).

55. Genus: **Poliosia** *Hmps.*

To this genus being otherwise purely Indo-Australian and having been dealt with in Vol. X, p. 218, also 2 West African forms are reckoned, both of which are very small and insignificant.

P. albida *Hmps.* (11 e). Body and both wings quite uni-coloured pale ochreous. From Gambia. *albida*.

P. nigrifrons *Hmps.* (11 e). Expanse the same as of *albida*: 18 mm. Colouring of ♂ the same, but *nigrifrons*. with a black frons and base of the costa. ♀ with a dark grey abdomen and hindwing. On the Niger and in Cameroon.

56. Genus: **Tigrioides** *Btlr.*

This genus, all the (20) forms of which except two live in the Indo-Australian Region, is characterized in Vol. X, p. 214.

T. termineola *Hmps.* (11 f) is orange, with paler hindwings, the forewing with a dark brown marginal *termineola*. band. Ashanti.

T. quadrinotata *Wkr.* (= *bipunctigera* *Hmps.* nec *Wallgr.*) is scarcely noticeably smaller, likewise *quadrinotata*, orange; forewing without the marginal band, but with 2 dark dots, one in the cell-end, the other one in the submedian fold. Natal.

57. Genus: **Stenilema** *Hmps.*

With a proboscis. Palpi porrect, hardly projecting beyond the smooth frons; ♂ antennae finely serrate, with ciliary tufts. In the forewing the 1st subcostal branch already extends from the centre of the upper cell-wall as an anastomosis to the costal vein, the 2nd branches off far before the cell-end and goes into the costa before the apex, the stalk of the 3 other subcostal branches rises from the upper cell-angle with the upper radial. The cross-vein is feebly incurved. Vein 5 is absent in both wings. Only 1 species is known, very closely allied to the *Lithosia* and closely approaching the palearctic region.

S. aurantiaca *Hmps.* almost looks like a palearctic *Lith. complana* (Vol. II, pl. 12 i), but the wings *aurantiaca*. (particularly the hindwings) are broader, and the costal stripe on the forewing, and the hindwing are of a brighter yellow. According to STRAND, one specimen of the Berlin Museum has on the lead-coloured surface of the forewing a dull greenish reflection, and the hindwing is not so deep orange-yellow. Although STRAND owns that this may be the normal ♀ of *aurantiaca*, he still denominates the form „conditionally“ *subaurantiaca*, Abyssinia, Lake Nyassa.

58. Genus: **Crocasia** *Hmps.*

Separated from the preceding genus by the lower radial rising on a long stalk with the upper median branch. Only 1 species from the Gold Coast.

C. phaeocraspis *Hmps.* (11 e). Expanse 25 mm. Easily discernible by the broad black marginal *phaeocraspis*. band of the forewing, in front of which there are 2 black dots. Bibionaha, Kumasi.

59. Genus: **Lepidilema** *Hmps.*

Entirely different from the other genera by the veins. The ♂ has the costal margin as far as the apex narrowly reverted. The 2nd subcostal branch and the stalk of the three last subcostal branches anastomose, producing an areola. The long stalk of the last radial and 1st median rises from the lower cell-angle. In the hindwing 3 is forked with 4, 6 with 7, whilst 5 is absent. 1 species is known from East Africa.

*) The species was figured in the Indian part of this work (Vol. X, pl. 14 b), owing to an erroneous statement; its occurrence in India is not proved and very unlikely.

unipectinata. **L. unipectinata** *Aur.* Expanse 25 mm. Forewing yellowish red-brown, the basal half suffused with dark brown, the distal margin shaded with dark brown; from behind the cell-end to directly behind the centre of the hind-margin a dark nebulous stripe extends. Hindwing yellow. From the Kilimanjaro.

60. Genus: **Pusiola** *Wallgr.*

As to this genus, in which species with very different neurations were inserted, we refer to Vol. X, p. 214. Beside the Australian species mentioned there 2 African ones are known to-day, which, however, are very badly definable from the genus *Phryganopsis*.

celidana. **P. celidana** *Strd.* (11 f). Forewing dull yellowish-ochreous, the distal half somewhat darker; in the centre of the wing a minute, but distinct blackish dot. — **unipunctana** *Strd.*, though it is placed to the genus *unipunctana*. *Phryganopsis*, may only be a temporal form of it; somewhat smaller and slightly paler yellow. — Also *Phrygan. unipuncta* *Hmps.* (11 f) which, however, is palearctic is closely allied, but the small central dot of the forewing is removed somewhat farther towards the margin; whereas in *Phryg. celida* (11 f) it is removed somewhat towards the base.

flavicosta. **P. flavicosta** *Wallgr.*, from Cape Colony, has the size of *unipuncta*, but the body and wings are dark brown, the costa narrowly yellow.

61. Genus: **Pusiolania** *Strd.*

Neuration not different from *Pusiola*; but the ♂ antennae have two rows of combs, the pectinations being alternately provided with longer and shorter cilia which are at the ends very feebly widened and obliquely stunted, terminating on one side into one minute coniform tooth each, whilst from the centre of the apex of each tooth a strong, curved, rather long black bristle arises; the ends of these bristles are straight and parallel. But 1 very small species.

occidentalis. **P. occidentalis** *Strd.* (11 f) is only as large as *Phr. unipuncta*; the ground-colour of the forewing is dull yellowish greyish-brown, behind the centre of the wing 2 small black punctiform spots close above each other. Hindwing more yellow. According to one ♂ from Bibundi in Cameroon, taken in November.

62. Genus: **Phryganopsis** *Fldr.*

By the neuration this genus composed of about 30 purely Ethiopian forms (except one) might be included in the genus *Lithosia* which shows a very great variability in the neuration; it differs, however, from it in the stunted proboscis.

unipunctana. **Ph. unipunctana** *Strd.* (11 f). The very small species exhibits dusty grey forewings very feebly tinted with yellowish, with a fine, distinct small central dot and dingy white hindwings. Forewing beneath greyish-blackish with yellowish margins. Cameroon.

plumosa. **Ph. plumosa** *Mab.* is similar to *unipunctana*, but its expanse about 1 to 2 mm larger, above greyish-brown, with a small dark cell-end dot and a grey streak at the submedian; hindwing greyish, with a very feeble ochreous tinge. This species is so well characterized by very strongly developed antennal pinnae of the ♂, that it can hardly be justly placed in this genus. West and East Africa, and Madagascar.

unipuncta. **Ph. unipuncta** *Hmps.* (11 f) we have already mentioned in the genus *Pusiola*, as being closely allied to *P. celidana*; shape and marking almost exactly as in *plumosa*, but entirely coloured golden yellow and with different antennae. From Southern Algeria, and therefore yet palearctic.

celida. **Ph. celida** *B.-Bak.* (11 f) likewise approximates *Lithosia*. Like an enlarged *unipuncta*, of a brighter golden yellow colour; also the dark central dot of the forewing is more distinct and a little more removed into the cell. West Africa.

cinerella. **Ph. cinerella** *Wallgr.* (= *zelleri* *Wkr.*) (11 f). Described as *Lithosia*, also placed to *Pusiola*. Yolk-coloured, the ♂ mostly with a more or less distinct discal dot of the forewing. Hindwing often at the margin somewhat more intensely irrorated with brownish. From Cape Colony and Natal to the Niger and Mashona Land.

straminea. **Ph. straminea** *Hmps.* (11 g) is hardly larger, more straw-coloured, hindwing much paler yellow. East Africa.

squamosa. **Ph. squamosa** *B.-Bak.* (11 g) is stronger, the forewing more intensely strewn with brownish atoms, hindwing with a darker costal margin and hind-margin. Malanga in Portuguese West Africa.

Ph. ochreata *Hmps.* (11 g) is smaller than *squamosa*, forewing more pale ochreous-brown with a yellow *ochreata* tint, at the distal margin and costa orange. Hindwing greyish-brown. Central Africa.

Ph. nyassana *Strd.* (11 g) is very closely allied to the preceding species; colouring more ochreous than *nyassana*. in *ochreata*, expanse somewhat larger (25 mm). Last palpal joint jet-black. Nyassa Land.

Ph. holoxantha *Hmps.*, from Portuguese East Africa, seems to be very similar to *nyassana*; just as *holoxantha* large, forewing orange, with a brownish tint; hindwing light orange. Under surface uniformly orange-yellow.

Ph. interstiteola *Hmps.* (11 g) is very similar to the preceding ones, the forewing is more pale ochreous *interstiteola* than orange, but the costal margin of a deeper ochreous colour, the veins somewhat lighter, so that the spaces between them are more conspicuous, which fact is expressed by the name. Transvaal.

Ph. flavicosta *Hmps.* (11 g). Here the forewing is whitish-yellow, only the costa dark yellow like the *flavicosta* whole hindwing. Sierra Leone.

Ph. elongata *Aur.* Forewing long and narrow, quite uni-coloured yellowish red-brown. Hindwing *elongata* ochreous. Expanse: 38 mm, thus much larger than the preceding species.

Ph. curta *Rothsch.* (11 h) is almost as large as *elongata* (expanse 32 mm), but the wings are shorter *curta* and broader, the forewing is light yellowish-grey with a yellow costal-marginal stripe; hindwing pale yellow. Angola.

Ph. albescens *Aur.* (11 h) is lighter yellow, forewing almost whitish-yellow, feebly strewn with a darker *albescens* colour. In front of the marginal area a dark nebulous stripe from the hind-margin to behind the cell. Hindwing pale yellow. Shape and size similar to *curta*. East Africa.

Ph. jaundeana *Strd.* (11 h). Exterior recalling that of a ♀ of *Oeon. quadra*, dull honey-coloured with *jaundeana* black dots at the costa and in the submedian area of the forewing; probably near to *eningae* (10 b). Cameroon.

Ph. costimacula *Mab.*^{10 b.} (= quadripunctata *Rothsch.*) is widely distributed in West Africa. Quite *costimacula* similar to *jaundeana*, but much smaller (expanse 34 mm, of *jaundeana* 40 mm). The body beneath being blackish in *jaundeana* is here lighter. — In typical specimens the forewing is of a rather bright orange-yellow, whereas in the still smaller (expanse 24 to 30 mm) form **decipiens** *Holl.*, from the Ogowe, the ground-colour of the *decipiens* forewing is dull, reddish-yellow.

Ph. loloana *Strd.* (11 h) is likewise similar to the preceding species, but both wings are uniformly *loloana* dull yellowish-white; the two dots on the forewing are equally large and the upper one a little removed under the costal margin, though not so far as in *Lithosia distigmata* (10 a) which the species resembles otherwise. ♂ and ♀ only distinguished by a slight difference in size. Cameroon.

Ph. asperatella *Wkr.* (11 h) looks like a small specimen of *loloana*, but the forewing is irrorated with *asperatella* a greyish brown; hindwing more yellow, and the costal dot of the forewing touches the costal margin, whereas in *loloana* it is somewhat removed from it. — **sordida** *Fldr.* is a very large form (expanse 37 mm) with sulphur- *sordida* coloured hindwings and drab forewings which exhibit a dark transverse stripe from the centre of the costal margin to the centre of the hind-margin, instead of the two dots. Cape Colony, Nigeria. — *subasperatella* *Strd.* is a name only given „conditionally“ if certain specimens found in Natal should not prove to be genuine *asperatella*.

Ph. tessmanniana *Strd.* (11 i) is still smaller than the preceding ones (expanse only 19 mm); forewing *tessmanniana* on the yellowish-grey ground shaded with a dark brown, the two dots of the forewing as in *asperatella*. Hindwing greyish-brown. According to STRAND the species, by the neurulation, forms a transition from *Phryganopsis* to *Lithosia*. Spanish Guinea.

Ph. nigrapex *Strd.* (11 i), from Cameroon, is larger, forewing dark greyish-brown, the two dots on *nigrapex* the forewing distinctly blackish-brown, but also the margin of the forewing particularly at the apex blackish-brown; hindwing dark yellowish-brown.

Ph. flavifrontella *Strd.* (11 i) is almost like the preceding ones, but in the forewing there are, instead *flavifrontella* of the black dots, small transverse streaks which almost touch each other and are situated more in the centre of the wing than beyond it. Hindwing light brownish-grey, towards the costal margin darker. Spanish Guinea.

Ph. hemiphaea *Hmps.*, from Uganda, differs from *flavifrontella* in the hindwing and the costal-marginal *hemiphaea* portion of the forewing being yellow, and instead of the two dots of the forewing a broad dark postmedian transverse stripe extends through the forewing.

Ph. ilemimorpha *Strd.* (11 i). Head, thorax, and forewing greyish-brown. A scarcely (in one specimen *ilemimorpha* almost not at all) visible dark transverse stripe extends in front of the marginal area through the forewing. Hindwing grey with a yellow tint. Cameroon.

Ph. amaurobapha *Mab.* (11 i). If I am not mistaken in the specimen of the Berlin Museum figured *amaurobapha* here, it must be very near to this species. On the dark brownish-grey forewing which is densely irrorated with

a darker colour, an oblique nebulous streak extends from a small costal spot behind the centre of the costal margin to behind the cell-end, where it is hardly noticeably angular and continued to the centre of the hind-margin. This specimen is from West Africa; the species has been described from Madagascar.

monotonia. **Ph. monotonia** *Strd.* (11 i). Expanse only about 19 mm; body and wings uni-coloured dark grey with a dull brownish tint, hindwing scarcely lighter than forewing. Cameroon.

chota. **Ph. chota** *Swh.* is still smaller (14 to 18 mm), likewise quite greyish-brown, but the forewing with a whitish costal margin. Teita in British East Africa; also known from Poona in India.

atrescens. **Ph. atrescens** *Hmps.* (11 i), from Cape Colony (Grahamstown), is the same, but the costa of the forewing with a thick yellow marginal stripe, the fringes of both wings honey-coloured, and the anal half of the hindwing lighter yellow.

III. Subfamily: Hypsinae.

The African *Hypsinae*, about 50 forms of which have been described, closely approximate the Indian *Hypsinae*. Particularly the species of *Aganais*, as a comparison with plate 27 of Vol. X shows, could be without difficulty inserted in their Indian allies in the group of the *caricae*-forms. Many *Hypsinae* belong also in Africa to the more common and conspicuous nocturnal lepidoptera. They are easily roused in daytime by a slight beating on the bushes, whereupon they fly about for a while in a somewhat *Callimorpha*-like flight, in order to alight again in the thicket. The real swarming-time, however, seems to be the night, as the *Hypsinae* number among those lepidoptera that come to the lights in the greatest numbers. According to TESSMANN, *Aganais speciosa* as well as *Sarothroceras* came to the lantern in the evening and behaved exactly like certain *Callimorphinae* which are taken flying in daytime and also at night on the lantern.

As for the little number of larvae known, they have very little in common with the *Lithosiinae* to which the imagines were formerly always systematically annexed. According to SNELLEN there are certain similarities of the *Hypsinae*-larvae with *Euchelia*, but this can only refer to the belt-marking of some Indian species, such as *Asota plana* and *Peridrome (Aganopsis) orbicularis*. His comparison with the larvae of *Callimorpha* seems to me to be more felicitous, since they exhibit in fact a certain resemblance with the larvae of *Hypsinae*, in the shape more than in the colouring. But some *Hypsinae* differ again from the larvae of *Callimorpha* in exhibiting a dorsal raising on the 4th and 11th rings, as for instance in *Asota egens* and *caricae*.

We have already mentioned in Vol. VI, p. 422, that the *Hypsinae* of the eastern hemisphere in general correspond to the *Anaxita* of Tropical America (A. SEITZ.)

Hypsinae.

Proboscis well developed. Palpi long, partly very long. In the forewing there is almost invariably an accessory cell, in the hindwing vein 8 rises separately, but it is mostly connected with the cell by a fillet. Separated from the genuine *Arctiinae* by the separate vein 8 in the hindwing, which only in some genera shortly touches the cell; from the *Lymantriidae* by the presence of the proboscis.

1. Genus: **Aganais** *Bsd.*

Antennae of ♂ long-combed. Third palpal joint very long. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 + 9 are forked, 10 forming with 7 an accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 rise separately, 8 connected with the cell by a fillet. Type: *borbonica* *Bsd.*

speciosa. **A. speciosa** *Drury* (17 a). Body orange-yellow, abdomen above often with black dots. Forewing at the base orange, in front as far as the base of vein 2, below the cell only half as far. Therein some black dots. The greatest part of the wing is dark brown, the veins therein finely yellow. Many forms derive their names from the colour of the hindwing. Typical *speciosa* (mostly ♀) has purely white hindwings and sometimes at the distal margin below vein 2 a black angle. — **subretracta** *Wkr.* (= *aphidas* *Hpffr.*) (also mostly ♀) has *undulifera*, uni-coloured yellow hindwings. — In **undulifera** *Wkr.* the distal margin is broadly black, only towards the anal *baumanniana*, angle narrower. This form may have a white or yellow hindwing. — In **baumanniana** *Karsch* (17 a) the band ^{na} very slightly recedes from the distal margin and often stops already at vein 4. Only known in the yellow form. *unicolor.* — Very different is **unicolor** *Rothsch.* in which both wings are orange-yellow. By the forewing being more intensely dotted black and the distal margin being dark below it is separated from the otherwise similar *borbonica*-♀. Probably *conspicua* *Swh.* is only a synonym of *unicolor*. 50 to 65 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Natal. East Africa.

A. comorana *Aur.* (17 a) is similar to *subretracta*. The basal area of the forewing is reddish-orange, *comorana*. also the distal area is somewhat more reddish. Beneath orange, apical area not dark as in the forms of *speciosa*. ♀ 60 mm. Comoro Is.

A. diastrophia *Prout*. Body orange. Forewing tan-coloured, at the base orange, but not distinctly *diastrophia*. defined. The cellular spot shows through from beneath. Hindwing also with a black spot. 55 mm. ♂ from Madagascar.

A. concolora *Swb.* Ochreous brown. Hindwing and under surface somewhat lighter. Wings and *concolora*. body without black spots. All the tarsi are black. ♀ 55 mm. Madagascar.

A. borbonica *Bsd.* (= *insularis* *Bsd.*, *jodamia* *H.-Schäff.*, *antica* *Wkr.*, *stipata* *Wkr.*) (17 a, b). Thorax *borbonica*. and abdomen above orange-red, abdomen mostly more intensely black-spotted than in the other species. Forewing (♂) in the basal area orange-red. Distal area and hindwing dark brown. Costal margin of hindwing and the cell, and very narrowly the hind-margin orange-red. Beneath both wings are orange-red with a very broad black distal margin. ♀ orange-yellow; above without any marking, beneath with a black spot at the cross-vein of the forewing. 50 to 65 mm. Madagascar.

A. concinnula *Mab.* (Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr. 1875) is compared by the author with *Spitosoma* and *Rhodogastria*. Forewing yellow with black spots. Hindwing white-hyaline, a little suffused with orange. Size not stated; it may be an Arctiid. — *chionca* *Mab.* Forewing red-brown, veins grey. Hindwing hyaline white, at the margin brownish. Size not stated; it is not to be ascertained whereto it belongs.

2. Genus: **Phaegorista** *Bsd.*

Palpi very long and thin. Veins of forewing as in *Aganais*. In the hindwing the veins 6 and 7 rise from the same place. Vein 8 slightly touches the cell near the base. Type: *agaristoides* *Bsd.*

Group I. Antennae of the ♂ strongly pectinate.

Ph. similis *Wkr.* (= *helcitoides* *Dew.*) (17 b). Wings orange-red. Forewing in the apical third black *similis*. with a white subapical band and a round white spot before the anal angle. Hindwing with a narrow black margin. Sometimes the ground-colour in the forewing is reduced to a large triangle by an extension of the apical band. 60 to 68 mm. Cameroon, Togo, Gold Coast.

Ph. agaristoides *Bsd.* (17 c). Forewing blackish-brown. At the base a large triangular white spot. *agaristoi-* *des.* A large subapical band and a round spot above the anal angle are white. Hindwing as in *similis*, but the fringe less intensely spotted. — **interrupta** *Strd.* (17 b) has orange-yellow instead of white markings, the triangle *interrupta*. being strongly flattened; ab. **albomaculata** *Strd.* is a white *interrupta*. *albomacu-* *lata.*

Ph. formosa *Btlr.* On the forewing the triangular spot is darker, the subapical spot semicircular, orange, *formosa*. the small spot at the anal angle also triangular. Probably only a form of *agaristoides*. 60 mm. Lake Nyassa.

Ph. bicurvata *sp. n.* resembles *agaristoides*, but the forewing is more pointed, similar to *similis*. Ground- *bicurvata*. colour darker, marking white. A long narrow streak below the cell as in *interrupta*, and besides a short lentiform one in the cell. The subapical spot is curved S-like, at the anal angle there is no spot. Fringe below the apex, at vein 2 and 1, white. Hindwing narrowly margined with black. 68 to 75 mm. North-West Cameroon.

Ph. falkensteini *Dew.* is an Agaristid, = *poggei*-♀ (vol. 15, p. 2, pl. 1 b).

Group II. Antennae of the ♂ filiform.

Ph. leucomelas *H.-Schäff.* (17 c). Thorax black, abdomen with black and white rings, at the end red. *leucomelas*. Forewing blackish-brown. A triangular spot in and below the cell and an oblong subapical spot are yellowish-white. Hindwing of a pure white with an almost uniformly broad blackish-brown margin. 40 mm. Togo, Senegal.

Ph. xanthosoma *Hmps.* (17 c). Base of palpus and anterior coxae orange. Abdomen orange with *xanthoso-* *ma.* interrupted black rings, apex not red. The apical spot of the forewing is more stretched. The spots are of a purer white. 45 to 50 mm. East Africa, Rhodesia.

Ph. rubriventris *Aur.* is smaller, otherwise similar to *xanthosoma*. Abdomen above black with some *rubriventris*. white scales, beneath red. 37 mm. South Cameroon.

3. Genus: **Hypsiforma** (*Oberth.* ind.)

Palpi as long as in *Aganais*. Antennae of ♂ bipectinate. Veins of forewing as in *Aganais*, of hindwing as in *Phaegorista*.

H. lambertoni *Oberth.* (17 c). Thorax and forewing pale yellow. Thorax at the end blackish. Forewing *lambertoni*. at the costal margin and above the hind-margin as far as behind the cell strewn with black dots. Cell-end

marked dark. A strong black subapical spot is mostly distinct. Hindwing orange, above the anal angle irrorated with black. 55 to 60 mm. Madagascar.

4. Genus: **Paraplocia** *Aur.*

Antennae of ♂ with short double pectinations. Second joint of palpus long. Apex of abdomen in the ♂ thickened. In the forewing vein 6 rises below the upper cell-angle, veins 8 + 9 + 10 being forked. No accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 rise from the lower, 6 and 7 from the upper angle. Vein 8 near the base connected with the cell by a fillet.

imparepunctata. **P. imparepunctata** *Oberth.* (17 d). Body and wings dark orange. Forewing in the cell with a round black spot and on the hindwing a larger one on the cross-vein. Forewing behind the cell darker. In the ♀ besides on the forewing with a black spot on the cross-vein. 52 mm. Comoro Is.

5. Genus: **Soloë** *Wkr.*

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate, palpi long, apex of abdomen in the ♂ thickened. In the forewing veins 8 + 9 + 10 are forked; no accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 5 rises above the cell-angle, veins 6 + 7 on a short fork, 8 near the base and nearing the cell. Type: *trigutta* *Wkr.*

trigutta. **S. trigutta** *Wkr.* (17 d). Thorax brownish-yellow, abdomen of a purer orange. Forewing at the costal and distal margins pale brown, otherwise lighter, diaphanous. At the base an orange spot. Hindwing brownish white, diaphanous. On both wings a black spot at the cross-vein, on the forewing another one in the centre of the cell, 28 to 38 mm. Cameroon, Gabun, Congo, Spanish Guinea, Central Africa.

fumipennis. **S. fumipennis** *Hmps.* is similar to *trigutta*. Wings darker. Last palpal joint, antennae and legs brown. 45 mm. Gazaland.

tripunctata. **S. tripunctata** *Drc.* (17 d). Body and wings orange, the latter centrally somewhat hyaline. Marking as in *trigutta*.

6. Genus: **Soloëlla** *gen. nov.*

Palpi long. Antennae of ♂ very long-combed. Apex of abdomen in the ♂ not thickened. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 + 9 are forked, 10 forming with 7 an accessory cell. In the hindwing as in *Soloë*, but vein 8 connected with the cell by a fillet.

guttivaga. **S. guttivaga** *Wkr.* (= *tosola* *Plötz*) (17 d). Colouring and shape similar to *S. trigutta*. Distal area as far as near the cell often very brownish. In the forewing a black spot at the cell-end and below vein 2. In the hindwing one in the hindmarginal fold. On the under surface 2 more small ones near the costal margin. 32 to 40 mm. Cameroon, Gabun, Congo, Fernando-Po, Lake Albert.

7. Genus: **Digama** *Mr. (Sommeria Hbn.).*

Palpi long and thin. Antennae of ♂ long-combed. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 + 9 are forked, 10 forming with 7 an accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 5 rises above the lower cell-angle, 6 and 7 from one and the same place. Vein 8 shortly touches the cell. Type: *hearseyana* *Moore* from India. — Cf. Vol. 10, p. 234.

spilosoma. **D. pilosoma** *Fldr.* (17 e). Thorax white, abdomen orange. Forewing white with black basal spots and 3 dentate black bands. Distal margin of a paler brown, irregularly bordered by the third band. Hindwing whitish-grey with a dark grey margin. 32 to 40 mm. Transvaal, Natal, Cape Colony.

elongata. **D. elongata** *Swh.* Forewing comparatively long. Body and wings white. Forewing with blackish-brown bands. The innermost band at $\frac{1}{5}$ of the length of the wing, at the costal margin connected with the second band which extends from the centre of the costal margin to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the hind-margin. The third close below the costal margin, then indistinctly onward. Before the distal margin prolonged spots. The whole marking is dentate, irregular. Hindwing white with a broad grey margin. 36 mm. East Africa.

sagittata. **D. sagittata** *sp. n.* (17 e). Head and thorax white with black spots. Abdomen orange with black dorsal and lateral dots. Palpi, tibiae, tarsi I and II with black and white rings. Forewing white, at the base a number of black dots, as in *D. pilosoma*. The proximal band and distal band are strongly dentate. On the

median vein, vein 1 and at the hind-margin their apices touch each other. In the cell and at its lower angle one black spot each. Behind the cell an 8-shaped marking. Before the distal margin obsolete spots. Hindwing orange. 38 mm. Madagascar. Type in the Berlin Museum.

D. sinuosa *Hmps.* Thorax white, abdomen yellow, both with black spots. Forewing white. A black *sinuosa*. basal spot at the costal margin and one below the cell. At the hind-margin a larger one and 2 small ones. Irregular spots at the centre of the costal margin with ramifications towards the hind-margin and towards the grey marginal stripe being proximally edged with black. Hindwing pale yellow with blackish-brown marginal spots (♂), or a similar band (♀). 42 mm. Natal.

D. septempunctata *Hmps.* (17 e). Thorax white, abdomen above yellow. Forewing creamy-white *septempunctata*. with a black dot at the base, 2 in the cell, 2 on the cross-vein, one each above and below the cell. Hindwing yellow. 35 mm. Rodriguez.

D. nepheloptera *Hmps.* (17 e). Thorax white, abdomen yellow with black spots. Forewing brownish *nepheloptera*. white. Marking similar to *spilosoma*. It deviates by the marginal area in the forewing being somewhat darker than the ground-colour and narrowed down to a dot at the apex. The two proximal bands of *spilosoma* are combined forming a median band. Hindwing white with a slight yellow hue. 35 mm. Transvaal.

D. strabonis *Hmps.* (17 e). Thorax white, abdomen pale yellow. Forewing white with black basal *strabonis*. spots and a dentate H-shaped median band. The black dentate subterminal line defines a brownish distal area. Before it 2 black spots being often fused with the bands. Hindwing whitish-yellow, margin blackish-brown. 40 mm. Transvaal, Cape Colony.

D. culta *Hbn.* (= *marmorata* *Wkr.*) (17 f). Somewhat like *strabonis*. Thorax and ground-colour *culta*. of forewing pale brown, marking dark brown. Separated from *strabonis* by the orange hindwing. At the apex mostly somewhat dark brown. 30 to 36 mm. Transvaal, Delagoa Bay, Natal.

D. africana *Swh.* (17 f). Thorax greyish-white, abdomen orange. Forewing greyish-brown with a *africana*. creamy white marking. A straightly cut-off basal spot with small brown dots. Two central spots separated or united. The distal band likewise often very much reduced. In the cell, on the cross-vein and vein 5 black dots. Hindwing orange, at the apex blackish-brown. 25 to 30 mm. East Africa.

D. aganais *Fldr.* (17 f). Thorax and forewing greyish-brown with a black cellular dot and obsolete *aganais*. bands. Abdomen and hindwing orange-reddish. 40 mm. South Africa. — **daressalamica** *Strd.* is smaller. *daressalamica*. Another black dot on the cross-vein. Around the cellular dot and behind the cell traces of somewhat paler bands. Hindwing of a purer orange. The distal margin is almost invariably blackish-brown as far as vein 3. East Africa, Togo. 35 mm. — **albicosta** *Pagst.* Forewing pale yellow. At the costal margin 3 white spots, the *albicosta*. last near the apex somewhat triangular. One black dot each in the centre of the cell and at the cell-end. An indistinct undulate brown submarginal line. Hindwing golden yellow. 40 mm. North East Africa, Togo.

D. budonga *B.-Bak.* (17 f). Thorax grey, abdomen yellow. Forewing with an extensive blackish *budonga*. marking. At the base somewhat grey, behind it a black spot in the cell. The distal band is broad, spotted, more or less connected with the subterminal dentate line. Dark marginal dots. Hindwing pale orange. 35 mm. East Africa, Lake Nyassa, Gold Coast.

In the two following species the ♂ antennae are dentate.

D. meridionalis *Swh.* Similar to *budonga* (17 f). Thorax and forewing dark grey. Forewing with *meridionalis*. black spots at the costal margin, besides 3 spots in the cell, 2 behind them. A median and distal straight band below the cell; behind it a bent, strongly dentate band and dents at the distal margin. Abdomen and hindwing yellow. 40 mm. Johannesburg.

D. ostentata *Dist.* (17 g). Thorax and forewing greyish-brown, costal margin whitish with black dots, *ostentata*. 2 of which are at the costal margin near the base, 1 above the centre of the cell. One each on the centre of the median vein and at the cross-vein, between them a double dot at the costal margin. A dentate distal white line below vein 5 strongly incurved. Marginal area darker. Hindwing yellowish-white. 40 mm. Bechuanaland.

In the two following species the ♂ antennae are plain.

D. (?) costimacula *Swh.* (17 f). Thorax and forewing smoky grey. Abdomen greyish pink. Forewing *costimacula*. with 3 white almost quadrangular subcostal spots. Hindwing yellow with a blackish-brown margin. 30 mm. Gold Coast.

D. (?) lithosioides *Swh.* (17 f). Thorax and forewing ochreous-grey. Veins distinctly grey. Hindwing *lithosioides*. and abdomen dark ochreous. 50 mm. Kilimanjaro. According to a photo kindly given to me by the British Museum, the species does not look like a *Digama* at all, but is somewhat similar to *Hypsiforma lambertoni* *Oberth.*

8. Genus: **Godasa** Wkr.

Palpi shorter than in the other genera. Antennae of ♂ filiform. In the forewing veins $7 + 8 + 10$ are forked, vein 10 forming with 7 an accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 5 is more feebly developed and rises on the centre of the cross-vein, for which reason the genus would have to be placed to the *Agaristidae*. On the other hand vein 8 is connected with the cell by a fillet, as in typical *Hypsiidae*, and the marking of the forewing recalls that of some species of *Aganais*. Type: *sidae* F.

- sidae*. **G. sidae** F. (= *dimidiata* F., *maculatrix* Wkr., *meeynoides* Mab.) Thorax and forewing greyish-brown, body lemon-coloured with black spots. Distal half of forewing dark brown with light veins. In the light proximal part dark dots, the distal area crossed by a yellowish dentate line and a subapical line. Hindwing
orientis. lemon-coloured, distal margin broadly bluish-black. 34 to 40 mm. Cameroon, Fernando Po, Congo. — **orientis** Brtl. (17 g). Ground-colour of forewing much lighter, marking also lighter. Larger. 54 mm. East Africa.
- rufodiscalis*. **G. rufodiscalis** Rothsch. (18 a) differs much in the shape of the wings and the marking. Thorax and forewing chocolate-brown with small blue dots below the costal margin, on the cross-vein and in the hindmarginal fold. Before the distal margin small white dots. Hindwing black with an orange central spot as far as the hind-margin. Abdomen at the base black, otherwise orange. 40 mm. Madagascar.

9. Genus: **Sarothroceras** Mab.

This genus still more deviates from the other *Hypsiidae* than the preceding genus, for which reason it is also often placed beside it as a separate group. Palpi long and laterally compressed, first and second joints hairy. Veins in the forewing: vein 6 rises somewhat below the upper cell-angle, veins $7 + 8 + 9$ forked, 10 forming with 7 the accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 rise from the lower cell-angle, 6 and 7 from the upper cell-angle. Vein 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, both being somewhat feebler than in other genera. Vein 8 but slightly touches the cell near the base. Type: *pallida* Drc.

- pallida*. **S. pallida** Drc. (= *alluaudi* Mab.) (17 g). Body and forewing dark reddish-brown. Above the hind-margin a large triangular blackish-brown spot the apex of which touches the lower cell-angle. Behind it a somewhat rectangular subapical spot. Above vein 2 as far as this spot more or less white. From the distal margin of the spot a dentate white line extends to the hind-margin close in front of the anal angle. Hindwing carmine, more rarely yellow, with a broad blackish-brown margin. 48 to 55 mm. West Africa.
- rhomboidea*. **S. rhomboidea** Weym. (17 g) is very similar to *pallida*. In the forewing outside the brown triangle above the hind-margin a comparatively narrow white stripe extends to the hind-margin. If it is defined by
tessmanni. a dentate line, the latter is situated more proximad than in *pallida*. Hindwing not different. — **tessmanni** Gaede (17 g) probably belongs to this species. Outside the large triangle and at its edge somewhat lighter. Where
sordidus. the white band otherwise terminates, we notice traces of a dentate line. — **sordidus** Rothsch. The white band is narrow, but it reaches the hind-margin. The yellow hindwing is very much darkened. 50 to 55 mm. West Africa.

IV. Subfamily: **Micrarctiinae**.

As has already been stated in Vol. II, p. 71, this family comprises those genera of the Arctiid tribe representing the transitions from the genuine *Arctia* to the *Lithosiinae* or *Callimorphinae*, such as the *Utetheisa* and *Coseinia* with *Lithosiid* characters, the *Phragmatobia*, as a transition to the *Spitosominae* etc. — The *Argina* leading over to the *Callimorphinae* are here already inserted in that group. In Ethiopian Africa most of the genera of this chiefly palearctic group are entirely absent. Of the genus *Ocnogyna* which in the North African Fauna is distinguished by its large forms and by its great number of individuals, not one species occurs to the south of the Sahara. (SEITZ.)

1. Genus: **Ilemodes** Hmps.

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate. Forewing narrow, hindwing large. In the forewing veins $7 + 8$ and $9 + 10$ are forked. In the hindwing veins $4 + 5$ and $6 + 7$ are forked. Type: *heterogyna* Hmps.

- heterogyna*. **I. heterogyna** Hmps. (12 a). Head and thorax white, abdomen orange. Forewing (♂) changing from yellowish-brown to violetish-brown, at the hind-margin below vein 1 white. Hindwing orange. Both wings with a black central spot. Forewing of the ♀ silvery white, at the hind-margin above vein 1 blackish-brown. 40 mm. Natal, Cape Colony.

I. astriga *Hmps.* (12 a). Forewing also in the ♂ silvery white, at the costal margin narrowly orange, *astriga*. at the base blackish. Forewing of ♀ with a black central dot. 40 mm. Transvaal, Natal.

2. Genus: **Utetheisa** *Hbn.*

Antennae of the ♂ dentate. Forewing narrow, hindwing large. Veins of forewing: vein 6 below the upper cell-angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked, 7 forming with 10 an accessory cell. In the hindwing all the veins are separate, veins 7 and 6 rising somewhat separately. Type: *bella* *L.* from America. — Cf. Vol. II, p. 73; Vol. VI, p. 300; Vol. X, p. 260.

Group I. Hindwing of ♂ with a hindmarginal fold and a hair-pencil on the upper surface.

U. elata *F.* (= *venusta* *Hbn.*, *formosa* *Bsd.*) (12 a). Head and thorax white with black spots. Forewing *elata*. black with hemochrome, white-edged spots and a white band from the centre of the costal margin towards the anal angle. Hindwing white with a black margin which is narrower at the anal angle. — **diva** *Mab.* with *diva*. few red spots on the forewing. The marginal band of the hindwing is very broad. 38 to 45 mm. Madagascar.

U. fatua *Heyn.* (13 d). Thorax almost entirely black. Forewing only at the costal margin and distal *fatua*. margin with a few red, not white-edged spots. The white central spot is similar to that of *elata*. Hindwing with a uniformly broad black margin. — **mediomaculata** *Strd.* exhibits on the outside of the white band another *mediomaculata*. red spot. — In **devittata** *Strd.* the band is stunted, the red spots at the costal margin are diminished. 44 mm. *devittata*. East Africa.

U. lactea. Head, thorax, and forewing yellowish-white. Abdomen and hindwing white with a black apex. — **aldabrensis** *Fletcher* on the forewing with black and red spots. — **nigrosignata** *Fletcher* has almost only *aldabrensis*. black spots, **rubrosignata** almost only red spots. — **lactea** *Btlr.* (12 b) has no markings on the forewings. 38 mm. *nigrosignata*. Madagascar, Seychelle Is. *rubrosignata*.

U. cruentata *Btlr.* (12 b). On the thorax and forewing the places being white in *elata* are yellow. *lactea*. 40 mm. Mauritius. *cruentata*.

U. pulchelloides *Hmps.* (12 b) is separated from *pulchella* *L.* by its whiter forewing with but few *pulchelloi-* red dots, mostly at the costal margin. Hindwing not different, excepting the hair-pencil of the ♂. 38 mm. *des*. Seychelle Is. and in the Indo-Australian districts.

Group II. Hindwing of ♂ without a hair-pencil.

U. pulchella *L.* has already been dealt with in the Palearctic Part Vol. II, p. 73 and pl. 13 k. Thorax *pulchella*. yellowish, abdomen white. Forewing white with small black dots in 4 curved rows and between them some red dots. Hindwing white with an irregular black margin. 30 to 36 mm. Everywhere in Africa.

U. callima *Suh.* (12 a). Forewing yellowish. The red spots flown together in 5 bands. Hindwing *callima*. with a black streak on the cross-vein and a uniformly broad black margin. — **dilutior** *Rothsch.* (12 a). The red *dilutior*. bands are more or less broken up into spots. On the hindwing the marginal band is more irregular, similar to *pulchella*. 45 mm. Central and East Africa; Congo.

3. Genus: **Axiopaeniella** *Strd.*

Antennae of the ♂ with short tufted dents. Forewing somewhat broader than in the preceding genera, without a retinaculum. Veins as in *Utetheisa*. Type: *laymerisa* *Grand.*

A. laymerisa *Grand* (= *occultans* *Voll.*) (12 b). Head whitish, thorax red-brown, abdomen orange *laymerisa*. with black margins. Forewing red-brown with a black proximal and distal band formed by few spots, and a spot on the cross-vein. Hindwing dark pink with a black median spot and marginal band. 40 mm. Madagascar.

A. lasti *Rothsch.* (12 b). Head, thorax and forewing dark brown. Abdomen and hindwing red. The *lasti*. marking as in *laymerisa*, only the marginal band at the apex of the hindwing somewhat broader. 40 mm. Madagascar.

4. Genus: **Carcinarcetia** *Hmps.*

Proboscis absent, palpi short. Head, thorax, and abdomen densely haired. Antennae of ♂ long-combed. Anterior tibiae with a claw on the inside and outside. Wings broad. Veins of forewing: vein 3, 4 and 5 separate, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked, between 7 and 10 an accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 on a short fork. Type: *metamelaena* *Hmps.*

metamelae-na. **C. metamelaena** *Hmps.* (12 b). Head and thorax blackish-brown. Abdomen orange-red with black sublateral spots. ♂ forewing red-brown, irrorated with a darker colour, with 3 dark bands, the most proximal one of which is more sharply angled. Hindwing black. At the base, hind-margin, and the narrow distal margin orange-reddish. ♀ forewing carmine with a distinct black spot at the cross-vein and one behind it. Hindwing pale orange with a black median spot and some submarginal spots. — An alpine form, ♂ (Lake Kiwu, 3000 m) with a lighter forewing and orange hindwing showing a large median spot and some submarginal ones. 35 to 42 mm. East Africa.

laeliodes. **C. laeliodes** *Hmps.* is probably only an alpine form of the preceding. Head and thorax brownish-red, abdomen red with black margins. Forewing carmine, irrorated with brown, with an indistinct black spot behind the cell. Hindwing pale red, with a spot on the cross-vein and behind it. — **clarissima** *form. nov.* (12 c). Head, thorax and forewing reddish-orange, abdomen red. Forewing irrorated with reddish, particularly on the veins. Hindwing pink with black median and marginal spots. 35 mm. Ruanda (East Africa).

5. Genus: **Phlyctaenogastra** *Gaede*.

More slender than *Carcinarctia*. Head, thorax, and abdomen with woolly hair. On the anterior tibiae claws on the inside and outside. Hind tibiae with terminal spurs. ♂ antennae long-combed. Veins of forewing as in *Carcinarctia*. In the hindwing veins 3, 4 and 5 are somewhat separate, veins 6 + 7 on a short fork. On the thorax beneath there are vesicles.

rangei. **Ph. rangei** *Gaede* (12 c). Head and abdomen orange-red. Thorax dark brown. Forewing brownish-pink with 4 strongly dentate black lines and a dentate marginal line. Hindwing light carmine with a black luna on the cross-vein and a dentate subterminal band. 27 mm. South-West Africa.

6. Genus: **Phragmatobia** *Steph.*

Proboscis short, palpi as long as the head, long-haired. Head, thorax, and abdomen hairy. Tibiae with short spurs. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 are forked. Veins 3, 4, 5 in both wings somewhat separate. Type: *fuliginosa* *L.* — Cf. Vol. II, p. 79, and Vol. VI, p. 301.

ansorgei. **Ph. ansorgei** *Jord.* (♀). Thorax reddish-yellow, abdomen red. Forewing orange-red, distally orange-yellow. Five subbasal spots with a yellow margin, a spot on the cross-vein large, curved, faded small submarginal spots. Hindwing similarly coloured, with black submarginal spots. 40 mm. Angola.

parvula. **Ph. parvula** *Fldr.* (12 c). Thorax and forewing pale brown. Head and costal margin of forewing carmine. Central spot and the distal broad band dark brown. Hindwing carmine. At the hind-margin and a submarginal band black, the central spot also black. 28 mm. Cape Colony; FELDER stated it by mistake from India.

V. Subfamily: **Spilosominae**.

This subordinate group with more than 70 African forms known supplies the chief contingent of the Ethiopian Arctiine Fauna. Their wings being almost without exception white, pale sand-coloured or neutrally coloured, the *Spilosoma* excellently fit into the Ethiopian *Heterocera*, where they are entirely submerged in the host of white moths being particularly often represented in immense numbers by the *Lymantriidae*. In a number of *Ethiopian Spilosoma* also the abdomen, which otherwise in this genus mostly exhibits an orange or hemochrome warning colour, is neutrally coloured. The separation of the genera has been very difficult, since the neuration does not offer any help with the *Arctiidae*. Thereby partly immense collective genera were produced (such as *Spilosoma*, = *Diaerisia* *Hmps.*) with more than 300 denominated forms, partly the genera are geographically divided in so unfavourable a manner, that it is utterly impossible to reduce them to a correct geographical system: so for instance 1 Ethiopian species (*ochthoeba*) would belong to the purely American genus *Turuptiana*, whilst the American *echo* would stand by the side of half a dozen Ethiopian forms, as the only western *Seirarctia*. Such zoogeographical curious facts of course sometimes occur; but if they occur with such a remarkable frequency as in the *Arctiidae*, we are inclined to suspect that some mistakes have been made in the principles of division. In the same way as in the mostly North African genus *Ocnogyna*, beside 30 purely palearctic forms, one single form is said to occur in Peru (cf. Vol. VI, p. 301), the species of the genera *Hyphantria*, *Antarctia* etc. are said to be partly Ethiopian, partly American, but not to occur elsewhere. Not remarkable, however, is a vast range of cosmopolitically occurring genera in Africa, such as *Spilosoma* which, in a similar way as the *Utetheisa* being common in all the warmer countries, also enliven the African Fauna. The Ethiopian *Spilosominae* in most of the districts occur in immense numbers. According to TESSMANN, their larvae are in the West African plantations the most common bear-caterpillars, occurring throughout the year, the imagines frequently sitting on the trunks of palm-trees. (SEITZ.)

NOTE: If the head and thorax are of the same colour, which is mostly the case, only the thorax is mentioned in the description. In most of the species there are also lateral spots, if there are black dorsal spots. This has also been left out in the descriptions for the sake of abbreviation.

1. Genus: **Spilosoma** Steph.

Proboscis stunted, palpi moderately long. Head and thorax hairy. Forewing broad. Neuration: vein 3, 4 and 5 near together, vein 6 sometimes below the upper cell-angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 forked. Tibiae hairy, anterior tibiae without claws, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Type: *lubricipeda* Esp. — This genus contains a vast number of species of a rather different exterior, which other authors have divided into numerous genera. In arranging the species we have almost completely followed the order chosen by HAMPSON. Cf. Vol. II, p. 87; Vol. VI, p. 307; Vol. X, p. 238 (as *Diacrisia*).

Group I. Antennae of the ♂ bipectinate.

White species, mostly with a marking composed of black dots.

S. punctulata Wallgr. (= *nivaria nyassana* Brtl., *auricinetum* Btlr.) (12 c). White. Head and tegulae *punctulata*. margined with yellow, with black dots. Abdomen above orange with black spots. Forewing and hindwing white, with black dots similar as in *menthastri* Esp. (Vol. II, pl. 15 f). 28 to 32 mm. East Africa, Nyassa, Tanganyika Ter.

S. microsticta Hmps. (12 e) may be an extreme form of the preceding species. Forewing with a proximal and median row of fine black dots. Abdomen without black dots on the centre of the dorsum. 36 mm. Niger District.

S. cincticorpus Hmps. (12 c). Abdomen in the centre orange with black segmental margins, rest of *cincticorpus*. body and wings white with some black dots. Hindwing somewhat diaphanous. Recognisable by its size: 46 mm. Uganda.

S. euproctina Aur. (13 f). White. Tegulae feebly margined with yellow, thorax without black spots. *euproctina*. Abdomen above orange with black dorsal spots. Wings white. A single black dot on the forewing at the base of vein 4. 28 mm. Niger District.

S. tristicta Hmps. (12 d) is somewhat larger. Forewing below the costal margin with some dots instead *tristicta*. of a proximal and median line. Hindwing with a black dot at the cross-vein. 34 mm. Niger District.

S. aureolimbata Rothsch. (12 d). Head and margin of tegulae orange; abdomen above orange, dorsal *aureolimbata*. dots black. Thorax and wings white. On the forewing the cross-vein is black, on the hindwing there is a brown streak at the cross-vein. Hind-margin of hindwing and fringes of both wings orange. 25 to 27 mm. Angola.

S. oligosticta Hmps. (= *jaeksoni* Rothsch. p. p.) (12 d). White. Patagia with black dots. Abdomen *oligosticta*. above pale yellow with black dorsal dots, at the beginning and end white. Forewing with some dots near the base below the centre, at the base of vein 4 and before the margin. 40 mm. Uganda.

S. aspersa Mab. (= *virginalis* Btlr.) (12 d). Very large. Head and abdomen orange with large dorsal *aspersa*. spots. Otherwise white. Wings with large brown lunae on the cross-vein, mostly rather densely irrorated with brown. 52 to 62 mm. Madagascar.

S. dollmani Hmps. (12 e) is also very large, somewhat recalling *Creat. marginalis* (15 c). White. *dollmani*. Thorax with black dots. Abdomen orange with black margins. Forewing with irregular black dentate bands arranged in a similar way as the white bands in *A. caju*. Hindwing at the hind-margin orange, at the distal margin band-like black. 50 to 60 mm. Rhodesia.

S. scortillum Willgr. (= *nigricosta* Holl.) (12 d). Head and abdomen orange with black margins *scortillum*. and median line. Forewing slightly yellowish, at the costal margin broadly brown, all the rest being white. 30 to 36 mm. Cameroon, Transvaal.

The following species form a transition to the yellow species.

S. chionea Hmps. (12 c). Head pale yellow. Thorax white. Abdomen orange with black dorsal spots. *chionea*. Forewing milky white, hindwing yellow, without markings. 44 mm. Natal.

S. curvilinea Wkr. (12 e). Head, thorax and wings yellowish-white; abdomen orange, without spots. *curvilinea*. Forewing with 3 undulate black transverse lines which are not always complete and are variably distant from each other. Hindwing mostly with a dot on the cross-vein. 30 to 35 mm. Lagos, Congo, Uganda.

S. aurantiaca Holl. (= *multiseripta* Holl.) (12 e). ♂ pale yellowish-brown with 3 dark brown lines. *aurantiaca*. The central line is sharply angular, the distal line undulate. On the cross-vein a large luna. Hindwing with a streak on the cross-vein. ♀ orange, with the same though less distinct marking. 30 to 36 mm. Cameroon, Sierra Leone.

S. bifurca Wkr. (= *radiosa* Drc.) (12 f). Head and thorax brownish-white, abdomen orange with *bifurca*. black dorsal spots. Forewing brownish-white with a brown marking. The proximal band is interrupted, the median band X-shaped, some spots in the subapical area. Hindwing brownish white with few spots. In the ♀ the bands on the forewing are more broken up into spots, on the hindwing the spots are larger. 40 to 55 mm. Lagos, Togo, Cameroon, Congo.

- rava*. **S. rava** Drc. (12 f). Larger. With a paler, otherwise quite similar marking on the forewing as in *bifurca*. The subapical spots are prolonged forming a marginal band. Hindwing yellowish-white with a larger cellular spot and marginal spots. The marking on the forewing is often very obsolete. 44 to 50 mm. Gold Coast, *batesi*. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea. — **batesi** Rothsch. (12 f) differs from the type not only in the obsolete marking but also in the fine brown dotting of the forewing.

Here follows a series of species with white, yellow and brownish forewings more or less densely covered with black dots and spots, the position of which is best seen from the figures.

- maculosa*. **S. maculosa** Stoll (= *assimilis* Hbn., *indeterminata* Wkr., *macularia* Wkr., *eyralpenus* Plötz) (12 f). Head and thorax yellowish-white with black dots. Abdomen orange with black dorsal spots, at the beginning and end white. Forewing white or yellowish-white, rather uniformly covered with black rings filled up with grey. Hindwing white with a blackish spot at the cross-vein and some before the margin. — **aequalis** Wkr. *aequalis*. has oblong, somewhat confluent spots on the forewing. 36 to 44 mm. Everywhere in West, Central, and East Africa.
- schraderi*. **S. schraderi** Rothsch. is a *maculosa* with a yellowish hindwing. The spots on the forewing are small, grey, edged with black. 48 mm. Eritrea.
- pardalina*. **S. pardalina** Rothsch. Forewing yellowish-white. The spots are larger, combined to irregular transverse bands, otherwise similar to *schraderi*. The black margins on the abdomen are large. 50 mm. Uganda.
- ratrayi*. **S. ratrayi** Hmps. (12 g). On the forewing only an angular median band is isolated, the other spots are irregularly placed. Hindwing yellowish white, in the ♀ with black marginal spots. 42 to 50 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon, Uganda.
- yemenensis*. **S. yemenensis** Hmps. (12 g). Forewing white. Distinguished by the yellowish-grey head and thorax. The blackish spots on the forewing are combined to heaps. Hindwing only at the hind-margin yellowish. 42 mm. Arabia.
- diversata*. **S. diversata** Hmps. (12 g). Forewing yellowish-white. The spots are grey, margined with black, united to an indistinct radial band; also at the costal margin and hind-margin the spots are more densely arranged. Hindwing white. 48 mm. Somaliland, Abyssinia.
- investigatorum*. **S. investigatorum** Karsch (= *cribraria* Brtl.) (12 g). Forewing white. Arrangement of spots similar to that in *diversata*, but they are smaller and of a pure black. — **mhondana** Brtl. (= *nigropuncta* B.-Bak.) has less numerous black dots. 36 to 50 mm. In the whole of Central and East Africa.

The following species are smaller. Forewing of a pure yellow with numerous black dots.

- testacea*. **S. testacea** Wkr. (= *subflavescens* Wkr.) (12 e). Ochreous-yellow, ♀ sometimes a little darker. Abdomen orange with black margins. Forewing with 4 rows of fine black double dots, at the median vein angular. Hindwing pale yellow with a black spot on the cross-vein. 32 to 40 mm. South Africa.
- scioana*. **S. scioana** Oberth. (= *abbottii* Holl.) (12 f). Ochreous-brown instead of ochreous-yellow. Beside the subbasal row of dots, which is rather more feebly developed, we notice, the best at the hind-margin, 4 bands of double dots. Hindwing paler with spots at the cross-vein and before the margin. In the ♀ the forewing is red-brown, the hindwing yellowish-brown. — **intensa** Rothsch. exhibits only 3 instead of 4 rows of dots behind the subbasal row, for which reason it would have to be a transition to *testacea*. 26 to 30 mm. Abyssinia, Delagoa Bay.
- geminipuncta*. **S. geminipuncta** Hmps. (12 g). Thorax ochreous-yellow. Abdomen ochreous-white. The fine black dots on the ochreous-yellow forewing similarly arranged as in *diversata*. Hindwing ochreous-white. 40 mm. Abyssinia.
- sparsipuncta*. **S. sparsipuncta** Hmps. (12 h). Yellowish orange with a row of black dots. Forewing with pale brown spots below the base of the cell, in the cell-end and below it, and also before the distal margin. Hindwing at the hind-margin somewhat orange-yellow without spots. ♀ somewhat darker coloured. 38 mm. Madagascar.
- diplosticha*. **S. diplosticha** Hmps. (12 h). Ochreous-yellow. Forewing with 3 rows of black dots. The middle row is incurved below the costal margin, then very much excurved, the distal row curved like an S. On the cross-vein some dots. Abdomen and hindwing orange-yellow with a black central dot. ♀ on the forewing only with some dots at the cross-vein. 40 mm. Natal.
- inconspicua*. **S. inconspicua** Rothsch. (12 h) resembles a feebly marked *diplosticha*. Median band only indicated as a spot at the costal margin and hind-margin. Distal band more uniformly bent, terminating on the centre of the wing. The dots at the cross-vein are present. 30 mm. East Africa, Angola.
- sublutea*. **S. sublutea** Btlr. Thorax and forewing ochreous-yellow. The proximal and median rows of dots are only present at the costal margin and hind-margin. At the cross-vein there is no spot. The distal row, beginning from the hind-margin, differently far forward. — **meinhoffi** Brtl. (12 h) is an intensely marked form and probably

identical with *Est. metaxantha* Hmps. The median row of dots is in the middle sharply angled. The distal row is feebly S-shaped, the veins 3 and 4 and partly also the others are edged with black. On the cross-vein no spot. — *unimaculata* Brtl. also seems to belong hereto as another extreme form. Forewing somewhat lighter with but 1 spot at the costal margin instead of the distal row of dots. Abdomen and hindwing in all the forms orange-yellow with a black central dot. 30 to 40 mm. East Africa.

The following species without rows of dots.

S. quadrilunata Hmps. (12 h). Thorax and forewing as light as in *unimaculata*. Abdomen without black spots, but both wings with a large luna on the cross-vein. 36 mm. Sierra Leone.

S. madagascariensis Btlr. (12 h). The whole body is orange-yellow. Abdomen with black spots. Wings of a purer yellow, unmarked. 45 mm. Madagascar.

S. holoxantha Hmps. (13 a). Thorax and forewing brownish orange. Hindwing and abdomen orange with black dorsal spots. Shape of wings rather broad. 40 mm. Niger District.

S. lucida Drc. (= *steudeli* Brtl.) (13 a). Body above orange-yellow with black spots. Forewing orange-yellow with a spot at the cross-vein. Hindwing yellowish-white (♂) or orange (♀). In typical *lucida* the antennal shaft is said to be black, in *steudeli* it is light. 26 to 32 mm. East Africa.

S. flavidior Gaede (13 a). The whole body and forewing dark orange-yellow. Hindwing somewhat lighter. Antennal shaft quite or almost quite yellow. Forewing somewhat squat, similar to *madagascariensis* (12 h), with a black spot at the cross-vein. Abdomen beneath pale yellow. 32 to 40 mm. East Africa.

S. flava Wallgr. (= *oriens* Rothsch.) (13 a). Thorax and abdomen orange, tegulae somewhat darker. Abdomen with broad black margins. Forewing of a glaring yellow. Hindwing somewhat paler. In the ♀ sometimes also the forewing is pale. Abdomen beneath dark brown. 40 to 48 mm. South West and South Africa.

S. sulphurea Btlr. (13 a). Above as *flava*, but the dorsal spots are much smaller. Abdomen beneath pale yellow, not dark. The ♀ belonging to it may be *immaculata* Brtl. 36 to 48 mm. Cameroon, Uganda.

S. metaleuca Hmps. (13 a). Thorax and abdomen orange-yellow. The latter with an indistinct dark dorsal band. Forewing uni-coloured orange-yellow, hindwing white. 28 mm. Niger District, Sudan.

S. pellucida Rothsch. (13 b). Head and thorax ochreous-brown, abdomen somewhat more yellow. Wings ochreous-brown, intensely hyaline. In the forewing a black spot at the cross-vein. 36 mm. Gold Coast.

The following species form again a group.

S. pales Drc. (13 b). Thorax dark yellow; abdomen somewhat lighter with a large black central spot above, beneath with a grey one. Forewing orange-yellow, hindwing somewhat lighter. 42 mm. East Africa.

S. atridorsia Hmps. (= *ratrayi* Rothsch. p. p.) (13 b) is very similar to *pales*. The black spot on the abdomen above is larger. Under surface yellow, 14 mm. Uganda.

S. baxteri Rothsch. (13 b) is somewhat squatter than the two preceding species. Abdomen quite black, only the base and end orange. Forewing orange-yellow, hindwing somewhat lighter. 44 mm. East Africa.

S. nigrocincta Kenrick (13 c). Above as *baxteri*. Abdomen beneath only with black ring-margins and lateral spots. Hindwing scarcely lighter than the forewing. 45 mm. Madagascar.

In the following species only the abdominal segments are margined with black. The wings are likewise without markings.

S. crossi Rothsch. (13 b). Thorax ochreous-brown, abdomen above orange-yellow with a brown dorsal line, beneath red-brown. Forewing brown, hindwing more yellow. 32 mm. West Africa.

S. flavidus Brtl. (= *sinefascia* Hmps.) (13 b). Thorax greyish-yellow. Abdomen orange with black ring-margins, beneath yellowish-white. Wings pale yellow. Hind-margin of hindwing somewhat orange-yellow. 42 to 52 mm. Niger District, Mashona Land, South West Africa.

S. mundata Wkr. (13 c). Thorax and forewing white. Forewing at the costal and distal margins somewhat orange. Abdomen orange with black margins, beneath paler. Hindwing white, somewhat diaphanous hind-margin yellowish. 35 mm. West Africa.

S. euryphlebia Hmps. (13 c) differs from the preceding species in the veins of the forewing being broadly marked with brown and in the brown stripes on the thorax. Forewing yellow, hindwing whitish or (in the ♀) somewhat orange. — *semihyalina* Brtl. is smaller, veins of forewing lighter yellow, both Transvaal.

The following species have a grey thorax and on the forewing grey stripes between the veins.

S. lutescens Wkr. (13 c). Head and margin of tegulae orange, the rest and thorax grey. Abdomen orange with or without black dots beneath paler. Forewing only at the veins orange, otherwise grey, hindwing whitish or (in the ♀) somewhat orange. — *semihyalina* Brtl. is smaller, veins of forewing lighter yellow, both

- screabilis*. wings diaphanous. — ***screabilis*** *Wllgr.* The grey places in the forewing are more contracted in the shape of stripes. *affinis* *Brtl.* and *angolensis* *Brtl.* are based upon too bad specimens as to be assigned to any form. 40 to 55 mm. West and East Africa, Natal.
- jacksoni*. ***S. jacksoni*** *Rothsch.* (13 c) resembles *screabilis*. Recognisable by the reddish-yellow veins in the forewing. Hindwing white, hyaline. 55 mm. East Africa, Abyssinia.
- lentifasciata*. ***S. lentifasciata*** *Hmps.* (13 c). The grey stripes on the forewing are only present below and behind the cell. Hindwing yellowish-white. 44 mm. Mashona Land.
- occidens*. ***S. occidens*** *Rothsch.* (13 d). Thorax somewhat more brownish, hindwing more yellow. It scarcely differs from *lentifasciata*. 30 to 50 mm. West Africa. — ***nyangweensis*** *Strd.* Similar to *madagascariensis*, thus the forewings without markings, hindwings somewhat more scantily scaled. 36 to 46 mm. Congo.
- rhodesiana*. ***S. rhodesiana*** *Hmps.* (13 d). Similar to *lutescens* (13 c). Hindwing in the ♂ yellowish-white, in the ♀ orange. Abdominal rings broadly margined with black, whereby it is easily discernible. 42 to 52 mm. Mashona Land.
- penicillata*. ***S. penicillata*** *Wkr.* (13 d) is smaller, squatter. The grey places of *lutescens* are here brown. Hindwing also in the ♂ orange. 36 to 46 mm. Sierra Leone, Niger District.

The following species are similarly marked in the forewings, but also on the hindwings more or less black.

- leighi*. ***S. leighi*** *Rothsch.* (13 d). Thorax and abdomen orange; the latter with black dorsal spots. Forewing orange; veins lead-coloured, between them darker stripes. Hindwing orange, mostly with a large black central spot. 40 mm. South Africa.
- scita*. ***S. scita*** *Wkr.* (13 d). Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen orange with black ring-margins. Forewing orange on the veins, between them greyish-brown. On the hindwing the spaces between the veins are blackish-brown, only the hind-margin is orange. 40 mm. Natal.
- latiradiata*. ***S. latiradiata*** *Hmps.* (13 e). Thorax with a black longitudinal streak. Costal margin, hind-margin, and median vein broad light orange. Spaces between the veins black. Hindwing likewise darker than *scita*. It may be the ♀ of *scita*-♂. 44 mm. East Africa.

The following species dark with large spots.

- melanodisca*. ***S. melanodisca*** *Hmps.* (13 e). Thorax and forewing reddish-brown. A proximal line of black dots on the forewing is in the centre excurved. On the median line of dots a large spot as far as the cell-end. The distal row is only indicated. Marginal dots black. Hindwing dingy yellow with a black central spot and some submarginal ones. Forewing of the ♀ lighter red-brown. 35 to 38 mm. Uganda.
- rufa*. ***S. rufa*** *Joic.* Similar to *melanodisca*. Thorax brown. Abdomen above pale pink with black dorsal spots. Forewing reddish-orange with 4 lines of black dots on the veins, which may also be absent. Hindwing somewhat pink with a black spot on the cross-vein and before the distal margin. 34 mm. East Africa.
- sjoestedti*. ***S. sjoestedti*** *Aur.* (13 e) is placed to the genus *Pericallia* by HAMPSON. (♀). Pale brown with a proximal and median band of large black spots edged with white, in the centre angular. Around the cross-vein a very large black spot parted white by the veins. At the apex, before the margin and at the margin spots surrounded by white. Hindwing with a large central spot and smaller marginal spots. 45 mm. ♂ smaller, lighter. Cameroon.

Group II. Antennae of the ♂ doubly dentate.

- lineata*. ***S. lineata*** *Wkr.* (= *simplex* *Wkr.*, *alba* *Wallgr.*, *puella* *Drc.*) (13 e). Thorax yellowish-white, abdomen orange with black dorsal dots. Wings white. On the forewing the veins are black. Hindwing at the hind-margin somewhat orange. — In *albida* *Brtl.* the veins are not black. Sometimes the dorsal spots are united in the centre, whereby a resemblance with *Ams. grammiphlebia* (14 h) is produced. 28 to 38 mm. East Africa, Delagoa Bay, Natal.
- eugraphica*. ***S. eugraphica*** *Wkr.* (= *undistriga* *Fldr.*) (13 e). Orange-yellow. Abdomen with black spots or rings. Forewing with 2 dentate distinct black lines. Hindwing with a black central dot. 42 to 48 mm. Transvaal, Natal.
- butti*. ***S. butti*** *Rothsch.* (13 f). Only the abdomen is orange, otherwise yellowish-white. The two lines of the forewing nearing each other at the hind-margin and connected there. 38 mm. Cape Colony.
- nyasica*. ***S. nyasica*** *Hmps.* (13 g). Thorax and forewing yellowish-white. Hindwing and abdomen orange-yellow with black dorsal dots. Forewing with 2 rows of black dots, sometimes interrupted, the distal line in a curve around the dot at the cross-vein. Hindwing with a black central dot. 36 mm. Central Africa.
- togoensis*. ***S. togoensis*** *Brtl.* (13 g) is quite different. Thorax and forewing orange-brown, abdomen and hindwing orange-yellow. On the hindwing a large black central spot, on the forewing a smaller one which may also be absent. 38 to 44 mm. Togo, Fernando Po.

2. Genus: **Maenas** Hbn.

Proboscis stunted, palpi short, thorax woolly. Antennae of the ♂ strongly combed. Hind tibiae with but 1 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins $7 + 8 + 9 + 10$ forked. Type *vacula* Stoll. — Cf. Vol. VI, p. 307, and Vol. X, p. 237.

M. arborifera Btlr. (= *scapulosa* Wlgr., *wallengreni* Aur., *gracilis* Btlr., *smithii* Holl.) (13 g). White. *arborifera*. Thorax with brown streaks. Abdomen orange-yellow with black dots. Forewing marked with three blackish-brown or brown rays. The foremost ray touches the costal margin behind the middle almost as far as the apex. Hindwing with a brown central spot and some before the margin. — *impia* Strd. is probably only a bad specimen of this species. 30 to 35 mm. East, South, and South-West Africa.

M. bivittata Brtl. (= *fuscovenata* Brtl., *ramosa* Hmps.) (13 g). Forewing similar to that of a feebly *bivittata*. marked *arborifera*. The most anterior ray is only indicated, the other two rays are also feebler. Hindwing somewhat yellowish from the hind-margin to the centre of the wing, without spots. 24 to 32 mm. East Africa.

M. vacula Stoll (13 g). Marking more notched than in *arborifera*. The anterior ray touches the costal *vacula*. margin of the forewing in 4 spots. 30 to 35 mm. South Africa.

The following species with black transverse lines.

M. buryi Roths. (13 f). Thorax white; abdomen yellow, at the base and apex white. Wings white. *buryi*. Costal margin of forewing yellow, with 2 curved thin lines, the distal one of which is only distinct at the costal margin and hind-margin. Hindwing white. 36 to 48 mm. Gold Coast, Niger District.

M. affinis Roths. (13 h). Similar to *buryi*. The black lines and the yellow margin on the forewing *affinis*. are absent, but there are 4 black dots present at the costal margin and 2 near the base. 36 mm. Niger.

M. paucipuncta Joic. Similar to *affinis* (13 h). Abdomen without black dots. Forewing differently *paucipuncta*. spotted. An oblong spot in the base of the cell. Dots on the cross-vein and behind it at the costal margin. A distal row of paired dots and before them some in the submedian fold. Hindwing without spots. 32 mm. East Africa.

M. intacta Hmps. (13 h) is similar to a faded *affinis*. Forewing without black dots, hindwing with *intacta*. a black discal dot. It may only be the ♀ of *paucipuncta*, as the dots are only absent in the type, but not in the second specimen. 40 mm. Niger District, Congo.

M. decemmaculata Roths. (12 h) is quite different. Head, thorax, and forewing yellowish-brown. *decemmaculata*. The latter with a black discal and subapical spot. Abdomen and hindwing yellow with a black discal spot. 32 mm. Congo.

3. Genus: **Estigmene** Hbn.

Neuration as in *Spilosoma* and *Maenas*. Proboscis stunted, palpi as long as the frons. Head and thorax long-haired. Anterior tibiae with claws inside and outside. On the hind tibiae two pair of spurs. Thereby easily separable from similar genera. Type: *acraea* Drury from America. — Cf. Vol. VI, p. 309.

We begin with the few white species.

E. pura Btlr. (= *schraderi* Roths., *punctifasciata* Gaede) (13 h). Abdomen above orange, except *pura*. at the base and apex, mostly with black dots. Forewing with fine black dots, forming 3 indistinct curved bands. Besides there are dots at the base and before the margin. Hindwing mostly of a pure white. 38 mm. East Africa, Abyssinia.

E. edlingeri Brtl. (= *albescens* Roths.) (13 h) resembles a *pura* without any black dots. 30 to *edlingeri*. 40 mm. Cameroon, Niger District.

E. evadne Fawc. Abdomen above orange with black bands. Forewing with some dots instead of *evadne*. the proximal and median bands. The distal curved row is more complete, and some dots are before the margin. Hindwing with dots near the anal angle and on the cross-vein. 36 mm. East Africa.

E. flaviceps Hmps. (= *aureacosta* B.-Bak.) (13 i). Head and abdomen orange-yellow with black *flaviceps*. segmental margins. Thorax white. Wings white. Forewing at the costal margin orange-yellow. 36 mm. West Africa.

E. trifasciata Holl. probably does not belong to this genus, but is some species of *Spilosoma*.

A transition to the following group is formed by:

E. melanocera Hmps. (13 i). Head and thorax yellowish-white; abdomen orange with black dots. *melanocera*. Forewing yellowish-white. Three transverse lines indicated by black dots at the costal margin and hind-margin. Hindwing orange-yellow with a black discal spot. 35 mm. Central Africa.

The following species are mostly orange-yellow, almost or entirely without black dots.

- griseata*. **E. griseata** Hmps. (13 i). Thorax brownish grey. Abdomen yellowish-brown with black lateral dots. Forewing brownish grey. Black dots at the cross-vein and below it. Hindwing pale reddish-brown with a black central spot. 36 mm. Somaliland.
- ochreomarginata*. **E. ochreomarginata** B.-Bak. (= Ams. ansorgei Rothsch.) (14 a) differs somewhat in the small size and broad wings. Thorax reddish-brown, abdomen orange with black dorsal spots. Forewing reddish-brown. Costal margin and some part of the hind-margin orange. Hindwing brownish-yellow. 28 mm. Uganda.
- mediopunctata*. **E. mediopunctata** Pag. (14 a). Thorax and abdomen orange-yellow, abdomen with black lateral dots. Forewing pale yellow with black dots at the cross-vein and one near the base. Hindwing paler with a black central dot. 30 mm. Abyssinia.
- unipuncta*. **E. unipuncta** Hmps. (14 a). Body and forewing orange-yellow. Abdomen with black spots. Forewing with a dot at the lower cell-angle. Hindwing yellowish-white (♂) or orange-yellow (♀). A form of it has on the hindwing a broad greyish-black marginal band which is proximally fadedly defined. 32 to 35 mm. East Africa.
- karschi*. **E. karschi** Brtl. (14 a) is orange-yellow, without black dots on the abdomen and wings. In the ♂ the hindwing is white. 32 to 40 mm. Togo, Niger, Uganda.
- laglaizei*. **E. laglaizei** Rothsch. (14 a). Thorax and forewing pale ochreous-brown. Abdomen orange-yellow with black dots. Hindwing orange-yellow (♀). 35 mm. Senegal. Perhaps a form of *karschi*.
- ansorgei*. **E. ansorgei** Rothsch. (14 b). Thorax, abdomen, and forewing pale ochreous. Abdomen with black lateral spots. Veins of forewing somewhat darker. Hindwing yellowish-white. 34 mm. Uganda.
- similis*. **E. similis** Rothsch. (14 b). Forewing and the whole abdomen somewhat darker. Abdomen with black dorsal spots. Hindwing ochreous-white or ochreous-yellow, at the margin somewhat brown. 40 mm. Uganda, Rhodesia.
- Forewing with more or less intense dark radial streaks.
- neuriastis*. **E. neuriastis** Hmps. (= pembertoni Rothsch.) (14 b). Thorax greyish-yellow; abdomen orange with black margins. Wings yellowish-white, veins fine dark. Forewing at the margin slightly yellowish. 40 mm. Angola.
- tenuistrigata*. **E. tenuistrigata** Hmps. (14 b). Thorax and wings ochreous-yellow, abdomen above orange with black margins. Veins of both wings fine black. 42 mm. Mashona Land.
- lemniscata*. **E. lemniscata** Dist. (14 b). Thorax and forewing yellow. Abdomen orange with black dorsal spots, beneath black. Forewing with narrow black stripes on the median vein, veins 2 to 4 and 6, sometimes on vein 1. Hindwing in the ♂ yellowish-white, in the ♀ black. 32 to 42 mm. East Africa, Mashona Land, Transvaal.
- scita*. **E. scita** Wkr. (14 c). Similar to *lemniscata*, with a very broad band on the median vein as far as the distal margin and above it a shorter one in the distal third. Specimens from the Kilimanjaro have also on the hindwing a feeble band at the median vein and between the veins 3 to 5. Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Kilimanjaro.
- unilinea*. — **unilinea** Rothsch. (14 c). The principal band on the forewing is narrower, the anterior one is absent altogether. Hindwing yellowish-white. West Africa. — 30 to 34 mm.
- simulans*. **E. simulans** Btlr. (= unistriga Grünb.) (14 c) is somewhat paler. The still narrower band on the forewing extends somewhat beyond the cell-end. Sometimes another spot at the upper cell-angle, at veins 3 and 4. 36 mm. South West Africa, Fernando Po; Egypt.
- linea*. **E. linea** Wkr. (= dorsalis Wkr., truncatum Wkr., strigatum Wallgr., lineatum Btlr.) (14 c) differs from *lemniscata* in the abdomen being ochreous-yellow beneath. Hindwing of ♂ and ♀ orange-yellow. Marking in both the species the same. East Africa.
- rothi*. **E. rothi** Rothsch. (14 g). The whole body and forewing is ochreous-yellow. Hindwing yellowish-white. Median vein of forewing fine black. 30 mm. Niger District.
- griseipennis*. **E. griseipennis** Brtl. (14 b) is very variable, changing from greyish-yellow to reddish-yellow. The streak on the median vein is mostly absent. I never saw a specimen as dark as the one figured by HAMPSON *). 35 mm. Angola, Natal.
- multivittata*. **E. multivittata** Rothsch. (14 d). Ground-colour still somewhat darker than *griseipennis*. In the ♀ the hindwing except the fringes may be almost entirely blackish-brown. Marking of forewing more intense than in *linea*, but otherwise similar to it. 32 to 35 mm. Abyssinia, Natal.
- trivitta*. **E. trivitta** Wkr. (14 c) is somewhat different. Yellowish-white. Abdomen above orange with black spots. Forewing with 3 mostly strong, almost parallel radial bands. Hindwing white. 36 to 42 mm. Transvaal, Natal.

*) Cat. Lep. Phal. Br. Mus. Sppl. II, pl. 64, fig. 21.

In the two following species the ♂ has light, the ♀ dark hindwings.

E. dissimilis *Dist.* (14 i). ♂ thorax and forewing yellow, abdomen orange with black central spots. *dissimilis*. Forewing at the cell-angles with black dots. Hindwing yellow, at the distal margin greyish-brown. ♀ orange-yellow instead of pale yellow. Hindwing almost black, only the fringes light. 36 mm. Transvaal.

E. gynephaea *Hmps.* (14 d). ♂ thorax and forewing yellow. Abdomen orange with black dots. Veins *gynephaea*. of forewing fine black. Hindwing yellowish-white. ♀ with a broader forewing. Orange-brown, margins orange-yellow. At the cross-vein a black dot. Hindwing blackish-brown. At the base and on the cross-vein orange-yellow. 30 to 33 mm. East Africa, Mashona Land.

In the following species the hindwing is orange-yellow with a black marginal band.

E. heterogenea *Brtl.* ♂ (14 e). Body orange-yellow, abdomen with black segmental margins. Forewing *heterogenea*. orange-brown with a fine dot at the cross-vein, in the distal area somewhat darker. Hindwing in the cell as far as the costal margin and narrowly at the hind-margin orange, the rest black. 30 mm. Angola.

E. nigrocastanea *Rothsch.* (14 e). ♀ thorax and forewing orange-brown. Abdomen above orange *nigrocastanea*. with black dorsal dots. Apex and under surface blackish-brown. Hindwing orange-yellow, distal margin broad black. 36 mm. Central Africa.

E. melanoxantha *sp. n.* (14 e). ♀ head, thorax, abdomen above orange with black dorsal dots, apex *melanoxantha*. and under surface blackish-brown. Forewing as far as the cell-end orange, the rest black; the border is somewhat faded. Hindwing somewhat broader black than in *nigrocastanea*. 38 mm. East Africa. This species and the preceding one may only be ♀ forms of *heterogenea* ♂.

E. internigralis *Hmps.* (14 d) is the reverse of the *linea-lemniscata* group. Thorax yellow with blackish-brown stripes. Abdomen orange with black segmental margins. Forewing at the costal margin and hind-margin broadly and on the veins excepting the cross-vein more narrowly yellowish-white, otherwise ochreous-brown. Hindwing somewhat lighter, veins as in the forewing. In the ♀ the hindwing is darker with yellowish veins. 38 mm. Transvaal, Natal.

4. Genus: **Acantharctia** *Aur.*

Proboscis small, palpi porrect, ♂ antennae bipectinate. Head with a horny plate. Anterior tibiae short with a large double claw. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Neuration as in *Spilosoma*. Type: *vittata* *Aur.*

A. metaleuca *Hmps.* (14 e) is yellowish-white. Abdomen orange with black segmental margins. Forewing *metaleuca*. with radial brown stripes in and below the cell and between the veins. Hindwing white. 36 mm. East Africa.

A. latifasciata *Hmps.* (14 e). As *metaleuca*, but the ground-colour is ochreous-yellow, with a similar *latifasciata*. marking on the forewing. Hindwing, however, likewise with brown radial stripes, in the ♀ broader. 38 mm. Transvaal.

A. tenuifasciata *Hmps.* (13 h). Head orange, thorax white; abdomen at the base white, otherwise *tenuifasciata*. orange, on the dorsum with brown margins. Forewing white. Costal margin fine orange, between the veins narrowly brown. Hindwing of a pure white. 30 mm. East Africa, Congo.

A. atriramosa *Hmps.* (14 d) is yellowish-white, abdomen above pale orange-yellow. Forewing with *atriramosa*. black lines on the veins beginning from the centre of the subcostal vein, on vein 6, on the median vein, and veins 1 to 4. Hindwing white. 40 mm. Uganda, Rhodesia.

A. vittata *Aur.* (14 f). Dingy white; abdomen orange-yellow with black dorsal dots. Forewing with *vittata*. feeble brown streaks in the discal and submedian folds. Hind-margin of hindwing feebly yellowish. 38 mm. Natal.

A. radiosa *Pag.* resembles *vittata*. Thorax white, abdomen above red with black segmental margins. *radiosa*. Forewing silvery white. Costal margin reddish. Median vein and branches yellowish with black dots which are also in the distal part of the costal margin and at the cross-vein. Fringes yellowish-white. 25 mm. North East Africa. A doubtful species, since it was described from a damaged specimen.

A. flavicosta *Hmps.* (= *aurivillii* *Brtl.*) (15 b). The whole body is pale orange-yellow, abdomen broadly *flavicosta*. edged with black. Wings of a pure white. Costal margin of forewing and fringes orange-yellow, hind-margin yellowish. 36 mm. Mashona Land.

A. rubrifemora *B.-Bak.* Body and wings white. On the forewing all the veins are greyish-brown. *rubrifemora*. Hindwing spotless. Legs white, femora above red. 45 mm. Uganda.

A. nivea *Aur.* (14 g) is very similar. Wings and thorax white. Abdomen orange with black segmental *nivea*. margins. Forewing at the costal margin and hind-margin somewhat yellowish. 34 mm. Cameroon, Congo.

bicoloria. **A. bicoloria** Gaede (= *stygioides* Rothsch.) (14 e) is quite different. The whole body is orange-yellow, abdomen with or without black dorsal dots. Forewing very narrow, orange-brownish, in the proximal area somewhat diaphanous. Hindwing blackish, in the proximal area very hyaline. 26 mm. Adamaua, Niger.

5. Genus: **Amsacta** Wkr.

Separated from *Acantharctia* by the absence of the horny plate on the head. Neuration and spurs are the same. Excepting the first two species, of a rather strong structure. As to this genus cf. Vol. II, p. 89, and Vol. X, p. 251. Type: *marginalis* Wkr.

A. Antennae of the ♂ long-combed, forewing broad.

marginalis. **A. marginalis** Wkr. (14 f). Head orange, thorax brownish. Abdomen orange with black segmental margins. Forewing dark reddish-brown. Costal margin and hind-margin narrowly orange. Hindwing blackish-brown. Fringes at the anal angle orange. — *fuscosa* Brtl. has the wings centrally somewhat hyaline. Fringes of both wings quite orange. Costal margin and hind-margin not orange. 28 mm. Togo, Sierra Leone.

flavicostrata. **A. flavicostrata** Gaede (14 f). Head and thorax brownish-black. Abdomen orange with black dorsal spots, beneath black. Forewing and fringe brownish-black, costal margin orange. Hindwing smoky brown, at the base lighter. — *baumanni* Gaede has an almost white hindwing, only at the apex it is yet brownish. 28 mm. Togo, Cameroon.

Forewing somewhat less broad, veins lighter.

melanogastra. **A. melanogastra** Holl. (= *occidentalis* Brtl., *epicaste* Fawc.) (14 f). Thorax dark brown; abdomen orange, above almost entirely black. Forewing dark brown, costal margin and veins pale yellow. Hindwing whitish-yellow (♂) or orange (♀). 40 to 45 mm. East Africa, South West Africa. — *Maenas jeskei* Grünb. is probably the same species.

nigrisignata. **A. nigrisignata** Gaede (14 g). Head and thorax pale red-brown, tegulae with a black streak, abdomen pale brown. Forewing at the costal margin, hindmargin, veins and fringes pale reddish-brown. Veins edged with white. The cell and all the spaces between the veins are black. Hindwing brownish white, with a black central dot. In a specimen from East Africa the hindwing is entirely pink. 35 mm. Adis Abeba.

wintgensii. **A. wintgensii** Strd. (= *postalbida* Rbl., *nigrilinea* Joic.) (14 f) is somewhat lighter than the two preceding species. Head, tegulae, patagia, and forewing pale ochreous. Thorax and abdomen white, above orange. On the forewing the subcostal vein is slightly margined with black, more intensely so the median vein and veins 2 to 4, the most vein 1. More feebly, however, veins 3 to 10 before the margin. Hindwing purely white. 46 mm. East Africa.

The following species are more or less white.

grammiphlebia. **A. grammiphlebia** Hmps. (14 h). Head orange, thorax pale yellow. Abdomen orange, broadly margined with black. Wings yellowish-white. Forewing with black veins. Hindwing at the hind-margin orange. 50 mm. Mashona Land.

bivittata. **A. bivittata** Btlr. (13 i). Head orange, thorax brown with a black streak. Abdomen above orange with black margins. Forewing white, at the costal margin brown. A blackish-brown radial streak in the cell and one at the end of vein 6. Hindwing of a pure white. 32 mm. East Africa.

flavicostrata. **A. flavicostrata** Hmps. (14 h). White. On the head somewhat yellow. Abdomen with subdorsal yellow lines and black lateral dots. Forewing at the costal margin finely yellow; a distinct black dot on the cross-vein. Hindwing somewhat hyaline. 30 mm. Sierra Leone, Rhodesia.

nivea. **A. nivea** Hmps. (15 a). Wings the same, but abdomen above orange with black dorsal and lateral dots. 28 mm. Transvaal.

flavizonata. **A. flavizonata** Hmps. (14 h). Body white. Abdomen above in the centre yellow with black lateral dots. Wings white. Forewing at the costal margin yellow. Proximal line composed of some black dots. Distal line S-shaped, likewise formed of black dots. Besides dots at the cross-vein and before the distal margin. The number of dots is variable. 32 mm. Niger.

ugandae. **A. ugandae** Hmps. (14 h) is white. Abdomen above in the centre orange with white dorsal spots and black lateral dots. Forewing white, at the costal margin finely yellow. An indistinct proximal and distal row of black dots and some before the margin. 42 mm. Uganda.

mombasana. **A. mombasana** Rothsch. (14 h). Creamy white. Abdomen above orange with a black dorsal line. Forewing creamy white with few black dots at the costal margin. Hindwing with some spots before the distal margin. 50 mm. East Africa.

atricrures. **A. atricrures** Hmps. (15 a). Pale brown. Abdomen above somewhat orange with black dorsal dots. Forewing pale brown with black dots at the costal margin before and behind the centre and also at the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing orange-yellow. 34 mm. East Africa.

B. Antennae of the ♂ short-combed, forewing rather narrow.

A. hampsoni *Rothsch.* (15 a). Head, thorax, and apex of abdomen brownish, the rest pink, with black dorsal dots. Forewing pale brown, at the costal margin red, with proximal and distal black dots above vein 1 and at the upper cell-angle. Hindwing brownish-white with black spots on the cross-vein and before the margin. — **albescens** *Gaede*. Wings white with smaller black dots. 32 to 46 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon. *hampsoni*. *albescens*.

A. moloneyi *Drc.* (14 g). Body similar to the preceding. Forewing yellowish-white, costal margin pink, all the veins broadly olive-brown. Hindwing white, with spots as in *hampsoni*. 32 to 46 mm. Senegal. *moloneyi*.

The following species is quite different and does not fit into any group. Forewing broad.

A. seminigra *Hmps.* (15 a). Thorax black. Abdomen orange, at the base red with subdorsal and lateral black spots. Forewing black with an indistinct luna on the cross-vein and 4 indistinct dark bands. Hindwing white, at the distal margin yellowish, at the base reddish, with some black dots. Abdomen and hindwing in the ♀ more yellow. 40 mm. Abyssinia. *seminigra*.

6. Genus: **Hyphantria** *Harr.*

Proboscis absent, palpi hairy, as long as the frons, head and thorax covered with long hair. Neuration normal. Anterior tibiae with a double claw, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Type: *cunea* *Drury* from America. — Cf. Vol. VI, p. 314.

H. strigulosa *Hmps.* (= *atropunctata* *Fawc.*) (15 a). Head and thorax yellowish-white, abdomen orange. Forewing yellowish-white, at the costal margin orange, at the base some short black streaks; a distal row of dots and one before the margin, in both cases the dots somewhat oblong. Hindwing white with a black discal dot. In the ♀ the head, thorax, and forewing is more yellow, forewing more intensely marked. Hindwing reddish-yellow with a black streak in the submedian fold. 36 mm. Transvaal. *strigulosa*.

H. atripes *Hmps.* (15 a). Body white, abdomen in the centre with yellow subdorsal spots and black lateral dots. Forewing white, costal margin yellowish. A proximal and median dentate row of black dots and some at the cross-vein. The distal row of dots is excurved in the centre of the wing. Behind it a similarly curved subterminal row. Hindwing white. 36 mm. Gold Coast. *atripes*.

7. Genus: **Poecilarctia** *Aur.*

Proboscis short, antennae of the ♂ with short double pectinations, thorax hairy. Spurs normally long, hind tibiae with terminal spurs. Neuration; vein 3 near the cell-angle, 4 and 5 from the angle. Veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked, and veins 10 + 11 on a long fork. In the hindwing no veins are forked.

P. venata *Aur.* (13 f). Head yellowish with a black spot. Thorax white with a black median line. Abdomen above pale yellow, beneath white, with black dorsal spots. Forewing white, all the veins broad black, costal margin at the base carmine. Hindwing yellow, veins 6 to 8 at the margin narrowly black. 42 mm. Mashona Land. *venata*.

8. Genus: **Stenarctia** *Aur.*

Proboscis well developed, antennae of the ♂ with short double pectinations, spurs long, abdomen projecting far beyond the hindwing. Costal margin of forewing in the typical species at $\frac{2}{3}$ somewhat angular. Forewing only moderately broad. Neuration: Veins 3, 4 and 5 separate, vein 6 below the upper cell-angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked. In the hindwing veins 4 + 5 forked. Exclusively Ethiopian. — Type: *quadripunctata* *Aur.*

St. quadripunctata *Aur.* (15 b). Head black, thorax and forewing violettish-brown. Abdomen orange-yellow with a median row of large black dots and 2 lateral rows of small ones, at the apex red. Forewing at the base darker with 3 obsolete bands, the 2 first of which are brought into prominence by larger costal spots and smaller ones below them. Hindwing at the base orange, in the distal area pale brown. 34 mm. Ogowe. — **fucosa** *form. nov.* (15 b) has much darker forewings and more distinct bands. The spot on the cross-vein is absent. Hindwing as dark as forewing. Abdomen above carmine, only beneath orange. 30 to 38 mm. Congo. *quadripunctata*. *fucosa*.

In the two following species the costal margin of the forewing is scarcely angular.

St. griseipennis *Hmps.* (15 b). Thorax and forewing brown. Forewing with an entirely faded proximal and distal band. Black dots in the centre of the cell and on the cross-vein. Veins lighter. Abdomen and hindwing yellow. Hindwing at the distal margin broadly pale brown. 38 mm. Niger. *griseipennis*.

abdominalis. **St. abdominalis** Hmps. (15 b) is smaller. On the forewing the veins are marked darker. Hindwing without the dark marginal band. 33 mm. Sierra Leone.

9. Genus: **Creatonotus** Hbn.

Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frons. Neuration normal. Anterior tibiae without claws, hind tibiae with terminal spurs. Type: *gangis* Hbn. from India. Cf. Vol. 2, p. 90, and Vol. X, p. 252.

A. Antennae of the ♂ with short double pectinations.

- arabica*. **C. arabica** Hmps. (Vol. X, pl. 19 h). Brownish-grey, abdomen above red with black spots. Forewing at the costal margin mostly black. A proximal and distal straight row of black dots obliquely inwards. Besides some on the cross-vein and before the distal margin. Hindwing with a median spot. 32 to 40 mm. Aden. The species would probably have been better left with *Spilosoma* as which it had been described, if the hind tibiae are similar. It is only placed here in accordance with HAMPSON's Catalogue.
- lasti*. **C. lasti** Rothsch. (15 b). Thorax blackish-brown. Abdomen carmine, at the base brown with black dorsal dots. Wings blackish-brown. Forewing with a white band from the centre of the costal margin to the anal angle. Hindwing with a white spot below the centre of the wing. In the ♀ the band on the forewing is larger and on the hindwing another spot above the centre of the wing. 40 to 45 mm. Madagascar. — The species is placed here by HAMPSON. It would have probably better remained with *Pericallia*, where it was described. Although the marking does not fit, yet the comparatively feeble body and the broad forewing, in case the hind tibiae have 2 pair of spurs.
- marginalis*. **C. marginalis** Wkr. (= *ramivitta* Wkr.) (15 c). Thorax yellowish-white with black dots. Abdomen above orange-yellow with black dorsal dots. Forewing yellowish-white with a broad brown radial band through the cell to the apex, with numerous branches to the costal margin and hind-margin. Hindwing white, with or without large brown spots before the margin. 35 to 45 mm. Sierra Leone, Niger District, Togo.
- spitteri*. **C. spitteri** B.-Bak. Forewing white with a brown spot at the base of the costal margin. A large spot in the central area and behind it. Both are of a very irregular shape and enclose a white spot at the costal margin. Marginal area brown, dentately defined, connected with the median area at vein 5. At the hind-margin small spots. Hindwing creamy white. Distal margin as far as vein 2 pale brown. 44 mm. Natal.
- fuscomarginalis*. **C. fuscumarginalis** Wichgr. Ground-colour of forewing yellow, with a brown marking similar to *marginalis* (15 e). Hindwing pale orange. 42 mm. East Sudan.

B. Antennae of the ♂ dentate and tufted.

- vittata*. **C. vittata** Dre. Thorax brownish-white. Abdomen above pink. Forewing brownish-white with 3 brown spots at the costal margin. From the two distal ones one faded band each extends to the hind-margin which is likewise darkened. Besides a faded line before the margin. Hindwing yellowish-white, at the hind-margin somewhat pink with a brown discal spot. — *buea* Strd. (13 i) only differs in its lighter forewing. The faded bands of the forewing are hardly recognisable. 38 to 42 mm. Cameroon.
- neurophaea*. **C. neurophaea** Hmps. (15 e). The whole body is yellowish-white. Tegulae and thorax with some black dots. Wings of a pure white with black discal dots. On the forewing a fine black dot at the base of the wing, veins fine dark. 38 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

C. Antennae of the ♂ dentate, forewing with a radial band.

- leucanioides*. **C. leucanioides** Holl. (15 e). Thorax brownish-white with a blackish-brown median streak. Abdomen carmine with black dorsal spots. Forewing brownish-white, somewhat hyaline, with a long blackish-brown streak below the cell. A dot at the lower cell-angle and 2 short streaks behind it. Hindwing greyish-white, more intensely hyaline. The band on the forewing may also be absent. — *brunneipennis* Brtl. has a darker hindwing, almost of the same colour as the forewing. 38 mm. East Africa, Cameroon, Ogoe.
- punctivitta*. **C. punctivitta** Wkr. (15 d). Body and wings lighter than in *leucanioides*. Thorax without a black streak. Wings almost not hyaline. — Although the thorax has a black streak, STRAND places his *notivitta* to this species. Thorax and forewing more brownish. Forewing at the cell-end only with a dot behind which there are no streaks. Hindwing with a black spot between veins 5 and 6. Type in a private collection. 42 to 44 mm. Natal (*notivitta*), Sudan.

10. Genus: **Dionychopus** *H.-Schäff.*

Proboscis and palpi short. Antennae of ♂ very finely dentate. Anterior tibiae on the inside with a bent claw. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Forewing rather narrow. Veins 10 and 11 separate, without an accessory cell.

D. amasis *Cr.* (15 d). Thorax white, abdomen carmine with black dorsal dots, broad or absent. *amasis*. Forewing white, often in the centre suffused with brownish. With 2 strongly dentate black lines and behind them an S-shaped line. On the cross-vein some black dots. The whole marking may also be almost absent. Hindwing orange-yellow with a large black central spot and mostly some antemarginal ones, 48 to 58 mm. Transvaal, Natal, Cape Colony.

11. Genus: **Dionychoscelis** *Aur.*

Separated from the preceding genus by broader forewings and the absence of vein 4 in the hindwing.

D. venata *Aur.* (13 i) is entirely white. Costal margin and veins on both wings blackish-brown. 66 mm. *venata*. Angola.

12. Genus: **Seiraretia** *Pack.*

Proboscis present, palpi short. Head and thorax covered with woolly hair. Antennae of ♂ with short pectinations. Anterior tibiae with a long claw outside and a short one inside. Hind tibiae with terminal spurs. In the forewing veins 10 and 11 are separate, 7 + 8 + 9 forked, without an accessory cell. Type: *echo* *Pack.* from America. — Cf. Vol. XI, p. 320.

S. clara *Holl.* (15 c). Thorax greyish-brown or red-brown. Abdomen orange-yellow, at the base *clara*. pink, with broad subdorsal black spots. Forewing pale flesh-coloured, irrorated with black, with 3 faded lines, the central line being the most distinct. The spot on the cross-vein is large. Hindwing (♂) white, at the costal margin orange, or (♀) pale pink, with a black central spot. 40 to 55 mm. East Africa.

S. immaculata *Wichgr.* is similar to *clara* (15 c). On the forewing 2 small brown spots at the base of *immaculata*. vein 4 and 6, and a bluish-grey line extending about 2 mm before the distal margin in 2 bows. The two proximal bands of *clara* are absent. Hindwing (♂) dull yellowish-white, at the margin reddish-yellow, without a black central spot. 34 mm. Angola.

S. approximans *Rothsch.* (15 d). The whole body and forewing is flesh-coloured. Abdomen at the *approximans*. base somewhat red with black subdorsal spots. Forewing strewn with black, with a faded blackish proximal and distal band and a black luna on the cross-vein. Hindwing (♂) white, all around margined with yellowish. 45 mm. East Africa.

S. melanocera *Hmps.* (= *approximans* *Rothsch.* ♀) (15 d). Thorax red-brown. Abdomen orange-yellow *melanocera*. at the base somewhat red, with black subdorsal spots. Forewing dark reddish-brown, powdered with blackish. Proximal line blackish, at the hind-margin connected with a second line which begins at the base of vein 2. Behind it a black central spot and a curved distal line. Hindwing (♂) white or (♀) pale reddish yellow. 42 to 52 mm. East Africa.

S. postalbida *sp. n.* (15 e). Thorax blackish-brown. Abdomen orange with black subdorsal spots. *postalbida*. Forewing yellowish-white, densely irrorated with dark, with a black spot on the cross-vein and behind it. Hindwing white with black central and marginal spots. 38 mm. Abyssinia. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

S. translucens *Grünb.* (15 e). Head yellow, thorax brownish. Abdomen orange with black subdorsal *translucens*. spots. Forewing yellowish-white, densely irrorated with dark, with 3 angular brown bands, the central one being particularly broad. A black spot at the cross-vein and behind it, a brownish spot at the anal angle. Hindwing (♂) yellow with a black central spot and some antemarginal ones. 40 mm. East Africa.

S. alicia *Hmps.* (15 e). Thorax brown. Head and abdomen yellowish-brown with black subdorsal *alicia*. spots. Forewing yellowish-white, irrorated with black. Hind-margin and fringe yellow. Behind the cell a black spot. Hindwing (♀) orange-yellow, base and hind-margin pink, with black spots on the cross-vein and before the margin. 36 mm. East Africa.

S. metaxantha *Hmps.* (15 e). The whole body is tan-coloured. Abdomen at the base carmine, with *metaxantha*. black subdorsal spots. Forewing tan-coloured, densely striated with red-brown, with 2 angular brown bands and an indistinct third distal band. Cross-vein with a reddish lunar spot. Hindwing (♂) pale orange, at the hind-margin somewhat red. 54 mm. Transvaal.

S. jacksoni *Rothsch.* (15 h). Body and forewing similar to *melanocera*, but the central band is complete *jacksoni*. and behind the distal band there is yet a subterminal band. All 4 are very much faded. Hindwing in both sexes not very different, brownish-yellow. 40 to 48 mm. East Africa.

13. Genus: **Pericallia** Hbn.

Proboscis stunted, palpi well developed, head and thorax smoothly scaled. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, all the spurs being short. On both wings veins 3, 4 and 5 rise somewhat separately. In the forewing veins $7 + 8 + 9 + 10$ are forked. From *Spilosoma* it is theoretically only separated by the scales instead of the hair, but it is of quite a different exterior. The species are divided into 2 groups, the first of which contains delicate species with broad wings, whereas the second contains strong forms. *Geometrica*, for instance, is somewhat similar to a small *Arctia flavia*. The genus is dealt with here in accordance with HAMPSON's conception; the palearctic *Per. matronula* is not allied with the following species.

Group I. Forewing with transverse bands of large spots.

nephelistis. **P. nephelistis** Hmps. (= *diluta* Weym.) (15 f). Thorax dark greyish-brown with black dots. Abdomen yellow with black spots. Forewing pale brownish-grey with 4 bands of dark brown spots and some marginal spots. Hindwing yellowish white with black spots before the margin. 45 to 48 mm. Angola.

strigosa. **P. strigosa** Grünb. (= *hecate* Fawc.) (15 f). Body pale orange, abdomen with black dorsal dots. Forewing brownish-orange, irrorated with black, somewhat hyaline, with indistinct narrow dentate bands. Hindwing pale orange at the margin, at the base whitish with a dentate median band which may also be absent; and spots before the margin. The ♀ has still more faded markings. 35 mm. South and South West Africa. The type has an intense discal spot on the hindwing, also the other spots are more intense; abdomen more reddish.

Group II. Forewing with intersecting lines, similar to *Arct. caja* L.

elliotti. **P. elliotti** Btlr. (15 f). Thorax black and pink, abdomen pink with black spots. Forewing blackish-brown with pinkish-white bands, one of which extends from the anal angle to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the costal margin with 2 branches to the hind-margin. Another band from the anal angle to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin, being crossed by a band coming from the apex. Hindwing white (♂) or pink (♀), with few black spots. 35 to 45 mm. East Africa.

geometrica. **P. geometrica** Oberth. (15 c). Thorax black with pink margins. Abdomen red with large black spots. Forewing black with pinkish-white lines. One in the submedian fold, then 2 intersecting ones from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the hind-margin and from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hind-margin to the apex, forming a dent at vein 6. *kostlani*. Hindwing white (♂) or brownish pink (♀). — **kostlani** Gaede is a small melanistic form. Head and thorax quite black. On the forewing only the band in the submedian fold is present, the others being indicated by marginal dots. Hindwing (♀) yellowish. 36 to 55 mm. Abyssinia.

melanimon. **P. melanimon** Mab. (15 f). Thorax and forewing dark red-brown. Abdomen above orange with black ring-margins. Hindwing blackish-brown. Costal margin in both wings orange-yellow, in the hindwing also the hind-margin, a luna on the cross-vein and the fringes are orange-yellow. 38 mm. Madagascar.

guineae. **P. guineae** Strd. (15 g) is undoubtedly no *Acantharctia* as which it was described, though it is rather difficult to ascertain where it belongs to, since its forelegs and antennae are absent. On account of the resemblance in the scheme of markings it is placed hereto. Thorax dark brown; abdomen carmine with black margins. Forewing dark brown. Marking lighter brown with yellowish white margins. A band on the median vein and farther to the distal margin below the apex. A transverse band to somewhat before the centre of the costal margin, and 2 narrow ones to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the costal margin and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the hind-margin. A broad band from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to the anal angle and along the distal margin. Hindwing pale brown with a narrow median band and a broad submarginal band. 52 mm. Spanish Guinea.

14. Genus: **Turuptiana** Wkr.

Proboscis short, palpi moderately long. Antennae of ♂ strongly dentate. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins 10 and 11 are separate, veins $7 + 8 + 9$ forked. But one Ethiopian species in the otherwise purely American genus. Type: *obliqua* Wkr. from Mexico. — Cf. Vol. VI, p. 312.

ochthoeba. **T. ochthoeba** Hmps. (15 f). Thorax and apex of abdomen white, abdomen above orange. Forewing white, between the veins brownish. Hindwing white, thinly scaled. 44 mm. North West Rhodesia.

15. Genus: **Antaretia** Hbn.

Proboscis absent. Palpi porrect, densely haired. Thorax broad, with woolly hair, head drawn in. Antennae of ♂ with double long pectinations, in the ♀ shorter. Forewing broad. Veins 3, 4, 5 somewhat separate, vein 6 below the upper cell-angle. Veins $7 + 8 + 9$ forked, 10 and 7 forming an accessory cell. In the hindwing also veins 3, 4, 5 rising somewhat separately. Type: *brunnea* Hbn. from South America. — Cf. Vol. VI, p. 321.

A. atrifascia *Rothsch.* (15 g). Thorax reddish-brown. Abdomen and forewing yellowish-brown. Forewing *atrifascia*, with a faded black streak below the cell as far as the base of vein 2 and a little above it in the cell, extending to the beginning of vein 5. On the cross-vein and at the margin black dots. Hindwing more brownish, particularly at the margin. 32 mm. East Africa.

A. angustipennis *Wkr.* (15 g). Thorax somewhat reddish-brown. Abdomen and wings ochraceous-*angustipennis*, brown. Forewing with blackish-brown stripes at the median vein and vein 1. 50 mm. Cape Colony. — It might be possible that this is the ♀ of *atrifascia*, as in this genus the difference of size of the sexes is considerable.

VI. Group of Genera.

In the place of the genuine *Arctiinae* which are not represented in Ethiopian Africa, we insert here a number of genera that are not connected with any of the groups of genera hitherto dealt with, and which, excepting *Rhodogastria*, scarcely look like *Arctiidae*. Though there are doubts with respect to these genera, yet it is certain that all the species which were later on placed to the type *Anapheta stictata*, which is no *Agaristida*, are genuine *Agaristidae*, mostly from the genus *Rhodia* *Ww.*

This is probably the place of juncture between the great division of *Noctuidiformes* composed of the *Agaristidae* + *Noctuidae*, the close alliance of which has often been hinted at (Vol. III, p. 5; Vol. VII, p. 3; Vol. XI, p. 1; Vol. XV, p. 1) and the *Arctiinae*, as well as between the *Lymantriidae* and the *Hypsinae*.

The following genera differ also so much that they are difficult to comprise.

1. Genus: **Proschaliphora** *Hmps.*

Proboscis and palpi short, frons pointedly projecting. Antennae of ♂ bipectinate. Tibiae with rather long spurs, hind tibiae with 2 pairs. Neuration of forewing as in *Antarctia*. In the hindwing vein 5 is considerably above the cell-angle. Type: *citricostata* *Hmps.*

P. citricostata *Hmps.* (15 g). Thorax yellow; abdomen orange, above somewhat brownish. Forewing *citricostata*, pale yellow, margins lemon-coloured. A curved distal line of black dots, besides some dots at the cross-vein, at vein 2 and below it. Hindwing lemon-coloured with a black median spot. 34 mm. East Africa.

P. butti *Rothsch.* (15 h). The whole body is yellowish-brown, wings silvery white. Forewing with 2 *butti*, distinct black lines. The proximal line almost straight, vertical, the distal line S-shaped and touching the streak on the cross-vein below. On both wings fine black marginal dots. Fringes in front and behind yellow. 28 mm. Natal, Cape Colony.

P. albida *Hmps.* (= *trajeeta* *Grünb.*) (15 h) is similar to *butti*. Abdomen lighter yellow. On the forewing *albida*, both lines are finer, almost parallel. 30 mm. South West Africa, Mozambique, Transvaal.

2. Genus: **Grammarctia** *Aur.*

Proboscis present. Frons boss-shaped. Antennae thin in ♂ and ♀. In the forewing vein 10 is separate and forms an accessory cell with 7.

G. bilinea *Wkr.* (15 h). Head black, thorax yellowish-white, abdomen orange. Forewing yellowish-*bilinea*, white with a black band in the submedian fold and a short one from the centre of the cell almost to the distal margin. Fine black marginal dots. Hindwing orange-yellow. 28 to 30 mm. Natal, Mashonaland.

3. Genus: **Procanthia** *Hmps.*

Proboscis absent, palpi short, frons somewhat boss-shaped. Antennae also in the ♀ pectinate. Thorax broad, with rough scales. Tibiae with short spurs. Forewing pointed, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked. Veins 9 and 10 form an accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 are forked.

P. distanti *Dew.* (= *argentea* *Hmps.*) (15 g). Thorax yellow, mixed with grey and brown. Abdomen *distanti*, orange with black margins. Forewing silvery white with 2 yellow, black-edged bands. The proximal one is bent outward, almost touching the ring-macula. The distal one as far as vein 2 parallel to the distal margin, then vertical. The central area in the ♂ for the greatest part black, in the ♀ but little black. Subterminal dots black, fringes yellow. Hindwing white, in the ♂ at the margin somewhat brown. 30 to 40 mm. Cape Colony.

4. Genus: **Anaphela** *Wkr.*

Proboscis small. Palpi hairy, short. Antennae of ♂ bipectinate. Thorax hairy. Neuration of forewing: veins 3, 4, 5 separate; vein 6 rising below the upper angle; veins 8 + 9 + 10 forked, vein 10 together with

7 forming an accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a short fork, vein 5 rising above the cell-angle. The only species looks like an *Agaristida*.

stellata. **A. stellata** Guer. (= *luctifera* Wkr.) (15 h). Head and tegulae red. Thorax black. Abdomen above red with black margins. Forewing black with creamy-white spots. Two in the cell, a double spot on the cross-vein and a curved row of small spots before the margin. Hindwing red. Distal margin and fringes black. 36 mm. Madagascar.

5. Genus: **Rhodogastria** Hbn.

Proboscis well developed, palpi erect, antennae of ♂ finely dentate. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, the inside spurs being long. Forewing with a straight costal margin. Vein 6 below the upper cell-angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked, vein 10 forming with 7 an accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 3, 4, and 5 are somewhat separate, veins 6 and 7 from the upper cell-angle. Vein 8 very far fused with the cell. Nearly all the species are somewhat hyaline, either white or brown, and mostly so similar that they are only discernible by the figures. Type: *astrea* Drury from India. — Cf. Vol. X, p. 260.

Group I. Inner angle of hindwing of the ♂ somewhat produced, with a hair-pencil in the hindmarginal fold. Abdomen above red, unless differently stated.

brunnea. **R. brunnea** Hmps. (= *subvitrea* Brtl.) (16 a). Thorax greyish-brown with black dots, abdomen above orange. Forewing brown. Cross-vein darker, before it somewhat hyaline and also between veins 3 and 7. Apex and distal margin densely scaled. Hindwing brown. In the cell and behind it hyaline. Hind-margin orange. 50 mm. Togo, Niger District.

bipartita. **R. bipartita** Roths. (16 a) is lighter brown than *brunnea*. Apex of forewing not dark, subapical area thinly scaled. Hindwing not hyaline. In the basal area yellow, otherwise brownish, in the ♀ almost white. 48 mm. East Africa,

pannosa. **R. pannosa** Grünb. (= *sareonota* Hmps.) (16 a). Thorax light brown, abdomen at the end darker red. Forewing dark brown, in and behind the cell somewhat hyaline. Hindwing pale brown, behind the cell darker. 48 mm. Uganda, Niger District.

luteibarba. **R. luteibarba** Hmps. (16 b) is similar to *pannosa*. Abdomen at the base brown, otherwise pink. Both wings pale brown, more intensely hyaline. Hindwing only at the hind-margin yet somewhat yellowish. 40 mm. Togo, Cameroon, Niger.

Group II. Hair-pencil of ♂ absent, otherwise quite similar to the preceding species.

fennia. **R. fennia** Drc. (16 b). Thorax light red-brown, abdomen pink. Forewing red-brown, between the veins 7 and 2 hyaline and also below them yet somewhat diaphanous. Hindwing red-brown. In, below, and behind the cell hyaline. Veins and distal margin somewhat pink. 54 mm. East Africa, Niger District.

roseomarginata. **R. roseomarginata** Roths. (16 b). Body and forewing as in *fennia*. Hindwing more extensively hyaline. Only the distal margin is narrowly pink, the hind-margin is brownish. In the ♂ the hind-margin is somewhat angular. 44 to 48 mm. Togo, Niger District.

rothi. **R. rothi** Roths. (16 b). Forewing somewhat darker, otherwise similar to *roseomarginata*. On the hindwing also the hind-margin is pink, at the apex somewhat darker. 50 mm. Niger District.

metasarca. **R. metasarca** Hmps. (16 e). Forewing pale red-brown. The diaphanous area behind the cell between the veins 7 and 2 distally sharply defined, with red-brown veins. Hindwing flesh-coloured pink, in the cell hyaline, at the apex brownish. A form of it is much less hyaline. 50 mm. Niger District, Gold Coast.

carneola. **R. carneola** Hmps. (16 e) resembles a pale *metasarca*. On the forewing the hyaline area is somewhat retracted above vein 5. Hindwing almost quite hyaline, only at the margin flesh-coloured pink. 52 mm. East Africa.

castanea. **R. castanea** Hmps. (16 e). Thorax and forewing coloured as in *metasarca*. The hyaline area is bordered as in *carneola*, but a little more intensely scaled. Hindwing diaphanous. Distal margin broad and distinctly brown, hind-margin pink. 50 mm. Niger District.

mauritii. **R. mauritia** Stoll. Forewing reddish-brown. In, behind, and below the cell somewhat diaphanous, indistinctly defined. Hindwing ochreous brown, in the centre somewhat diaphanous. 50 mm. Lagos, Congo.

vidua. **R. vidua** Cr. (= *puella* F.) (16 b) is very similar to *mauritii*. Somewhat darker. The hyaline area in the forewing is distally somewhat bent and at vein 5 extending almost to the margin. Besides the 2 black basal dots in the cell, as in most of the species, another one at the costal margin. Hindwing pale brown, very little hyaline. Range the same as of *mauritii*.

R. thermochroa *Hmps.* (16 e) is recognisable by the yellow abdomen. Forewing brown, behind the cell *thermo-* hyaline. Hindwing intensely hyaline, margin narrowly pale brown. 46 mm. East Africa. *chroa.*

R. phaedra *Weym.* (16 c). Forewing only at the cross-vein somewhat hyaline, otherwise brown. *phaedra.* Hindwing orange-brown, rather round. 42 to 55 mm. East Africa.

R. madagascariensis *Mab.* (= *vitripennis* *Blch.*) has the size and colouring of *bauri* (16 c). The hyaline *madagasca-* area of the forewing is not margined with dark. Hindwing somewhat less hyaline, in the proximal area pink. *riensis.* 62 to 65 mm. Natal, Madagascar.

R. bauri *Mschlr.* (16 c). Abdomen pale yellowish-pink. Forewing pale brown. In and behind the *bauri.* cell hyaline. Hyaline area below vein 5 distally projecting, distally bordered with dark. Hindwing pale brown, semi-transparent. All around the margin more densely scaled. 58 to 65 mm. South West Africa, Transvaal, Natal.

R. saalmülleri *Rothsch.* (= *vidua* *Saalm.*) (16 d) resembles a small *bauri*. Abdomen above more *saalmülleri.* intensely red, beneath purely white. 40 to 45 mm. Madagascar.

R. vitrea *Plötz* (16 e). Thorax and forewing somewhat darker brown. Forewing just as intensely *vitrea.* hyaline as *saalmülleri*, cross-vein only narrowly brown. Hindwing almost quite hyaline, only at the margin narrowly scaled. 46 to 50 mm. Sierra Leone, Niger District, South Africa.

R. affinis *Rothsch.* (16 e). The light area in the forewing does not extend so far towards the base in *affinis.* the cell. Hindwing at the apex broadly brown, then very narrowly onward, otherwise almost entirely diaphanous. 52 mm. Natal.

The following species more or less white.

R. aldabrensis *Fryer* (13 i). Thorax chalky white, abdomen above carmine. Forewing white, with *aldabrensis.* a brown hue, only at the margins more intensely powdered. An apical spot as far as vein 4 smoky brown. Hindwing white, semi-transparent. 40 mm. Seychelle Is.

R. nigroapicalis *Aur.* (16 d). Larger, of a purer white. Forewing with a smoky brown apical area *nigroapica-* narrowly extending almost to the anal angle. Hindwing at the apex somewhat smoky brown, below vein 2 *lis.* pinkish-white. In specimens from Fernando Po the hindwing is not brown. In all the specimens the hindwing lacks vein 4. 56 to 62 mm. Cameroon, Fernando Po.

R. fuscivena *Hmps.* (16 e). Thorax and abdomen yellowish-white, the latter at the end pink. Wings *fuscivena.* brownish-white. Veins of forewing blackish-brown. 52 mm. Uganda.

R. nigrivenosa *Grünb.* (16 f) is separated by the purely white ground-colour of the wings being uniformly *nigrivenosa.* slightly diaphanous. Veins of forewing blackish-brown. Abdomen above quite red, beneath white. 52 mm. Central Africa.

R. leucoptera *Hmps.* (16 e). Thorax and abdomen at the base white, the rest above carmine. Wings *leucoptera.* white, semi-transparent. 52 mm. Sierra Leone. — In **subleucoptera** *Strd.* from East Africa the hindwing is *subleuco-* somewhat pink at the hind-margin. *ptera.*

R. niveivitrea *Brtl.* (= *subleucoptera* *Strd.*) (16 d) is just as large and very similar to *leucoptera*. On *niveivitrea.* the forewing a more densely scaled white distal area is similarly defined as in the brown species (for instance *bauri*, *saalmülleri*). 52 mm. Cameroon. — In all the specimens of *niveivitrea* vein 4 of the hindwing is absent, which intimates an alliance with *nigroapicalis*. Maybe that *niveivitrea* is merely a not dark-margined *nigroapicalis*.

Group III. ♂ with a small hair-pencil between the antennae.

On the forewing at the base of the costal margin somewhat inflated. All the species are white.

R. bubo *Wkr.* (16 d). Thorax yellowish-white, abdomen above yellow. Wings white. Forewing from *bubo.* the cell-end to the apex somewhat hyaline. 60 mm. East, Central, and West Africa.

R. atrivena *Hmps.* (16 f). Abdomen also above white. Veins of forewing blackish-brown. 58 mm. *atrivena.* Uganda.

R. rufifemur *Wkr.* (16 f). Smaller. Thorax slightly yellowish. Abdomen white with 2 lateral rows *rufifemur.* of black dots. Hindwing somewhat hyaline. 48 mm. Congo.

R. lupia *Drc.* (= *nivaria* *Weym.*) (16 e). White, feebly hued with yellowish. Abdomen above in *lupia.* the centre pink. Forewing on the subcostal veins and vein 2 finely black, with a transparent streak at the cross-vein. Both wings at the margins more densely scaled, in the centre somewhat diaphanous. — In *sanguinota* *Strd.* the abdomen is red as far as the end, otherwise not different. — 38 to 42 mm. East Africa, Transvaal.

R. magnifica *Rothsch.* (16 d). Abdomen above in the terminal half carmine. Forewing with black *magnifica.* basal dots and a pale brown band from the centre of the costal margin to the anal angle. The distal part of the costal margin, and the distal margin as far as vein 4 are pale brown. The enclosed space is somewhat diaphanous. Hindwing white, at the cell-end and behind it somewhat hyaline. 74 mm. East Africa.

6. Genus: **Phryganopteryx** *Saalm.*

Proboscis present, palpi long, antennae thin in ♂ and ♀, tibiae with short spurs. Veins in the forewing: vein 3 far before the angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked, 10 forming with 7 an accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 3 rises from the angle, vein 4 + 5 on a short fork. Type: *strigilata* *Saalm.*

strigilata.

P. strigilata *Saalm.* (16 f). Head black, tegulae yellow. Thorax and abdomen at the beginning and end blackish-brown, otherwise carmine. ♀: forewing greyish-brown with numerous short black longitudinal streaks and a distinct spot in the centre of the cell. Hindwing blackish-brown, with a yellow spot at the apex. ♂ with shorter broader wings. Forewing more brownish. The dark streaks only in the distal area distinct. A large basal spot is yellow and faded. 65 mm. Madagascar.

feminina.

P. feminina *Rothsch.* ♂ similar to the ♀ of *strigilata* in the shape of the wings and the marking of the forewing. Separated from *strigilata*-♂ by the dark spotless thorax. Abdomen at the base with 3 (instead of 2) blackish-brown segments. Hindwing black. ♀: forewing narrower than in *strigilata*-♀, the striation more intense, larger. Besides a series of black triangular marginal spots. 66 to 68 mm. Madagascar.

saalmülleri.

P. saalmülleri *Rothsch.* Thorax drab; abdomen red with black median spots, at the base yellowish-grey, apex orange-brown. Forewing wood-coloured grey, with whiter veins. On the veins black dots forming the proximal line, and streaks forming the distal line. Black spots at the costal margin, in the median fold and in the cell. Hindwing (♂) inside greyish-brown, outside wood-coloured grey. Hindwing of ♀ paler. 40 to 42 mm. Madagascar.

7. Genus: **Paraphrygia** *Hmps.*

Separated from the preceding genus by the veins, otherwise of a similar exterior. In the forewing veins 4 + 5 on a short fork, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked, 10 forming with the fork of 8 + 9 an accessory cell. Hindwing rounded. Vein 2 near the angle, veins 3 + 5 on a short fork. 8 far connected with the cell.

rectangulata.

P. rectangulata *Kenrick.* (16 f). Thorax white and greyish-brown. Abdomen carmine, at the beginning and end orange-yellow. Forewing creamy-white. A proximal and distal band of large faded brown spots. Black streaks at the veins. Hindwing pale yellow. 48 mm. Madagascar.

8. Genus: **Teracotona** *Btlr.*

Proboscis and palpi short, antennae thin. Anterior tibiae short with a double claw. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 + 8 forked, 10 mostly forming with 7 an accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 5 far above the angle, veins 6 + 7 forked. Type: *rhodophaea* *Wkr.*

euprepia.

T. euprepia *Hmps.* (16 g). Thorax brownish-white. Abdomen orange with subdorsal black spots. Forewing yellowish flesh-coloured. Veins black. Proximal line strongly bent, distal line excurved at vein 4. Vein 4 and the cross-vein are blackish brown. Hindwing carmine with a black luna and often some spots before the margin. — **trifasciata** *Brtl.* (16 h). The two bands on the forewing are somewhat broader and behind them

*trifasciata.**pardalina.*

there is yet a third being somewhat widened at the hind-margin and above vein 5. — **pardalina** *Brtl.* (= *flavipennis* *Brtl.*) (16 g) has 4 bands on the forewing. The two bands of the typical form are here narrow, the distal band (the third in *trifasciata*) and the band in the median area being very broad. Sometimes they are broadly confluent in pairs. Hindwing more orange. — *rufipennis* *Strd.* is 1 ♂ of *pardalina*, in which the otherwise broad band in the median area is narrow and extends within the base of vein 2. 40 to 55 mm. East Africa, Uganda, Transvaal.

euprepioides.

T. euprepioides *Wichgr.* Forewing creamy. On the first and second thirds 2 brown irregular bands. The proximal one is angular, formed of 7 spots. The second is interrupted at vein 5. A subapical band extends to vein 5. 56 mm. Angola.

rhodophaea.

T. rhodophaea *Wkr.* (16 g). Thorax yellowish-white, abdomen as in *euprepia*. Forewing brownish-white with a brown marking. Proximal line fine, sharply angular, may be absent. Median band proximally distinctly, distally more indistinctly defined, curved. At the cross-vein a black luna. Distal line dentate. Behind

quadripunctata.

it a faded brown band and a light dentate line. Hindwing carmine with a black central dot. — **quadripunctata** *Wichgr.* (= *buryi* *Rothsch.*) (16 g). In the hindwing with a large lunar spot and 3 large spots before the margin.

*obscurior.**irregularis.*

— **obscurior** *Wichgr.* The two marginal spots in the forewing of *rhodophaea* beneath likewise large. The spots on the hindwing are larger, beneath almost forming a band. — **irregularis** *Gaede* (16 h) may be an extreme form of it (with abnormal neuration). Forewing brown, bands not noticeable. On the hindwing above only the costal margin and hind-margin, beneath also yet narrowly the distal margin carmine, otherwise black. Beneath the forewing is carmine, behind the black lunar spot dark brown. 38 mm. Senegal. — The other forms 40 to 46 mm. Togo.

T. subterminata *Hmps.* (= *sordida* *Rothsch.*) (16 g). Thorax and forewing red-brown, abdomen *subterminata*. reddish orange with black spots. Forewing densely dotted with black. Cross-vein and the curved distal line indistinct, lead-coloured black. Hindwing yellowish-white with a black central spot, at the costal margin orange-red. ♀ greyish-brown instead of red-brown. Hindwing carmine, more intensely spotted. 40 mm. Kili-manjaro.

T. pruinosa *de Joan.* (16 h). ♀. Thorax and forewing yellowish-brown, abdomen carmine without black spots. Forewing densely powdered with brown. Hindwing pale red. Both wings with a black lunar spot. 52 mm. Eritrea.

T. homeyeri *Rothsch.* (16 h). ♂. Thorax tan-coloured; abdomen orange, at the base red. Forewing pale tan-coloured, costal margin carmine. Hindwing yellowish-white. Both with a black spot at the cross-vein. ♀ with a lighter thorax. Hind-margin of forewing carmine, hindwing orange-yellow. Both with a large black luna. 50 to 60 mm. Angola, East Africa.

T. submacula *Wkr.* is a very variable species which must perhaps also be separated into 2 species. Thorax brown, abdomen ochreous-yellow, with subdorsal black spots. Forewing white, intensely irrorated with brown; on the cross-vein a black luna. Hindwing white (♂), slightly irrorated with brown, at the hind-margin pink with a black lunar spot. Hindwing of ♀ carmine. Cape Colony. — **obscura** *Wkr.* Forewing with a more or less developed median and distal band, brown; — **debilis** *Fldr.* (16 h) has, besides these two bands, also a more distinctly developed proximal band. Natal. — **albiplaga** *form. nov.* Forewing with quite faded markings excepting a distinct white basal spot below the cell extending to vein 2. Besides a white dentate line before the margin. South West Africa. — **strigosa** *Mschlr.* (= *rosea* *Btlr.*). Forewing reddish-grey, densely powdered with blackish-brown, with a black lunar spot on the cross-vein. An obsolete curved median and distal band is recognisable. Hindwing of ♂ ochreous-yellow, at the costal margin and hind-margin broader pink than *submacula* and the other forms, of ♀ pink with a large lunar spot. Natal. — **natalica** *Mschlr.* Ground-colour of forewing yellowish-white. A curved proximal line is rather distinct; the whole median area is dark, mostly in the centre somewhat strangulated. Behind it a distal band and spots before the margin. Natal.

In *Entom. Tidskr.* 1899, p. 238 seq., Prof. AURIVILLIUS deals with quite a series of Arctiids which are doubtful to him, such as *Amphicallia incomparabilis* *Mab.*, *Spil. colini*, *robleti*, *Aret. galaclina* *Mab.* As they have mostly also been omitted in HAMPSON's treatise on the Arctiids of the British Museum, they have also been left out in our work.

VII. Subfamily: Callimorphinae.

The African *Callimorphinae* are not numerous, but in the genus *Amphicallia* they contain very large and variegated species, though no African species is able to compete with the gigantic Indian forms such as *Moorca argus* many specimens of which are even much larger than that figured in Vol. X, pl. 25 f. The yellow and black colours are also much represented in the African *Callimorphinae*. Their figure is slender and graceful, the abdomen, which in the *Arctiinae* is often clumsy and behind very stout, is here much more graceful and mostly purely cylindrical. The neuration of the *Callimorphinae* already approximates the following group from which, however, they are distinguished by the larvae of which not many are yet known. In contrast with the rather monophagous *Nyclemerinae* being almost entirely confined to Senecio, many *Callimorphinae* are polyphagous. The imagines fly in the daytime, but also at night, just like the European Hera (*Callim. quadripunctata*) which was discovered by C. DIETZE swarming on blossoms at 11 p. m. (SEITZ.)

Characterized by a moderately long proboscis, a somewhat longer proboscis than in most of the *Arctiinae*. In the forewing an accessory cell may be present or absent. In the hindwing vein 8 is only at the base fused with the cell for a short distance.

1. Genus: *Carpostalagma* *Karsch.*

Second and third palpal joints long. ♂ antennae filiform. In the forewing veins 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 forked, veins 10 forming an accessory cell with 7. In the hindwing vein 5 rises far above the angle, veins 6 + 7 forked, vein 8 near the base slightly fused with the cell, for which reason the genus was ranged here. Otherwise the only species makes the impression of an *Agaristida*. The thickened apex of the ♂ abdomen is also found in some *Hypsidae*.

C. viridis *Plötz* (18 a). Thorax and abdomen orange. Forewing brownish green, often almost black. Near the base below the cell a large whitish-yellow spot. Hindwing as far as the cell-end and anal angle orange-yellow. Distal margin broadly bluish-black. 30 to 40 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Congo, Ruwenzori.

2. Genus: *Caryatis* *Hbn.*

Palpi projecting beyond the head, but shorter than in *Carpostalagma*. Antennae of ♂ filiform. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 forked. In the hindwing vein 5 is differently shaped, vein 6 and 7 from the same place. Vein 8 is somewhat longer fused with the cell. Type: *phileta* *Drury*.

C. phileta *Drury* (18 a). Thorax tan-coloured, with black and carmine stripes. Abdomen orange-yellow with black dots. Forewing blackish-brown, veins as far as the transverse band finely yellow. Band

white, from $\frac{3}{5}$ of the costal margin to a little above the anal angle, in the first third inside and outside somewhat thickened. Hindwing orange-yellow with a black margin to vein 2. In the hindwing vein 5 is almost invariably entirely fused with 4. 40 to 50 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Congo.

hersilia. **C. hersilia** Drc. (18 a) is similar to *phileta*. Thorax and abdomen orange-red instead of yellow. On the forewing the outer edge of the white band is straight or at vein 4 somewhat angular, its inner edge incurved towards the cross-vein. Hindwing orange-red instead of yellow. Only exceptionally the abdomen and hindwing are as yellow as in *phileta*. Vein 5 is still present as a short branch on vein 4. 40 to 50 mm. Range of *phileta*.

stenoperas. **C. stenoperas** Hmps. Forewing lighter greyish-brown, the white band in the centre somewhat expanded. Hindwing orange-red with a black margin. 50 mm. Uganda.

syntomina. **C. syntomina** Btlr. (18 a). The white band of the forewing is about equally broad. Abdomen yellow, spotless. Hindwing dingy white. The blackish-brown marginal band almost extends to the anal angle, its inner edge being faded. Cross-vein blackish-brown. The white places in both the wings somewhat transparent. In the hindwing the cell is considerably longer, vein 5 rises with 4 from the same place, vein 8 is much longer fused with the cell than in the other species, so that there remains but little alliance with the other species of *Caryatis*. 42 to 48 mm. Cameroon, Sierra Leone.

(*C. rubriceps* Mab. (Bull. Soc. Z. Fr. 1878) is omitted here, as it probably does not belong to this genus. The author compared it with *Arctia villica*.)

3. Genus: **Karschiola** gen. nov.

Palpi and antennae as in *Caryatis*. Margin of forewing somewhat concave above vein 1. Neuration: vein 3 far before the lower cell-angle, 4 and 5 from the angle. Vein 6 from the upper angle together with veins 7 + 8 + 9 + 10. In the ♂ also vein 11 is yet long-stalked, in the ♀ (type) not. On the hindwing near the anal angle at the hind-margin a very strong scent-pouch in the ♂. Neuration: vein 3 far before the lower cell-angle, vein 5 far above it, 6 + 7 forked (♂) or from the same place, vein 8 fused with the cell for a long distance.

holoclera. **K. holoclera** Karsch (18 b). Blackish-brown. Tegulae orange-yellow. Abdomen at the end red, in the ♂ the extreme apex is again blackish-brown with white lateral and sublateral dots. Forewing with a pale yellow band from $\frac{3}{5}$ of the costal margin to the distal margin near vein 2. Hindwing in the cell and somewhat below it white, in the ♂ almost as far as the hind-margin. There above the anal angle a pouch with strong yellowish white scent-hairs. 60 to 65 mm. ♂ from Lindi; ♀-type from Usambara.

4. Genus: **Argina** Hbn.

Palpi as long as frons. Antennae of ♂ filiform. Neuration of forewing: vein 6 from the upper angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked, 10 forming with 7 a long narrow accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 5 rises above the cell-angle, 6 and 7 from the same place. Vein 8 near the base for a short distance fused with the cell. Hindwing of ♂ at the anal angle pointedly extended. Type: *cribraria* M.

cribraria. **A. cribraria** Clerck. (Vol. X, pl. 26 d). The whole body and hindwing orange-yellow. Forewing mostly somewhat more reddish, with 5 rows of black spots surrounded with bluish; besides some spots at the base and on the cross-vein. Hindwing with a few black spots (mostly 4) and a row of submarginal spots. — In *pantheraria* **A. pantheraria** Fldr. (18 b) the spots on the forewing are bluish-black without a black centre. 35 to 38 mm. East Africa, Madagascar, and in the neighbouring islands. — The species has been dealt with in the Indian part (Vol. X, p. 264).

amanda. **A. amanda** Bsd. (= *ocellina* Wkr., *eingulifera* Wkr., *albocineta* Rmb.) (18 b). Both wings are equally intensely orange-yellow. The black spots on the forewing arranged in the same way as in *cribraria*. Sometimes the spots at the costal margin are somewhat confluent or margined with a yellowish white. Hindwing mostly only with a black spot at the cross-vein, besides the marginal spots. 35 to 42 mm. East Africa, Madagascar, South Africa, Cameroon.

leonina. **A. leonina** Wkr. (18 b) may only be an extreme form of *amanda*. Forewing paler yellow. The white edge of the black dots are expanded into broad bands, almost removing the ground-colour. Hindwing the same as in *amanda*. Beneath in the forewing the black dots are surrounded by intense dark bands. 40 to 48 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo, Tanganyika.

5. Genus: **Amphicallia** Aur.

Palpi as long as frons. Antennae of ♂ filiform. Neuration of forewing: vein 6 from the upper angle, veins 7 + 8 and 9 + 10 forked. In the hindwing 5 rises a little above the cell-angle, veins 6 and 7 slightly separated. Type: *bellatrix* Dalm.

A. pactolicus *Btlr.* (18'a). The whole body is orange-yellow with some black spots on the thorax; *pactolicus*. apex of abdomen black. Wings orange-yellow. On the forewing 3 uniformly bent continuous bands. Before them an incomplete one at the base, behind it an interrupted band. The black marginal spots are partly fused. Hindwing with a continuous broad marginal band which is but rarely interrupted or yellow-spotted. All the bands with a blue reflection, only the edges purely black. 62 to 72 mm. East Africa, Cameroon, Togo.

A. bellatrix *Dalm.* (18 a). Orange-yellow. Abdomen with intense black dorsal and lateral spots, beneath *bellatrix*. quite black. The bands on the forewing are more irregular, particularly the third being very angular and mostly touching the second at the median vein. Hindwing with a median band, an intense spot on the cross-vein, and an interrupted marginal band. Colouring of bands as in *pactolicus*, frequently outside yet edged with a light colour. 50 to 65 mm. Natal, Delagoa Bay.

A. tigris *Btlr.* (18 b). Forewing mostly somewhat paler than in *bellatrix*. The bands are narrower, *tigris*. the third more feebly angled. Hindwing typical without a median band. A spot on the cross-vein and 2 long submarginal stripes. Abdomen above mostly spotless, beneath black. — **thelwalli** *Drc.* (= *incomparabilis* *thelwalli*. *Mab.*) (18 b) has the third band on the forewing rather somewhat more angular. On the hindwing the spot at the cross-vein is very large, the marginal band being very broad. Apparently only the ♀ occurs. — **zebra** *zebra*. *Rghf.* differs in the third band of the forewing being interrupted in the submedian fold; it is probably to be regarded as a synonym. — **piceosignata** *Brtl.* (18 c) is a very extreme form. Forewing light yellow, whereas in *piceosignata*. all the *thelwalli* in the Berlin Museum it is as dark as the hindwing. The 3 bands are merely represented by small black spots at the costal margin, the first being sometimes more complete. A normal basal spot and one on the cross-vein. The fourth band is composed of 3 spots as in typical *tigris*. Margin rather more intensely black. Hindwing in the ♂ as in *tigris*, in the ♀ as in *thelwalli*. The abdomen is also above intensely blackened except at the base. The marking of the wings exhibits only a slight blue gloss. 55 to 70 mm. East Africa. *solai* *Drc.* is probably a synonym of *piceosignata*.

A. kostlani *Strd.* (18 e). Body as in *tigris*. Forewing yellow. Bands shaped like those in *tigris*, but *kostlani*. very much broader, at the costal margin they are joined in pairs. Hindwing paler than in *tigris* but otherwise similarly marked. Marking with a slight blue gloss. ♀ 68 mm. Abyssinia. It may be an extreme form of *tigris*.

A. quagga *Strd.* (18 e). By the broad bands and the light colour it resembles *kostlani*. The third is *quagga*. as strongly angled as in *bellatrix* (18 a). Colour and marking of hindwing similar to *thelwalli*, but besides with an intense spot at the base of vein 2; marginal band at vein 4 not indented. Marking with a slight blue gloss. 1 ♀ 72 mm. East Africa. It may be an extreme form of *bellatrix*.

VIII. Subfamily: Nyctemerinae.

As to the *Nyctemerinae*, which are very closely allied to the preceding subfamily, we refer to Vol. II, p. 102, and Vol. X, p. 266. Very many of the Ethiopian forms closely approximate the colouring generally represented by the Indian forms on the plates 29 and 30 of Vol. X. Nevertheless single African species are inclined to mimicry, as for instance *acracina*, *fuscipennis* etc. which have copied the wide-spread habitus of an *Acraeida*. Besides the blackish-white colouring of most of the Indian *Nyctemerinae* we also find the dark red hindwings in some species (*fulleri*, *sulphureovitta*), which we had also found in the palearctic region with *Hipocrita jacobaeae*, and in the Indian fauna with *Curoba sangarida* (Vol. X, pl. 26 e). With respect to the habits the Ethiopian species probably differ little from their Indo-Australian allies; they are often found swarming in the day-time, though some also fly at night. In New South Wales I found the species *Nyct. amica* (= *conica*) whirling there around the skirts of the forest in quite the same way as the Geometrid males of *Bupalus piniarius* with us use to swarm in May, whereas the Indian *N. plagifera* exhibits a straight fluttering flight which makes it difficult to discern it from Pierids flying at the same habitat. Whether the exterior of *Planema* exhibited by some forms of the African *N. apicalis* is due to mimicry or whether it is merely a casual resemblance, might be decided by the ascertainment whether the imagines have also assumed the characteristic *Planema*-flight. As most of them are provided with a very strong proboscis, they probably drink from the honey of blossoms, in contrast with the *Hip. jacobaeae* which never goes on blossoms and even has an entirely stunted proboscis.

As this group is denominated as *Nyctemerini* in most of the catalogues and monographies (KIRBY 1891; PAGENSTECHER 1901), and also the later authors such as BUTLER, HAMPSON etc. used the name *Nyctemera*, we have also kept to this conception (Vol. II, Vol. X), in spite of SWINHOE (1903) having changed the name into *Deilemra* (type: *evergista*) owing to a misunderstood interpretation *) of HÜBNER's genus. (SEITZ.)

1. Genus: **Secusio** *Wkr.*

Proboscis strong, palpi very long, porrect, antennae of ♂ bipectinate. In the forewing vein 6 rises from the upper cell-angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 on a long stalk, vein 10 forming with 7 a short accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 on a short stalk, vein 8 almost as far as the middle fused with the cell. Type: *strigata* *Wkr.*

*) HÜBNER's genus *Nyctemera* was founded upon the three most common species *coleta*, *tripunctaria* (*atralba*), and *lactinina* which, in fact, are the representatives of the most polytypical species of this genus. The fact that he did not range his types in front is due to the custom of his time. The diagnose which SWINHOE declares to be incorrect, is in fact as correct as other two-lined diagnoses of HÜBNER are, too. There was no urgent reason for SWINHOE's change. (SEITZ.)

Group I. Antennae of ♀ with short bipectinations.

- doriae*. **S. doriae** Oberth. (= *fasciata* Aur., *aurivillii* Pagst.) (19 a). Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen orange. Forewing brownish-white with a brown basal and median band, the anterior half of a distal band and oblong marginal spots. Hindwing (♂) brownish white or (♀) white, with a broad brown margin. Central area hyaline. The forewing may also be nearly white with strongly reduced markings. 40 mm. East Africa, Abyssinia. — The neurulation differs a little from the other species, for which reason OBERTHÜR created the genus *Pseudoreticulata*, *callimorpha* for it. — **reticulata** Hmps. In the forewing the spots are united, forming larger ones; the ground-colour is darker, the abdomen is lighter, at the end yellow. 40 mm. East Africa.
- extensa*. **S. extensa** Btlr. (18 d). Thorax and forewing greyish-white, abdomen above orange-yellow. Forewing near the base and in the subapical area with black dots. A dentate median band and spots before the distal margin are brown. Hindwing yellowish-white. — In a ♀ from Greater Comoro in the Berlin Museum all the spots and bands are quite faded. 40 to 50 mm. Madagascar.
- somalien-*
sis. **S. somaliensis** Hmps. (18 d). Thorax and forewing greyish-brown. At the costal margin at $\frac{1}{3}$ three black dots and one at the hind-margin. A dentate median band and subterminal band are darker brown. Between them some dots at the costal margin. All the markings are light-edged. 35 mm. Somaliland.
- pustularia*. **S. pustularia** Wkr. (= *privata* Wkr.) (18 d) is similar to a small *extensa*. Of the submarginal row of dots only 2 dots above veins 3 and 4 are present; above them brown spots. The spots before the distal margin are mostly run out and form a band. Hindwing yellow, sometimes grey. 30 to 34 mm. South Africa.
- pulverata*. **S. pulverata** Hmps. (18 e) is similar to a faded *extensa*. Forewing brownish-white. Median band faded. At the base of vein 2, above and below vein 4 two black dots each and one at the costal margin. Marginal dots of a variable distinctness. Hindwing whitish. 40 mm. South Africa.
- purata*. **S. purata** Wkr. Greyish-brown. On the forewing between the veins brown streaks and black marginal dots. Hindwing paler. 42 mm. Cape Colony. — With this or one of the two preceding species probably *rostrata* Wallgr. is identical.
- cinerea*. **S. cinerea** Pag. (= *aganice* Fawe.) (18 d). Thorax and forewing pale greyish-brown with some black dots near the base of the wing, and 1 dot each at the bases of veins 3, 4, and 6. Hindwing orange-yellow. 36 mm. East Africa.
- brunnes-*
cens. **S. brunnescens** Brtl. (= *oberthüri* Rothsch.) (18 d). Thorax and forewing brownish-white, at the base 2 black dots. Hindwing dingy white. 26 to 30 mm. Lake Nyassa, Angola.

Group II. Antennae of ♀ filiform.

- mania*. **S. mania** Drc. (18 d). Thorax and forewing white, veins brown. Forewing more or less suffused with brown at the apex. Hindwing orange-yellow. — **deilemerana** Strd. has the forewing quite brown with a rather distinctly defined oval white band. Hindwing with a narrow black margin. 40 mm. Delagoa Bay, Uganda.
- strigata*. **S. strigata** Wkr. (= *hymenaea* Gerst., *parvipuncta* Hmps.) (18 d). Thorax and forewing blackish-brown. Veins near the base light, with an oblique band of 4 or 5 yellowish-white spots which are sometimes very small. Hindwing orange-red, margin often darker. 30 to 38 mm. East and South Africa.
- atrizonata*. **S. atrizonata** Hmps. The oblique band of *strigata* is absent here, but the hindwing is distinctly margined with black, in the anterior part broadly, behind vein 2 only narrowly. 40 mm. Rhodesia.
- sansibarien-*
sis. **S. sansibariensis** Strd. (18 d) is somewhat similar to *Eoh. fulleri* in the scheme of markings. Abdomen and wings orange-yellow. Hindwing somewhat more reddish. Forewing with a black costal margin. Distal area broad black, in it a white subapical band. Hindwing with a black margin which is slightly indented at vein 2. 44 mm. Zanzibar.

S. gaetana Oberth. (Et. Lep. Comp. 21, p. 139) is hardly a *Secusio*, but probably a Catocoline.

2. Genus: **Eohemera** Aur.

In the scheme of markings similar to *Secusio*, Group II. Forewing without an accessory cell, veins 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 on a long stalk, sometimes also vein 6 yet a little. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 from the same place, vein 8 only at the base fused with the cell. Palpi and proboscis short. Hind tibia with 2 short spurs. Type: *fulleri* Drc.

- fulleri*. **E. fulleri** Drc. (18 e). Thorax and forewing blackish-brown with orange-yellow radial lines and a white subapical band. Abdomen and hindwing orange-yellow or orange-red with a narrow black marginal band; ♂ very small. 40 to 45 mm. Cameroon, Fernando Po, Gabun.
- flammea*. **E. flammea** Schs. (18 c). Forewing of a pure black colour (♀) without light veins, with a narrow subapical band. The margin of the hindwing is much broader black. 50 mm (♀). Sierra Leone.

E. sulphureovitta *Strd.* (18 e). The band on the forewing is yellowish, narrower, situate more towards the base, not quite reaching the costal margin and anal angle. Hindwing orange-red, margin in front broad, behind narrow. 50 mm. Gold Coast. *sulphureovitta*.

E. albofasciata *Drc.* resembles *fulleri*. The subapical band is situate outside the cell and extends from the costal margin to the anal angle. Hindwing broadly margined with black, with dark stripes at the hind-margin. In the ♀ the hindwing is lighter. 40 to 55 mm. Cameroon. *albofasciata*.

The two following species are doubtfully ranged here, since the forewing is much more pointed and a proboscis is not to be ascertained.

E. biplagiata *sp. n.* (18 e). Thorax and forewing dark red-brown. At the cell-end and below it 1 large white spot each, separated by the median vein. Abdomen orange-red with black dorsal dots. Hindwing orange-red, narrowly margined with blackish-brown. 44 mm. Madagascar. 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum. *biplagiata*.

E. obscurascens *Strd.* (18 f). Blackish-brown. Forewing with a narrow white subapical band within the base of vein 4. Abdomen and hindwing likewise blackish-brown, without any marking. 38 mm. Cameroon, Lagos. *obscurascens*.

3. Genus: **Nyctemera** *Hbn.*

Palpi long and thin, somewhat shorter than in *Secusio*. Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate. Veins of forewing: veins 3, 4 and 5 distantly separated, 6 from the upper angle, 7 + 8 + 9 forked. Veins 10 with 8 forming a very long accessory cell, 11 rising close at 10. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 on a short stalk. Vein 8 branching off near the base, as in *Eohemera*. Type: *coleta* *Stoll*.

Group I. With a normal forelegs of the ♂.

N. leuconoë *Hpfgr.* (18 f). Thorax and forewing blackish-brown. Veins in the central area of the forewing light. Subapical band large, white. Fringe above the anal angle and below the apex white. Abdomen above light brown with black lateral dots, beneath whitish. Hindwing white, somewhat hyaline with a blackish-brown marginal band. — **limbalis** *Strd.* The subapical band extends to the distal margin, in the submedian fold there is a light longitudinal patch. 40 to 45 mm. East Africa, Delagoa Bay. *leuconoë*.

N. restricta *Btlr.* (18 f). The white band of the forewing is narrower, the black margin of the hindwing broader than in *leuconoë*. The white fringe extends to the apex on the forewing. — **ottonis** *Strd.* The subapical band extends to the distal margin. — **subhyalina** *Strd.* has besides yet a light stripe in the submedian fold. 45 to 50 mm. East Africa. *restricta*, *ottonis*, *subhyalina*.

N. rasana *Mab.* Abdomen with black dorsal dots without a yellow lateral line. The band on the forewing is yellowish-white. Below the cell a broad, somewhat hyaline stripe. Hindwing intensely hyaline with a narrow marginal band. — In **pauli** *Strd.* (18 f) this band extends to the distal margin. 38 to 40 mm. *pauli*. Greater Comoro, Madagascar.

N. seychellensis *Hmps.* (18 f). Abdomen with black lateral dots. The band on the forewing is proximad rather straightly defined and reaches the margin; the fringe is also white there. In the cell and the submedian fold there are fine light stripes. Hindwing broadly margined with dark. 45 mm. Seychelles. *seychellensis*.

N. plana *Wichgr.* The distal edge of the subapical band is straight, its proximal edge somewhat run out. Hindwing as in *rasana*. 34 mm. East Africa. *plana*.

N. perspicua *Wkr.* (= *fallax* *Holl.*) (18 f). The band on the forewing is broad, very diaphanous, extending almost to the hind-margin. Below the cell hyaline of variable intensity. On the hindwing the black margin is somewhat dentate. 42 to 50 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Ruwenzori. *perspicua*.

N. transitella *Strd.* (18 f). On the forewing the band is as broad and long as in *perspicua*, the light part below the cell only very narrow. Hindwing as in *rasana*. Abdomen above black. 40 mm. East Africa. *transitella*.

N. howa *Strd.* (18 g). The band on the forewing as in *perspicua*, but only extending to vein 2; below the cell broadly white. Hindwing as in *rasana*. Abdomen light with black dorsal dots. 45 mm. Madagascar. *howa*.

N. pallescens *Oberth.* (18 g). The typical form is almost white. The hind-margin, a spot above the base of vein 2 as far as the anterior edge of the cell, a subterminal band between the veins 3 to 5 pale brown. Greater Comoro. — **madagascarica** *Strd.* has a darker marking and an indistinctly defined light subapical band. Hindwing in both the forms of a pure white in the ♂, feebly dark-edged in the ♀. Abdomen light with black dorsal dots. 40 to 45 mm. Madagascar. *pallescens*, *madagascarica*.

N. (?) gracilis *Saalm.* (18 g). Forewing white, at the apex and more narrowly towards the anal angle blackish-brown. By a somewhat irregular, pale brown oblique line a light subapical area is set apart. Hindwing only at the apex somewhat blackish. Abdomen yellow with black dorsal dots. 36 mm. Madagascar. *gracilis*.

D. chalcosidia *Hmps.* White. Costal margin of forewing pale brown. The brown oblique line of *gracilis* is here broader and fused with the brown distal margin at the hind-margin. Hindwing as far as vein 3 narrowly *chalcosidia*.

scriatopunctata. margined with black. At the hind-margin yellowish. Abdomen grey with black dots. 42 mm. — **seriatopunctata** *Aur.* (18 g) is smaller (38 mm); on the abdomen 2 rows each of black dots. Subapical band of forewing narrower. Ground-colour of hindwing purely white, not yellow. Congo.

Group II. Hind legs of ♂ abnormal.

insularis. **N. insularis** *Bsd.* greatly resembles *rasana*, but it is separated by the grey abdomen being above spotless with a fine yellow lateral line. — In **proletaria** *Strd.* (18 g) the white subapical band also covers the whole central area. — **virgo** *Strd.* (18 h) may be a very extreme form of it. Ground-colour white, the subapical band indicated as a hyaline spot. Hindwing hyaline, at the margin narrowly white, more densely scaled. Without any marking. Madagascar.

consors. **N. consors** *Bthr.* The subapical band is said to be more obliquely placed than in *insularis*, reaching the distal margin. Hindwing more broadly margined with black. Johanna I. A doubtful species which may be identical with *seychellensis* (18 f).

apicalis. **N. apicalis** *Wkr.* (= *fuscipennis* *Wallgr.*, *antinorii* *Oberth.*) (18 h). Thorax and forewing blackish-brown, between the veins black streaks. The subapical band is broad, with undulate margins. Hindwing with a rather broad margin. — **tricolor** *Fldr.* has mostly a narrower subapical band which is more or less orange. *persecta*. A transition to it is *bicolor* *Strd.* — **persecta** *Strd.* The rather narrow white subapical band extends to the distal margin. — **communicata** *Strd.* is a transition to it. As to *gigantea*, *liliputana*, *albiciliata*, and *albinotica* *Strd.*, it suffices to mention them. — From the similar *leuconoë* the type is easily separable by the latter lacking the dorsal dots, and the intense yellow lateral line. 35 to 55 mm. Distributed almost everywhere in Ethiopian Africa.

The following species are very large.

acraeina. **N. acraeina** *Drc.* (18 h). Forewing similar to a large *apicalis*. Hindwing brown with a rather narrow white median band behind which the ground-colour is lighter. — **pulverata** *Strd.* has a broader subapical band, distally powdered with dark. — **togoensis** *Strd.* has a narrower subapical band, but in the hindwing a broader median band. — **auricolens** *Strd.* has a narrow subapical band which is particularly proximad dentately defined. On the hindwing behind the typical median band no light area. In *transitoria* *Strd.* this lighter area is somewhat more reddish than in the type. 60 to 70 mm. Togo, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

chromis. **N. chromis** *Drc.* (18 c). Forewing as in *acraeina* though somewhat lighter. Hindwing as far as beyond the cell yellowish-brown, margin blackish-brown. — **tessmanni** *Strd.* (18 c) shows the subapical band proximad more dentately defined. On the hindwing the central area is intensely darkened. 65 to 70 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

usambarae. **N. usambarae** *Oberth.* (18 h) by the powdered subapical band resembles *pulverata* *Strd.* Hindwing white with a narrower black marginal band, proximad not sharply defined. 60 mm. Usambara.

arieticornis. **N. arieticornis** *Strd.* (18 h). In the forewing similar to *usambarae*. The margin on the hindwing is only half as broad, with long rays on the veins. Beneath on the forewing below the cell as far as the hind-sulphurana. margin of a pure white. — **sulphurana** *Strd.* has yellowish-white, instead of white hindwings. 60 mm. Cameroon.

Group III. All the legs of the ♂ normal.

biformis. **N. biformis** *Mab.* ♂ (19 b). Forewing smoke-brown, in the central area diaphanous. Hindwing in the central area narrowly white, diaphanous, otherwise also smoke-brown. Abdomen blackish. ♀ (= *mabiliei* *Bthr.*) white. Forewing at the costal margin narrowly, in the apical area broadly, and at the hind-margin rather broadly blackish-brown. Hindwing narrowly black-margined. Abdomen white. Antennae of ♀ with short combs.

The following species are very much alike, with finely dentate ♀ antennae.

simplex. **N. simplex** *Wkr.* (= *xanthura* *Plötz*, *glauce* *Fawc.*) (19 a). Forewing with a broad, curved, dark marginal band, the central area in the ♂ powdered with dark, only the veins being light. In the ♀ the central area is white without the radial basal lines of *druna*. Hindwing white, with a narrow black marginal band. Abdomen grey, dotted black. — **serrimargo** *Strd.* ♀ has a very narrow dentate margin on the hindwing. — **paucipuncta** *Strd.* is said to exhibit fewer dorsal dots. Cameroon, Togo, Sierra Leone.

ratrayi. **N. ratrayi** *Swh.* Forewing pale smoke-brown, in the central area thinly scaled and therefore lighter. Hindwing white with a narrow blackish-brown margin. Abdomen white with black dorsal dots. 35 mm. Uganda.

druna. **N. druna** *Swh.* (19 a). Forewing white, at the costal margin narrowly blackish-brown. The dark distal margin is uniformly bent. Above the hind-margin some dark radial stripes. Hindwing white, margin narrow, rather equally broad dark. 40 mm. Ogowe.

N. ugandicola *Strd.* (19 a). ♂ at the costal margin of the forewing narrowly blackish-brown. The distal margin at the apex broader dark, so that the border-line goes beyond the base of vein 3 and an angle is produced above vein 2. In the ♀ the costal margin is not dark. Hindwing white, with a narrow uniform dark margin. Expanse of wings: 35 mm. Uganda. — *anomala* *Holl.* ♂ may be a synonym of it.

N. hemixantha *Aur.* (19 a) is recognisable by the almost entirely yellow abdomen. The white ground-colour is not so transparent as in the other species. On the forewing the proximal edge of the blackish-brown marginal band is slightly curved, therefore behind broader. ♂ at the base of the wing with brownish rays. On the hindwing the dark margin in the ♂ is narrow, in the ♀ frequently broken up into spots. This form is probably *anomala* *Holl.* 35 to 40 mm. Cameroon.

N. itokina *Aur.* (= *camerunica* *Strd.*) (19 a) is quite different. Pale brown, thorax without white lines. Forewing with a narrow white subapical band; in the submedian fold faded or also distinctly light. Hindwing white with a broad brown margin. — In a specimen from Lake Victoria this margin is very narrow. 25 mm. Cameroon.

N. marcida *Such.* resembles a large *itokina* (19 a). Abdomen black with white segmental margins. The streak of the submedian fold is on both ends pointed. 38 mm. Angola.

4. Genus: **Hylemera** *Btlr.*

Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate. In the forewing vein 6 below the cell-angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 forked, 7 forming with 10 an accessory cell, 11 as a fork from 10 and 12. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 not forked, 8 near the base united with the cell. Type: *tenuis* *Btlr.* Most of the species in Madagascar.

H. tenuis *Btlr.* White, semi-transparent. Forewing at the base ochreous-yellow. The basal two fifths are defined by a dark line which ends at the costal margin in a large black spot. At the cell-end a small black spot. Apex and distal margin broadly black. Hindwing with a small black spot at the cell-end. Thorax black, abdomen white. 32 mm. Madagascar.

H. candida *Btlr.* Similar to *tenuis*. Snow-white. Forewing at the apex and distal margin broadly smoke-brown, proximad slightly angular; 5 white spots near the proximal edge of the marginal band. At the cell-end a smoky-brown spot. Base of wing ochreous yellow. 30 mm. Madagascar.

H. puella *Btlr.* is silky white, semi-transparent. Forewing at the apex and distal margin broadly blackish-brown, proximad forming an angle. At the base somewhat yellowish. Body greyish-white. 30 mm. Madagascar.

H. nivea *Btlr.* is snow-white. Forewing on the cross-vein and at the apex greyish-black, therein a submarginal white streak. Base of wing saffron-coloured. 28 mm. Madagascar.

H. fragilis *Btlr.* also resembles *puella*. A black costal patch on the forewing. Distal margin narrower black than in *nivea*, strongly projecting at the veins. On the hindwing the cross-vein is not black. 30 mm. Madagascar.

H. dexithea *Drc.* Forewing white. Apical third broad black, then the margin narrows down as far as the anal angle. Hindwing white with a black dot at the apex. Thorax and abdomen yellowish white. 30 mm. Cameroon.

H. melusine *Strd.* (19 b). Forewing white with a black marginal and costal band, similar to *Girpa nolata* *Holl.* Costal band narrower; the white spot in the marginal band is oblong, in front tapering. Margin of hindwing at vein 2 widened. All the black marking is edged with yellow. Thorax and abdomen orange-yellow. 30 mm. Upper Guinea.

H. (?) fadella *Mab.* Forewing yellow, powdered with a greyish brown, more scantily in the central area, more intensely in the distal area which is set apart by a black, somewhat dentate line. Hindwing orange-yellow with a black margin. Body yellow. 17 mm. Madagascar.

H. doleris *Plötz*, and the species *neera* *Drc.*, *eurema* *Plötz*, and *luteipes* *Mab.*, which were compared with *doleris*, are probably all *Geometridae*.

Addition to the Arctiidae.

P. 68, line 12 from above, at *Cinc. nubica* eliminate the reference (8 i).

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the Ethiopian *Arctiidae*.

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6. Family: **Pterothysanidae.**

The only non-Ethiopian species known from this deviating group of Heterocera having been appended between the *Arctiidae* in their furthest sense and the *Lymantriidae* (Vol. X, p. 277), it had been intended in this volume (p. 61) to do the same with the Ethiopian species of the *Pterothysanidae*. On their exhaustive examination, however, the author thought it to be more correct, if they should not be ranged among the *Lymantriidae*, to separate them from the *Arctiidae* and to deal with them as an independent family. Above all it was K. JORDAN'S thorough revision of the genus *Otroeda* having been undertaken in the meantime, which caused this genus that formerly seemed to form the transition to the *Pterothysanus*, to be better ranged among the genuine *Lymantriidae*, for which reason it is placed as the 20th genus between *Ogoa* and *Hyaloperina* in the following treatise on this family. The systematic position of the *Pterothysanidae* is hereby not altered, since in most of the treatises they were inserted between the *Nyctemerinae* and the *Lymantriidae*, which is also adhered to in this work.

The Ethiopian *Pterothysanidae* differ rather much from the Asiatic typical genus *Pterothysanus* which is entirely absent in Africa. There is not any of the 8 Ethiopian genera that shows the characteristics which were mentioned in Vol. X as being the most conspicuous of the genus *Pterothysanus*, i. e. the long stiff bristles being scattered all over the surface of the wings and being vertically or obliquely erected in the live insect. This peculiarity has nowhere been found in a similar way in the whole lepidopteral kingdom, and it is accompanied by the remarkable formation of the fringe at the margin of the hindwing in *Pterothysanus laticilia*, which is likewise unparalleled and which cannot be compared with the slight rudiments of small beards and pencils at the anal margins of other lepidoptera, nor with the fringes being longer than the width of the wings in numerous Tineids which are of quite a different structure and function.

A similar formation of hair neither occurs anywhere except in the family of the *Pterothysanidae*, and even in the whole family of *Lymantriidae* we are unable to discover anything analogous. We have several times mentioned the somewhat creased-looking thoracal tufts of the *Euproctis* and of allied genera, and shall revert to their biological functions in the preface to the Ethiopian *Lymantriidae* (cf. p. 128). These formations, however, are in most of the cases to be regarded as insignificant modifications of the dorsal tufts being of very frequent occurrence in the *Heterocera*; though they are sometimes extended over the hind-margin of the forewing, yet they do not assume a shape similar to *Pterothysanus* in any of the *Lymantriidae* known.

As to the larvae of the *Pterothysanidae*, we are sorry to say that nothing has become known to us. (SEITZ.)

Pterothysanidae.

The *Pterothysanidae* being otherwise structurally rather consistent with the *Lymantriidae* only lack the detaining bristle of the hindwing, the basal thickening of which at the margin of the wing is distinctly present. Certain genera, such as *Opoboa* and *Pirgula* form the direct transitions to quite similar genera of the *Lymantriidae*. JORDAN places these lepidoptera to the *Callidulidae*.

1. Genus: **Caloschemia** Mab.

Forewing without an accessory cell, with 12 veins, antennae not pectinate.

C. monilifera Mab. (= pulchra Btlr.) (19 b). Body white, with black and orange spots, wings white *monilifera*, with blackish ring-shaped or macular markings and orange-yellow marginal spots, at the costal margin of the forewing 5 blackish, in front red spots. Madagascar.

2. Genus: **Pseudostracilla** *gen. nov.*

Separated from the two following genera by vein 11 rising separately from the cell.

infausta. **Ps. infausta** *sp. n.* (19 b). Greyish-white, wings transparent, veins distally somewhat darker. At the rise of veins 3 and 4 a blackish vein-spot. 2 ♀ from Sierra Leone in the Berlin Museum.

3. Genus: **Pterocerota** *Hmps.*

Antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate, forewing without an accessory cell, only with 11 veins, vein 10 being absent, 11 fused with 12.

virginica. **P. virginica** *Hmps.* is of a pure white, with a pale yellow frons and brown antennae. Anterior hips yellowish, tarsi brown. Wings diaphanous with an indistinct hyaline line beyond the centre, beyond the cell very convex and with 2 bent subterminal lines. Expanse of wings: 62 mm. Natal.

4. Genus: **Opoboa** *Tessm.*

Allied to the preceding genus, but vein 11 not fused with 12 on the forewing.

bolivari. **O. bolivari** *Kheil* (= *sexguttata* *Tessm.*) (19 b). Body greyish-white, wings hyaline, forewing with a black dot at the base below vein 1 c and submarginally below vein 7, in the hindwing a similar submarginal dot below vein 6. West Africa.

vitrea. **O. vitrea** *Auriv.* (described as *Stracena*) has no dot at the base and in cell 6 of hindwing, otherwise as *bolivari*. West Africa.

schützei. **O. schützei** *Tessm.* (19 b). Smaller, body more white, wings hyaline, forewing only with a basal dot, hindwing with a blackish transverse line in the centre, not reaching the costal margin and hind-margin. Nigeria.

5. Genus: **Hibrildes** *Drc.*

Forewing with 12 veins, without an accessory cell, antennae in the ♂ and ♀ pectinate. The genus is interesting for its sexual dimorphism. The ♀♀ quite differently coloured from the ♂♂, and by the contours of their wings and their colouring they recall *Acraeidae*.

norax. **H. norax** *Drc.* (= [*Anengya*] *spiritalis* *Karsch*) is quite similar to the following, but the thorax is white, the wings are whiter, the central vein of the cell in the forewing bifurcates sooner, so that its lower branch is directed upon the rise of vein 3. Congo, Rhodesia.

venosa. **H. venosa** *Ky.* (19 c). Thorax yellowish, in front orange-yellow, central vein of the cell terminating in its lower branch above vein 3. Rhodesia, Transvaal, East Africa. Different ♀-forms have been described: *crawshayi.* — **crawshayi** *Btlr.* (= *craushayi* *Hmps.*) is in the forewing diaphanous pinkish-brown, veins thinly black, a black streak at the cell-end, distal margin dark grey, proximally dentate, at the apex broadest. Fringes grey, at the tornus brownish. Hindwing reddish brown with a black spot on the cross-vein and a black marginal band which contains 6 dots of the ground-colour. — **fuscata** *form. nov.* (19 c) has an entirely black forewing, only a broad band distally to the cell being red-brown, otherwise like *crawshayi* (type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum). — **ansorgei** *Ky.* (19 c) has a white discal band in the forewing and reddish-yellow hindwings. — **albopunctata** *B.-Bak.* (= *albescens* *Joic. & Talb.*) has a white instead of brown ground-colour of the hindwing and a white discal band on the forewing. — **neavei** *Hmps.* resembles *crawshayi*, but it has a broader marginal band of the hindwing, extending to the centre of the branches of the veins. — The two forms *H. norax* and *venosa* probably represent a single species to which a large number of ♀-forms are to be added. The latter will probably be related to the *Acraea* which are similar to them. So for instance *H. crawshayi* is said to copy *Acraea natalica* *Bsd.* (Vol. XIII, pl. 55 f), *H. neavei* *Hmps.* to copy *Acraea anemosa* *Hew.*

6. Genus: **Lepidopalpus** *Janse.*

Forewing with an accessory cell, in the hindwing 8 for some distance anastomoses with the cell, accessory cell elongate.

hyalina. **L. hyalina** *Janse* (19 b). Uni-coloured white, palpi mixed with black hairs and with a black apex. Legs partly blackish. Wings hyaline, costal margin of forewing as far as ¼ black. Expanse 32 mm. South Africa.

7. Genus: **Pirgula** *Tessm.*

Forewing with an accessory cell which is not elongate, vein 8 of hindwing separate not anastomosing.

P. decempunctata *Tessm.* (= [*Laelia*] quinquepunctata *Wichgr.*) (19 b). White, forewing with 3 black dots before the apex and 2 similar ones above the tornus, above and below the fold. German East Africa. *decempunctata*.

P. octopunctata *Tessm.* White, with a black dot of the forewing before the margin above vein 6, and a black base of the costal margin, hindwing with a dot at the tornus and submarginally above vein 5. — In the form **adusta** *Tessm.* (19 b) the forewing shows a blackened apex and margin. Cameroon. *octopunctata*. *adusta*.

8. Genus: **Pirgulina** *gen. nov.*

Like the preceding genus, but vein 11 rises from the accessory cell, 10 to 7 are forked, 10 rising with 7 from the same place.

P. jordani *sp. n.* (19 b). White, wings transparent, forewing at the costal margin as far as $\frac{1}{4}$ finely black, expanded to the dot at the base, 2 spots before the apex and 2 above the tornus, above and below 1 a, hindwing with 2 dots at the hind-margin shortly before the tornus. ♂ type from Diego Suarez in the Tring Museum. Madagascar. *jordani*.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the African *Pterothysanidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

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| adusta <i>Pirgula Tessm.</i> Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 10 (1921), p. 216. | monilifera Calosch. <i>Mab.</i> Bull. Soc. Zool. France 3 (1878), p. 86. |
| albescens Hibr. <i>Joic. & Talb.</i> Bull. Hill. Mus. 1 (1924), p. 558. | neavi Hibr. <i>Hmps.</i> Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1910, p. 454. * |
| albopunctata Hibr. <i>B.-Bak.</i> Ann. Nat. Hist. 16 (1915), p. 198. | norax Hibr. <i>Dre.</i> Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1887 (1888), p. 675. |
| ansorgei Hibr. <i>Kirby</i> Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 18 (1896), p. 388. * | octopunctata <i>Pirgula Tessm.</i> Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 10 (1921), p. 216. |
| bolivari Opob. <i>Kheil</i> Mem. Soc. Españ. 1 (1909), p. 492. | pulehra Calosch. <i>Btlr.</i> Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 2 (1878), p. 458. |
| eraushayi Hibr. <i>Hmps.</i> Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1910, p. 453. | quinquepunctata <i>Pirgula Wichgr.</i> Guben. Ent. Ztschr. 15 (1921), p. 93. |
| erawshayi Hibr. <i>Btlr.</i> Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 18 (1896), p. 162. | schützei Opob. <i>Tessm.</i> Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 10 (1921), p. 215. |
| decempunctata <i>Pirgula Tessm.</i> Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 10 (1921), p. 216. | sexguttata Opob. <i>Tessm.</i> Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 10 (1921), p. 215. |
| fuseata Hibr. <i>Hcr.</i> Seitz, Macrolep. 14, p. 124. * | spiritalis Hibr. <i>Karsch.</i> Ent. Nachr. 1895, p. 374. * |
| hyalina Lepid. <i>Janse</i> Ann. Transv. Mus. 5 (1915), p. 9. * | venosa Hibr. <i>Kirb.</i> Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 18 (1896), p. 388. * |
| infausta Pseudostrac. <i>Hcr.</i> Seitz, Macrolep. 14, p. 124. * | virginea Pterocer. <i>Hmps.</i> Ann. S.-Afr. Mus. 3 (1905), p. 390. |
| jordani <i>Pirgulin.</i> <i>Hcr.</i> Seitz, Macrolep. 14, p. 125. * | vitrea Opob. <i>Auriv.</i> Ann. Mus. Genov. 4 (1910), p. 529. |
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7. Family: Lymantriidae.

As to the general characterization of the family of the *Lymantriidae* we refer to Vol. II, p. 109 to 111, and Vol. X, p. 291 and 292. Regarding the name of the family we may add here that, after the denomination of „*Liparidae*“ had been rather generally used till the end of the last century, it was then transformed into „*Lymantriidae*“, because the name of the genus „*Liparis*“ was replaced by „*Lymantria*“, whereby, according to the opinion of many an author, the denomination of a family changes automatically. But the name „*Lymantria*“ itself was differently conceived, the species *Psilura monacha* L. with entirely different imagines, larvae and pupae (with a projecting ovipositor, metallic pupa etc.) and *Ocneria* (*Liparis*) *dispar* (with a woolly anus, a knobbed larva etc.) united with it, and entirely heterogeneous elements (*Pegella*, *Ocneria* etc.) jumbled up with them. As the neuration does not offer very many possibilities for the distinction of the genera of *Lymantriidae* and the mostly very characteristic larvae were but little known, there prevailed for a long time great uncertainty in the system of the family.

With regard to the characterization of the family, we may refer to the corresponding passages in Vol. II and X, as well as to the paragraph preceding the enumeration of the single forms belonging hereto; we only remind the reader of the entire absence of the proboscis in all the *Lymantriidae*, which however was wrongly considered as a difference from the *Arctiidae*, since also the *Spilosominae* frequently exhibit a very much stunted proboscis. Nevertheless this criterion is still to be used for distinctive purposes, because all those *Arctiidae* that by their neuration resemble the *Lymantriidae* — as for instance the *Callimorphinae*, *Hypsinae* — exhibit a well developed, mostly even long proboscis. The *Lymantriidae* correspond with them in the costal vein of the hindwing anastomosing with the anterior wall of the cell, which is not the case in the other Arctiid groups.

By reason of the imagines and larvae the total family is to be ranged after the *Arctiidae*. HAMPSON placed the family between the *Pterothysanidae* and the genus *Cocytia* (which owing to the resemblance with the American Sphingid genus *Cocytius* is now called *Eucocytidae*), but this seems to us to be not very felicitous, although certain relations of all the 3 groups to the *Arctiidae* in the furthest sense are not unlikely; nevertheless their position behind the *Pterothysanidae* to which they are the most closely allied may be maintained.

Already in dealing with the *Lymantriidae* in the Indian Fauna we had seen how heterogeneous the single parts are, of which the *Lymantriidae* of to-day are composed. Among the *Anthelinae* we met with gigantic forms (such as *Chalepteryx collesi*, Vol. X, pl. 46 e) with an expanse of more than 17 cm (in the ♀), in contrast with diminutive species almost of the size of microlepidoptera. Wingless ♀♀ occur in some genera, but this fact is rather unimportant, since there are species (such as the palearctic *Orgyia thyellina*, Vol. II, p. 120) in which one generation exhibits almost exclusively wingless (stump-winged) ♀♀, whereas in the other generation nearly all of them have complete wings which are fully used in easy and frequent flights. In dividing the eggs of the same breed it was even proved that one part of them being bred in chests yielded only winged ♀♀, whilst the other part being bred in the open air yielded ♀♀ with stumps of wings.

The total number of Lymantriid forms known to this day amounts to about 2000. The former estimates have partly been surpassed by works published meanwhile, partly they had been incorrect from the beginning. STAUDINGER-REBEL'S Catalogue hardly states 100 forms for the palearctic region, because the authors omitted large palearctic districts, such as Tibet, Korea, the palearctic parts of Japan. KIRBY, ten years before, had stated the total number of species of all the „*Liparidae*“ known to be only 900, and including all the secondary forms he enumerates hardly 1000, although many *Geometridae*, *Arctiidae* etc. number among his „*Liparidae*“. Later on, in 1913, REBEL counts 1200 species. In Vol. II we enumerated about 300 species from the palearctic region, in Vol. X about 750 species from the Indo-Australian Fauna. From the American Region about 150 species are known, which small number is particularly due to the great poorness of *Lymantriidae* in South America; in addition to them there are about 800 species from Ethiopian Africa.

These numbers, however, do not supply a distinct survey of the geographical range of the whole family. In order to obtain this, it is necessary to ascertain what part the *Lymantriidae* play compared to the other lepidoptera. On considering this we find that the number of their individuals increases the more as the other *Heterocera* decrease at the verge of animal life, at the borders of deserts bare of vegetation, to the north in Greenland, in Central Australia being poor of lepidoptera the *Lymantriidae* appear as the most predominant, if not only representatives of the lepidopteral tribe. In Egypt, where there are almost hardly any trees, besides the *Psychidae* which exhibit a similar behaviour, the *Ocneria* and *Orgyia* are still able to propagate to such an extent as cannot be excelled in the best tempered districts of Central Europe, and in Algeria the last trees and bushes far out in the oases of the desert are sometimes for years entirely stripped by the larvae of *Lymantria dispar* and *Orgyia isolatella*. On the Southern Australian coast, which is very poor of lepidoptera, the *Anthelinae* predominate not only by their great number, but also their large size. The larvae of *Chalepteryx collesi* and *T. ruptimacula*, the *Darala* and the *Epicoma*, which are closely allied to the *Lymantriidae*, may be found in all the forests in the corresponding seasons, many of their species also in great numbers, where other moths seem to have disappeared altogether. Moreover, *Chal. collesi*-♀, which we figured in Vol. X, pl. 46 e, is, besides some *Cossidae* and an old Sphingid group, almost the largest lepidopteron of Southern Australia, with an expanse of almost 20 cm. The same predominance of the *Lymantriidae* is to be found high up north. Where the last moth disappears, it is replaced by a Lymantriid which even rather frequently advances to the arctic region, in the same way as its family-members to the scorching desert. On the contrary, we very rarely meet with a Lymantriid in the tropical parts of South America, which are crammed with lepidoptera; few and small species form there the only representatives of the group and they appear there in relatively very small numbers. In nights favourable for capturing lepidoptera thousands of *Heterocera* may come to the lantern, without any Lymantriid being noticeable among them. In the most luxuriant districts of Ceylon or in the abundant fauna of the Nilgiri Hills hardly more species of *Lymantriidae* are to be found than in Japan which has a much rawer climate and is much poorer in animals. And in the palearctic region itself we find in the faunistically well developed districts of Central Europe hardly more than 10 species of the family; fewer than in the mostly desert regions of Algeria, and much fewer than in the eastern parts of Siberia, where it is cold in winter and wet in summer.

This geographical behaviour is suggestive of a case parallel with those families of *Heterocera* which we are used to regard as phylogenetically old ones. It is the same behaviour we notice in the *Psychidae*, *Cossidae*, and partly *Hepialidae*. In the heart of Central Australia, where besides *Lymantriidae* but very few large moths occur, these families take the first place attaining a size and striking character which is hardly attained in tropical regions being the richest in animals by *Danaiidae*, *Papilionidae* or any other quite modern family.

This also accounts for the absence of a proboscis in all the *Lymantriidae*. They have nothing whatever to do with flowers which belong to a modern period of creation. Nor can they be called heliophile, though the ♂♂ of some species are fond of swarming in the sunshine; on the contrary, the enormous host of *Lymantriidae* are known to inhabit the forests, and only the species being very universally distributed are met with in wooded districts outside of the forests.

The larvae are well protected by brushes and pencils of hair which are often of a most inflammatory effect. Moreover, the infundibular glands are to be mentioned (vid. Vol. II, p. 109), with which the larvae often bring their hair into touch by peculiar rocking movements and contortions. According to FR. SCRIBA (Tokio), these hairs which are loosely attached to the web even pass over to the imago just crept out the ruffled hairing of which on the thorax and at the hind-margin of the wings retains yet such larval hair for the present.

Besides, however, the imagines of the *Lymantriidae* evidently have no interior protection. They have an immense number of enemies, both reptiles as well as birds, particularly rearmice, being so much after them that, where the latter occur in a particularly great number as in North Africa, the *Lymantriidae* which are the most frequent visitors of the lantern, are snatched away there to the last specimen. Many species therefore also only fly when it is very dark, and late at night.

Those *Lymantriidae* the ♂♂ of which swarm in daytime have a very wavering or rocking flight which makes it difficult for both man and animal to capture them. Whosoever tries, with a net that is not large, to catch an *Orgyia* being on its wedding-flight will be astonished to see how very fast the rocking flight of the persecuted insect turns into quite tricky doubling movements. This protection is effective against a great number of assailants. In Africa certain birds as well as Asilids may almost daily be seen persecuting the *Orgyia* in vain and, after several failures, giving the chase up.

The better many *Lymantriidae* are adapted to their surroundings in their state of repose. The warning colour of the larva being provided with venomous hairs is often represented by most fiery red spots (*Porth. chrysorrhoea*) or stripes (*Org. thyellina*) is not to be found in any other lepidopteron. White, quite neutral, yellow, dull orange, or brown colourings occur particularly in the African, but generally also in nearly all the *Lymantriidae*.

of the world. The most conspicuous African species is presumably the ♂ of the large black and white *Abynotha preussi* the life-history of which, however, is entirely unknown to me. The genus *Numenes*, which in India assumes an Arctiid-like colouring, occurs also in the Ethiopian region though with a protective colouring. Besides whitish hyaline or pale yellow wings, the apical portions of which are bordered with blackish, some species exhibit a very conspicuous lustrous white or dark yolk-coloured exterior, so that the *Porthesia*, *Artaxa* and others may be seen from afar sitting on the trunk. These are above all those species the thorax or hind-margin of which exhibits the above-mentioned conspicuous hairing, and wherever this is not the case, in fact the existency of the species is so much menaced that make mimicry necessary. Thus nearly all the *Lymantria*-species of the *monacha* group in Eastern Asia are adapted to the bark of fir-trees to such a degree that the insect is well protected and difficult to discover, whereas the European *Ocneria monacha* with its glaring white exterior traversed by black dents is to be seen from a great distance. This behaviour of *monacha* changes, as it were, before our own eyes, since the grey forms that were but very little known a hundred years ago, already predominate to-day in many districts, particularly in those years, when the imago does not occur in great numbers *).

Although nothing is known of a perfect seasonal dimorphism in the *Lymantriidae*, yet the enormous change of their occurrence proves their being very dependent on the weather. A great many species are of annual occurrence and that not only in districts, where this change might be due to special measures of cultivation. Like all the old families of insects, the *Lymantriidae* are also of a great fertility, so that, if all the other conditions are favourable, they generally propagate rapidly in enormous masses. At such occasions they may also be migratory, though only in very few species of them, since the ♀♀ of most of the *Lymantriidae* are lazy and unwieldy, if not unable to fly at all.

The larvae are generally very polyphagous, and particularly remarkable by some species being able to feed from either leaves or conifers according to the circumstances. In other, likewise phylogenetically old families we find a similar behaviour, as for instance in those feeding on lichens (*Oeonistis quadra*) which, in case of their rapid propagation or if the lichens sometimes fail to appear, may also feed on leaves or on conifers.

In the mostly very plain colouring of most of the *Lymantriidae*, that recurs in nearly all the lepidopteral families, we frequently meet with resemblances both with members of the same family and with *Geometridae* or species of other lepidopteral groups, and they do not exhibit any striking characters that might be regarded as mimicry, which as in all the other phylogenetically old families seems also here to be entirely absent.

A very strange peculiarity of some *Lymantriidae*, the purpose of which is quite incomprehensible to me, is exhibited by the centre of the thorax, which is otherwise densely covered with woolly hair, presenting an entirely hairless place, thus a so-called baldness, as it is often caused in other Heterocera by their being damaged in flying about and by frequent collisions. As we can never ascertain in the captured insect, whether this bald metanotum, where the bare chitine is to be seen, is genuine or acquired, I had also always considered this to be due to injuries. Only when I noticed an entire homogeneousness of these bald places in a great number of evidently freshly crept out *Epicoma*, I made experiments with breeds **) which proved the imagines of this genus being yielded from the pupae with a bare metanotum. Nothing is known to me of a similar behaviour in the African species; but as this can only be ascertained in the live and quite fresh insect before its first flight, it may also occur in the Ethiopian region, without having been noticed, as was the case in the Australian region.

Lymantriidae.

In the African region this family seems to have attained the highest degree of development. More than 800 species are enumerated in the following pages, and probably there will be many new species added on the country being methodically explored. The forms vary exceedingly not only in the colours but also in the structure. Species with absent or stunted vein 5 of the hindwing are suggestive of Noctuids, whereas in other genera vein 5 is so far removed in front, that they resemble thereby the *Notodontidae* from which they are separable by the Noctuid-like tympanal organ. From the *Pterothysanidae* they are distinguished only by the presence of a frenulum, and certain genera exhibit, without counting this characteristic, such a great conformity that the *Pterothysanidae* may be partly denoted as *Lymantriidae* that have secondarily lost the hooking bristle.

The number of veins in the forewing is variable; in general there are 12 veins present, the radial branches being partly forked. In many genera there is an accessory cell, though this mark is by no means constant; in certain genera there are species in which the single individuals may be with an accessory cell or without it. Sometimes single radial branches anastomose, particularly the veins 8 and 9 in the forewing. The anal vein (1 c)

*) It is a remarkable fact that this melanism has nothing to do with the so-called industrial melanism: on the contrary, the grey exterior of the *Ocneria monacha* is met with in the direction from east to west. (SEITZ.)

**) In New South Wales I bred *Epicoma tristis* and *melanospila*.

is invariably absent. In the hindwing the subcosta (vein 8) may be fused with the anterior edge of the cell for a short or greater distance (*Homoeomeria*), whereby a resemblance to the Arctiids is produced. Of great importance for the identification of the species is the position of vein 4 in the hindwing, which may be situated nearer at vein 5 or vein 3. The antennae are almost invariably pinnate, in the ♂ mostly rather long, in the ♀ shorter. The palpi have 2 or 3 joints, being covered with shaggy hair or smooth, rarely very long (*Marbla*). The tibiae and tarsi are covered with appressed or projecting hair; the hind tibiae have 1 or 2 pair of spurs, whereby very similar genera such as *Liparis* and *Aclonophlebia* can be separated. The tibial blade of the forelegs is mostly very long and characteristic of the genera; in future researches this mark ought to be particularly taken into consideration. Certain genera exhibit the abdomen above provided with a number of dorsal hair-tufts. Proboscis absent.

The majority of the species described has not always been ranged in the correct genera, whereas some genera are so very similar that species occur forming transitions. Even in very large collections of museums a completeness of the species is impossible owing to the enormous material. For this reason it could neither be ascertained in all cases, whether all the species belonged in fact to the genera to which they were placed, particularly in the *Euproctis*, *Lacipa*, and *Porthesia*, *Dasychira* and *Laelia*. On the other hand, it may be possible that some more *Lymantriidae* were described in other families, for instance as Geometrids, as has been the case with *Euproctis* (*Soloe*) *bigutta* (22 e). Thus there remains rather much work that will have yet to be done with the African *Lymantriidae*, and the following classification is to be considered merely as a provisional one. In the *Lymantriidae* there occur quite similar species in quite different genera, and on that account it is to be recommended in identifying an insect not only to consult the figure, but also to compare the diagnose of the genus. For the correct identification the keys by AURIVILLIUS (Arkiv för Zoologi vol. II, No. 4, p. 62) and JANSE (Annals of the Transv. Museum vol. V, p. 3) are of immense value, though many a new genus has been added in the meantime.

1. Genus: **Bazisa** Wkr.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs; forewing with a long accessory cell which is behind almost open, vein 11 separate, 10 on a long stalk with 7 to 9; in the hindwing 6 and 7 are separate, cross-vein between 8 and the anterior edge of the cell almost in the centre of it.

perculta. **B. perculta** Dist. Body ochreous-yellow, like forewing; the latter at the apex and distal margin broadly black, also the veins in the apical third black. Hindwing with a black marginal area, veins near it also black. Beneath the black markings are less distinct. Expanse: 26 to 30 mm. Transvaal.

phacophlebia. **B. phacophlebia** Hmps. Head, collar, and tegulae deep orange, thorax yellowish-white. Palpi, chest, femora, and abdomen yellowish-orange, tibiae yellowish-white, above striped blackish-brown. Forewing, yellowish-white, veins thinly dark brown. Hindwing pale ochreous, veins in the distal part finely dark brown. Under surface with yellowish-orange costal margin, the terminal area being suffused with brown. Expanse: 40 mm. Congo.

2. Genus: **Stilpnotia** Wkr.

Cell of forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 separately from the cell, vein 7 rises before the centre of the stalk of 8 + 9. In the hindwing vein 8 touches the anterior edge of the cell only in one place or it is connected with it by the cross-vein. Veins 6 and 7 rise from the same place, 4 and 5 are nearing each other. Palpi distinct, pointed; hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. — Chiefly white species; as the descriptions are often insufficient, some of the following species will perhaps have to be ranged with other genera, e. g. *Homoeomeria*. Cf. Vol. II, p. 123. — From the Indian and American regions the genus has not yet been mentioned.

luteipes. **St. luteipes** Wkr. (= *laba* Schs. & Clem.) (20 a). Wings lustrous white, forewing with a more or less distinct ochreous-yellow costal margin, at least on the under surface, particularly in the ♀. Head in front and legs ochreous-yellow. From Sierra Leone to Angola, also in Central Africa and Fernando Po.

flavifrons. **St. flavifrons** Hmps. As the preceding species, but anterior and middle legs striped brown. British East Africa.

purissima. **St. purissima** sp. n. (20 a) is separated from *luteipes* by a white frons, more intense gloss on the forewing, and a more densely scaled hindwing. Wings of a pure white, without ochreous areas. 2 ♀♀ from Cameroon in the Berlin Museum.

ogovensis. **St. ogovensis** Holl. (= *nitida* Swh.) (20 a) is similar to *luteipes*, somewhat larger, with a more intense gloss. Forewing with a few duller oblique stripes, if the light strikes it obliquely. Costal margin and fringe ochreous-yellow. In the whole of West Africa as far as the Transvaal.

St. discissa Grünb. (20 a). As *nitida*, but costal margin and fringe white. German East Africa. *discissa*.

St. tiphia Swh. Antennae black, their shafts powdered with whitish, palpi black, with a few ochreous hairs, frons the same as well as chest. Legs white, anterior tibiae in front black, rest of body white. Forewing thinly white, lustrous, costal margin as far as $\frac{1}{3}$ black, beneath the costal area is besides ochreous-yellow. Expanse 30 to 35 mm. British East Africa. *tiphia*.

St. melanochila sp. n. (21 a). Body yellowish-white, head and prothorax orange, palpi and costal margin of forewing as far as the apex violettish-black. Wings of a pure pearl-white colour. ♂. Type from Spanish Guinea in the Berlin Museum. *melanochila*.

St. maria Ky. Wings iridescent white, somewhat hyaline, with two silvery white transverse bands in the forewing, one of which is situate right before the margin, the other distally from the cell and angular behind the cell; the cell and basal area silvery white. Antennae brownish-grey, face and forelegs yellowish. Expanse of wings: 43 mm. Eastern Africa. *maria*.

St. sericea Kenr. Head yellowish, palpi black, antennae, legs, and body white. Wings silky white, forewing at the costal margin scantily powdered with blackish. Expanse: ♂ 36, ♀ 54 mm. Madagascar. *sericea*.

St. roseicoxa Kenr. (20 a). Palpi above brown, beneath white, antennal shaft white, its pinnae brown; head, thorax, abdomen, and legs white, only the hips at the end pink. Wings densely white, forewings with a silvery gloss. Expanse: 52 mm. Madagascar. *roseicoxa*.

St. costalis Swh. Antennae brown, their shaft as well as the palpi and the body reddish-white, prothorax with a few ochreous-yellow hairs. Under surface reddish-white. Wings of a pure white, scantily scaled, the costal margin suffused with a pale reddish, sometimes also the posterior edge of the cell. A small black spot is at the cell-end of the forewing. The wings are more oblong than usual. Expanse 40 mm. Uganda. *costalis*.

St. pruiosa Btlr. Wings thinly scaled, lustrous white, abdomen brownish, scaled white, beneath white. Tarsi black, at the base white. Expanse 65 mm. Madagascar. *pruiosa*.

St. parva Plötz (= *aurifrons* Mschlr.) (20 a). Wings lustrous white, forewing with a black streak at the cell-end. Antennae brown, shaft white. Frons and anterior hips ochreous-yellow, legs white, anterior tibiae and anterior tarsi in front black. West Africa. *parva*.

St. albifrons B.-Bak. Antennae yellowish with a white shaft, body white with a pearl-coloured gloss. Both wings pearl-white. forewing more lustrous, with a black streak on the cross-vein. Expanse 22 mm. Lagos. The colour of the head is variable, and it may be that *albifrons* and *aurifrons* are the same species. *albifrons*.

St. albissima B.-Bak. The whole body, also the antennae, of a pure white, only the frons and palpi yellow. Wings of a pure white, forewing with a black dot at the cell-end. Expanse: ♂ 24, ♀ 38 mm. Congo. *albissima*.

St. vata Swh. Frons and antennae orange, legs white, in front orange. The rest of the body and the wings are silky white, the costal margin of the forewing is orange. Forewing long and narrow, distal margin longer than the hind-margin. Expanse: 28 mm. Nigeria. *vata*.

St. gracillima Holl. Antennae grey, shaft white. Palpi, frons, and body yellowish-grey, wings whitish diaphanous, the margins more densely scaled in white. Expanse: ♂ 22, ♀ 37 mm. Ogowe, Old Calabar. From the similar *Hyaloperina nudiuscula* Aur. (20 h) at once discernible by the white antennal shaft. *gracillima*.

The position of the 3 following species is uncertain and could not be revised.

St. nigripes Holl. Antennae grey with a white shaft. Frons orange; body and legs white, but tibiae and tarsi black. Wings densely silvery white, costal margin of forewing black. Expanse: 30 mm. Ogowe. *nigripes*.

St. xanthosoma Holl. Antennae as in *nigripes*, body light yellow. Wings yellowish-white, forewing and distal margin of hindwing brown. Expanse 40 mm. Ogowe. *xanthosoma*.

St. eximia Holl. Antennae blackish, frons white; collar in front dark brown as well as a spot at the ground of the patagia. Body white, with a grey dorsal line. Legs yellowish-white. Forewing yellowish-white, costal margin feebly dark brown. Veins, particularly in the distal part, brown. Hindwing and under surface white. Expanse 45 mm. Ogowe. *eximia*.

St. dubia Auriv. (21 a). Similar to *luteipes* (20 a), but the apex and the last third of the costal margin are blackish. Wings otherwise silky white, in fresh specimens also the dark apex is covered with white. Hindwing at the costal margin at the apex with obsolete black dots in the ♀. Lower Congo. *dubia*.

St. fusca (Auriv.) sp. n. (20 a). Body chocolate-brown, beneath whitish, head and part of legs ochreous-yellow or orange. Wings uni-coloured greyish-brown. Gabun. — In the Berlin Museum there are 3 ♂♂, one of which is designated as „*Caviria fusca* Auriv., type“. But apparently the species has never been described. *fusca*.

3. Genus: **Homoeomeria** *Wllgr.*

Easily discernible from *Stilpnolia* by vein 8 of hindwing being for a long distance fused with the anterior edge of the cell. Probably also some species mentioned in the preceding genus belong hereto; the genus *Pteredoa* seems also to be united with it. The genus is purely Ethiopian.

flavicapilla. **H. flavicapilla** *Wllgr.* (20 b). Wings white, costal margin of forewing, particularly beneath, yellow. head and collar yellow. Expanse 30 to 35 mm. South and British East Africa.

nivea. **H. nivea** *Auriv.* (20 b) is easily separated from the former by the white head. Expanse 34 mm. —
reimeri. In the form **reimeri** *Strd.* (28 g) the forewing is somewhat more pointed, the distal margin more oblique, the form being somewhat smaller (expanse: ♀ 30, ♂ 22 mm). East Africa.

4. Genus: **Pseudarctia** *B.-Bak.*

Forewing without accessory cell, veins 7 to 10 forked, 10 at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the stalk, 7 beyond the centre of it. On the hindwing vein 8 only touches the cell in one place. Hitherto only 1 Ethiopian species is known.

nivea. **Ps. nivea** *B.-Bak.* Body white, legs white, femora laterally red, tibiae and tarsi laterally brown. Antennae blackish. Wings of a pure white colour, expanse 52 mm. Uganda.

5. Genus: **Leucoma** *Steph.*

This genus has but one representative in Africa. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, forewing with or without an accessory cell, in the latter case vein 10 from the cell, 7 nearly from the centre of the stalk of 8 + 9, in the hindwing 6 + 7 forked, 4 nearer to 5 than 3. The genus is also represented in the palearctic, Indian, and American Faunae. Cf. Vol. II, p. 123, and Vol. X, p. 308.

vosseleri. **L. vosseleri** *Grünb.* (21 b). Forewing dark brown, in the centre an oblique light transverse spot. Hindwing black with a white longitudinal stripe from the base to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distal margin. German East Africa.

6. Genus: **Hexaneura**.

As neither of the species described was before me, I was unable to supply a definition of the genus.

cinnamomea. **H. cinnamomea** *Wllgr.* According to the description the wings are pale cinnamon-brown, towards the margins paler; antennae black, palpi cinnamon-brown. Caffraria.

maculifera. **H. maculifera** *Wllgr.* Forewing grey with a black discoidal spot, hindwing above whitish, antennae grey, palpi black. Caffraria.

7. Genus: **Schalidomitra** *Strd.*

Owing to the structure of the tympanal organ being similar to that in the *Agaristidae*, it probably belongs to the *Noctuidae*, but it was described as a *Lymantriid*. Frons with a coniform projection, beyond which the palpi project yet. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. End of abdomen of ♀ with a woolly tuft. Forewing with an accessory cell. 11 separate, 10 forked with 8 + 9, 7 from the centre of the accessory cell, 6 separated afar from it. In the hindwing 8 is fused for some distance with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 forked, 3 and 4 from the same place. In both wings vein 5 rises very far in front. But 1 species.

ambages. **S. ambages** *Strd.* (21 a). Forewing white, with a black antemedian and postmedian line, a black dot in the centre of the cell and at the cell-end, between the two lines the space above the hind-margin is filled up with black. At the margin a series of black spots. Hindwing yellow, dots on the cross-vein, marginal dots, and a dark indistinct median line are black. German East Africa.

8. Genus: **Creagra** *Wllgr.*

Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 10 from the centre of it, veins 9 + 8 forked from its apex, 7 from the accessory cell, 6 nearing the accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 3 is farther remote from 4 than 4 is from 5, veins 6 and 7 from the same place or forked, 8 touching the cell only in one place. Palpi short, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. The genus, as much as we know so far, is exclusively Ethiopian.

C. liturata Guér. (= *dealbata* H.-Schäff., aliena Willgr.) (20 b). Frons yellow, tarsi black, rest of the *liturata*. insect densely white, also the wings; forewing with a few black vein-streaks. Cameroon to South Africa.

C. macrocera Sharpe is said to resemble *Stracilla translucida* Oberth. (20 d), but it is larger, with larger *macrocera*. antennae. A lustrous white species. Expanse 44 mm. It may not belong to this genus. East Africa.

C. albina Plötz (20 b). The position of this-species is likewise doubtful. Quite snow-white, also the *albina*. antennae. Expanse about 45 mm. Bonjongo.

C. atricosta Hmps. Described as *Leucoma*; position uncertain. Head and tegulae pale yellow, palpi *atricosta*. blackish-brown, antennal shaft whitish, pinnae brown. Body otherwise whitish, legs partly blackish-brown, wings thinly scaled, veins brownish, the forewing exhibits the first third of the costal margin black; cross-vein narrowly black, at the posterior edge of the cell and at the rise of some veins there are also black scales. Expanse 54 mm. Ruwenzori.

9. Genus: **Naroma** Wkr. (*Hysibada* Wkr., *Zarfa* Wkr.).

Forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 from the discal cell, 7 rises behind the centre of the stalk of 8 + 9 which are sometimes fused, in the hindwing vein 8 only shortly touches the cell. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, anterior tibiae covered with long bushy hair.

N. signifera Wkr. (= *varipes* Wkr., *lunifera* Wkr., *weyenberghi* Snell., *cadica* Plötz, *mabilli* Rochebr.) *signifera*. (20 b). White, antennae, palpi, and legs yellowish, tarsi black. Forewing changing from wood-colour to white, at the cross-vein darkened into brownish. Two black dots on the cross-vein, some more on the posterior edge of the cell. Before the margin a silvery white line. West and East Africa. — Larva quite hairy; head black, the joints 1 to 3 lighter than the following ones, between the joints 1 and 2 there are two black dots, the first joint with 2 black lines diverging in front. Pupa slender, with a thin shell, brownish yellow, above darker than below; everywhere, except at the wing-cases, densely haired. Cremaster elongate, somewhat flattened down, at the apex and sides with numerous bristly hairs.

10. Genus: **Stilpnaroma** gen. nov.

Separated from *Stilpnotia* by vein 7 of forewing rising behind the centre of stalk 8 + 9, from *Naroma* by the appressed scales on the anterior tibiae. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins 10 and 11 rise from the cell, 7 to 9 forked, 7 behind the centre of the stalk of 8 + 9. In the hindwing vein 4 is nearer to 5 than to 3, 6 and 7 on a short stalk, 8 normal. Type of genus:

S. venosa sp. n. (26 h). Body ochreous yellowish, antennae and tarsi black. Wings yellowish-white, *venosa*. diaphanous, costal margin and veins of forewing dark brown. British Central Africa. ♂ type from Luchonza (Blantyre) in the Tring Museum.

11. Genus: **Grammoa** Auriv.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs; forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 separately from the cell, 7 to 9 forked, 7 rising far before the centre of the stalk of 8 + 9. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 not forked. But 1 species is known.

G. striata Auriv. Body yellowish, frons, chest, and end of abdomen of a deeper yellow. Forewing *striata*. white, costal margin, vein 4 and veins 6 to 9 as well as the median fold of the cell, and cell 1 b broadly blackish. Hindwing white, veins 1 c, 4, 6, 7 likewise at the end broadly black. Beneath the costal margin of the wings is yellow. Expanse: 41 mm. Cameroon.

12. Genus: **Pteredoa** Hmps.

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 from the cell, 7 to 9 forked, 7 almost from the centre of the stalk of 8 + 9; in the hindwing 6 + 7 forked, 3, 4 and 5 equidistant, 8 partly fused with the anterior edge of the cell.

P. nigropuncta sp. n. (20 b). Forewing lustrous, with a slight yellowish tint, white; at the cell-end *nigropuncta*. a black spot. Hindwing and under surface purely white. 2 ♀ from Lolodorf, (Cameroon), in the Berlin Museum.

P. subapicalis sp. n. (20 c). As the preceding, the ♀ smaller, the ♂ with a brown apical third on the *subapicalis*. forewing beneath. ♂♀ types from Delagoa Bay in the Berlin Museum.

P. monosticta Btlr. (20 c). Wings white, forewing with a red spot on the cross-vein. Expanse 25 mm. *monosticta*. South Africa.

- hololeuca.* **P. hololeuca** *Hmps.* Very similar to *usebia* (20 c), but the tibiae and tarsi are black-striped. Forewing: veins 10 and 11 fused. Expanse 34 mm. Uganda.
- usebia.* **P. usebia** *Swh.* (= *usebria Janse*) (20 c). Wings purely white, as well as body, but frons and legs ochreous-yellow. Vertex white. In the forewing vein 6 from the cell-angle. Expanse 34 mm. South and East Africa.
- atripalpia.* **P. atri palpia** *Hmps.* Body white, palpi above black. Tibiae black-striped, tarsi black. Abdomen beneath ochreous-yellow, forewing tinted with ochreous-yellow, otherwise white, hindwing white. Expanse 38 mm. Abyssinia.
- plumosa.* **P. plumosa** *Hmps.* Similar to *atri palpia*, but vertex orange, vein 6 of forewing separated from the stalk of 7 to 9. Mashonaland.
- siderea.* **P. siderea** *sp. n.* (28 d). Similar to *usebia* (20 c), but the antennae with reddish-yellow pinnae, head lighter orange, forewing somewhat more greenish-white, with a very intense gloss, also the hindwing with a gloss. Costal margin of forewing beneath orange-yellow. ♂ type from Nairobi in the Tring Museum.

13. Genus: **Synogdoa** *Auriv.*

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs, forewing without accessory cell, vein 10 forked with 7 to 9, rising before 7. In the hindwing vein 8 for a long distance fused with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 forked. But 1 species:

- simplex.* **S. simplex** *Auriv.* is very similar to the ♀ of *Stracena fuscivena* (20 c). Pale dingy yellowish, forewing semi-transparent, costal margin brownish, at the cell-end a black dot. Expanse 47 mm. Cameroon.

14. Genus: **Stracena** *Swh.*

Forewing without accessory cell, vein 10 from the stalk of 8 + 9 + 7, rising before 7. The two sides of the cell-end form a right or acute angle. In the hindwing vein 8 is not connected for a long distance with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 and 7 rise from the same place. Hind tibiae only with 1 pair of spurs. Hitherto only known from Africa.

- fuscivena.* **S. fuscivena** *Swh.* (20 c, 21 a). ♀. Body dingy white, head, tegulae, and chest ochreous-yellow; antennae, palpi, and the greatest part of the legs black. Forewing greyish-hyaline, veins darker brown; hindwing whitish hyaline, veins at the end brown. The ♂ is white according to AURIVILLIUS, with a red-brown costal margin of the forewing as far as $\frac{1}{2}$ and a blackish spot at the cell-end; the body is red-brown. — Larva green, flattened down. Head in front between the antennae with an up-bent, inflated appendage, recalling the palpi. Pupa bare, with an intense gloss, variegated as the pupa of a butterfly, white with small black and large orange spots. Nigeria, Cameroon.
- promelaena.* **S. promelaena** *Holl.* (20 c) is similar to *fuscivena*, hindwing white with a black marginal band. Togo to Angola. — In the form **intermedia** *Auriv.* the dark marginal band of the hindwing is absent, the veins are in the forewing lighter, more brownish. Bred with the nominate form from the pupa. The latter is larger than that of *fuscivena* and exhibits on the ventrum on the segments 5 and 6 one roundish spot each, surrounded by black.
- pellucida.* **S. pellucida** *Grünb.* (20 d). Body yellow, tips of palpi, antennae, and legs black. Wings hyaline ochreous-yellow, forewing often in the distal third (except the extreme margin), in the cell, and behind the cross-vein darkened with brown. East Africa.

15. Genus: **Stracilla** *Auriv.*

Distinguished from *Stracena* by veins 6 and 7 of hindwing being distantly separated and therefore almost parallel. ♀ with projecting terebrae. Only 1 species is known.

- translucida.* **S. translucida** *Oberth.* (20 d). White, antennae, and part of legs black, wings all white, hyaline. Abyssinia, Kilima Njaro, Congo.

16. Genus: **Cropera** *Wkr.*

Forewing with accessory cell, vein 10 from the latter, 7 often forked with 8 + 9, rising before the middle or at the bottom of the stalk. In the hindwing vein 4 is nearer to 5 than to 3, veins 6 and 7 rise together or separately. Palpi short. Hind tibiae with middle and terminal spurs. The genus is hitherto only known from the Ethiopian Region.

- C. testacea** Wkr. (20 d). The whole imago is lighter or darker ochreous-yellow, with a frequently *testacea*. distinct brown spot on the cross-vein of the forewing. ♀ much more hyaline than the ♂. South and East Africa. — In the form **seminuda** Hmps. the spot on the cross-vein of the forewing is absent. *seminuda*.
- C. unipunctata** Wichgr. Like *testacea*, but forewing more slender, the dot of the cross-vein is situate *unipunctata*. already at the base of the cell 3, not 4 as in *testacea*. Expanse 25 mm. German East Africa.
- C. sericea** Hmps. (20 d). Like the preceding, but forewing white with a silky gloss, costal margin *sericea*. of forewing ochreous-yellow, forewing invariably without a spot on the cross-vein. Range of the preceding species.
- C. venata** Swh. (20 e). Described as *Caduca venata*, but owing to the veins, tibial blade and spurs *venata*. it belongs hereto. Wings greyish hyaline, with dark veins. Abdomen yellow, above with black segmental margins. Expanse 35 mm. Bihé (West Africa).
- C. phlebitis** Hmps. (20 e). (Described as *Laelia*, but in the hindwing 4 is nearer to 5 than to 3!). Similar *phlebitis*. to *testacea*, but without the spot on the cross-vein, all the veins being dark brown, the costal margin of the forewing at the base blackish, hindwing unicoloured, lighter than forewing. South and East Africa.
- C. sudanica** Strd. (21 d). Greyish-brown with a slight ochreous-yellowish hue. Wings almost hyaline. *sudanica*. Expanse 44 mm. It recalls *Cropera testacea* (20 d), though it is darker, greyish-brownish. Sudan.
- C. stilpnaroma** sp. n. (20 e). Entirely corresponding with *Stilpnaroma venosa* (21 e), but the hind *stilpnaroma*. tibiae have 2 pair of spurs, forewing with accessory cell. East Africa. ♂ type from Lake Nyassa in the Berlin Museum.

17. Genus: **Crorema** Wkr.

Forewing with accessory cell, vein 11 from the cell, 10 from the accessory cell, as well as the forked veins 8 + 9; vein 7 forked with 8 + 9 or rising together with them, 6 distantly separated from the accessory cell; in the hindwing 6 + 7 forked, 4 nearer to 5 than to 3. Palpi short, hind tibiae with middle and terminal spurs, the latter several times longer than the width of the tibia. Hitherto only African species are known.

C. mentiens Wkr. (= *obliqua* Wkr., *ampla* Wkr., *sulphurea* Plötz) (20 e). Pale sulphur-coloured, ♀ *mentiens*. more ochreous yellow, legs brown. Forewing and body with a brown line being interrupted on the veins and extending from the apex to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hind-margin, somewhat convex towards the base. Hindwing much paler. Sierra Leone to Angola.

C. euproctoides sp. n. (21 b) is of the habitus of an *Euproctis*. Body and wings yellow, forewing with *euproctoides*. 3 orange-red spots, the largest at the base of the cell between veins 3 and 4, smaller ones above and below vein 2. ♂ type from Nzaso, German East Africa, in the Berlin Museum.

C. adspersa H.-Schäff. (= *prolixa* Wlgr.) (20 f). Similar to *mentiens*, darker yellow, in the forewing *adspersa*. instead of the brown line a row of isolated spots which is almost rectangularly flawed between the veins 3 and 4 and does not reach the hind-margin. From the Congo to South and East Africa.

C. fulvinotata Btlr. Similar to *adspersa*, larger, body and wings more yellow; the spots of the forewing *fulvinotata*. are orange instead of brown. Expanse 40 to 47 mm. Zomba, Central Africa. — The species, according to JANSE, is said to be identical with *Laelia setinoides* Holl. (23 b); also *Laelia evanescens* Hmps. (23 b) belongs to this genus owing to the veins.

C. staphylinochrous sp. n. (21 b) is quite similar to the Zygaenid genus *Staphylinochrous*. Body and *staphylinochrous*. wings ochreous yellow, marginal areas of both wings and veins blackish-brown, all being thinly scaled. Angola. ♂ type from Quisoll in the Berlin Museum, paratype in the Tring Museum.

C. crocipes Bsd. (20 f). Wings hyaline white, base of costal margin of forewing, chest and legs ochreous- *crocipes*. yellow. Madagascar.

C. eleuteria Stoll (20 f). Forewing white, costal margin, apical portion as far as the cell and all the *eleuteria*. veins dark brown. Hindwing of a pure white. In the ♀ and sometimes in the ♂ the blackish-brown colouring is only yet visible on the veins. Sierra Leone to Congo.

18. Genus: **Ruanda** Strd.

Very similar to the preceding genus, with very short spurs of the hind tibiae, nearly as long as the tibia is broad. Only known from Africa.

R. aetheria Strd. (21 b). Body yellowish, wings hyaline dull grey, with darker veins, and a darker *aetheria*. basal line of the fringes. German East Africa.

eleuteriopsis. **R. eleuteriopsis** *sp. n.* (21 b). Forewing quite similar to that of *Crorema eleuteria*, but the ground-colour of both wings is yellowish white. The black apical part between the veins 2 and 4 is almost entirely white. Hindwing with a fine black marginal line and black ends of the veins before it. In the forewing vein 10 rises forked with 8 + 9 from the accessory cell, 7 before its end. The two pair of spurs of the hind tibiae are as long as the width of the tibia. ♂ type from Rabai, British East Africa, in the Tring Museum.

19. Genus: **Redoa** Wkr.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing with a long accessory cell, 10 rises from it, before 7, 8 + 9 from it forked. Hindwing with equidistant veins 3, 4 and 5, 6 + 7 forked.

marginepunctata. **R. marginepunctata** *Saalm.* (20 f). Wings hyaline white, in the forewing the costal margin, the apex broadly, and the distal margin blackish, hindwing with black marginal dots. Body varying from whitish to ochreous yellowish. Madagascar.

melanocraspis. **R. melanocraspis** *Hmps.* (20 g). Body white, wings hyaline-white, forewing with a black costal margin at the base. Expanse 30 to 42 mm. South Africa.

rufiterga. **R. rufiterga** *Hmps.* Head and thorax red-brown, mixed with white, palpi black and white. Antennal shaft white. Forelegs and middle legs ochreous-yellow, powdered with black. Abdomen white, with dark segmental rings and lateral stripes. Forewings silvery white, with black scales on some veins in the marginal area. Costal margin yellow, basally and apically black. A small black dot in the centre of the cell and 4 similar ones at the anal angle. Fringe at the end yellow. Hindwing of a pure white. Expanse 50 mm. South Nigeria.

20. Genus: **Bicelluphora** Janse.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing with accessory cell, vein 11 anastomosing with it, so that another accessory cell is produced. Vein 10 rises from the first accessory cell, before 7, 8 + 9 from its end, forked; 6 close at the accessory cell. Hindwing: 6 + 7 from the same place or forked, 3 and 4 nearer to each other. Hitherto only 1 (South-African) species is known.

argentea. **B. argentea** *Janse.* Head, thorax and forewing silvery white, with a slight yellowish tint; thorax with a brown central spot. Forewing with the following blackish transverse lines: a subbasal angular one, extending to 1 b; an antemedian double one; a postmedian thin line, at vein 2 incurved; a subterminal double line; between them between 2 and 1 b a blackish-brown macula; a terminal row of indistinct internodal spots. In half of the cell a ring-macula, at the end a reniform macula. Hindwing silvery white. Expanse about 40 mm. Similar to a *Cerura*. Transvaal.

21. Genus: **Croremopsis** *gen. nov.*

Structurally similar to *Crorema*, but in the forewing vein 10 rises distally to 7 from the stalk of 8 + 9, otherwise as *Crorema*. Type of the genus is *C. innocens* from Madagascar.

innocens. **C. innocens** *sp. n.* (28 b). Body whitish, antennal pinnae light brown, head ochreous-yellow, palpi and tarsi blackish. Wings uni-coloured white. ♂ type from Diego-Suarez in the Tring Museum. Madagascar.

22. Genus: **Sapelia** Swh.

Forewing without accessory cell, vein 7 forked with 8 + 9, rising at or before the centre of the stalk, in the hindwing vein 8 touches the cell only in one place or it is connected with it by the cross-vein. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs, palpi short or rudimentary. Hitherto only known from Africa.

oloris. **S. oloris** *sp. n.* (21 b). Body brownish-grey, abdomen above whitish. Forewing hyaline brownish, veins broadly brown, costal margin black. Hindwing hyaline white, fringe brown, on the centre of the anterior edge of the cell a fine black dot, by which the species is easily discernible. ♀ type from Togo in the Berlin Museum, ♂ type from Bingerville in the Tring Museum.

limpida. **S. limpida** *Swh.* Antennae black, body and legs white, wings of a pure white, in the ♂ thinly scaled, in the ♀ hyaline, costal margin of forewing and veins of both wings somewhat powdered with ochreous-yellow, in the ♀ with blackish. ♂ with a grey dot at the posterior cell-end. Expanse: ♂ 35, ♀ 53 mm. Nigeria. According to JOICEY & TALBOT, this species is identical with the ♂ of *Stracena fuscivena* (20 c, 21 a).

bipunctata. **S. bipunctata** *Holl.* is like *tavetensis* (20 g), but the legs are quite yellow. Congo.

S. flavipectus Swh. (20 g). Antennae only apically black, otherwise yellowish; head, body beneath, *flavipectus*. and femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi white. Veins of the wings more intensely yellow than in the preceding species, veins 6 and 7 of hindwing on a longer pedicle. Expanse 64 mm. Nigeria.

S. tavetensis Holl. (= *telesilla* Drc.) (20 g). Body whitish, head, prothorax and antennae yellowish, *tavetensis*. legs partly in front black. Wings hyaline, varying from whitish to ochreous-yellowish, at the costal margin of the forewing more densely powdered, on the cross-vein of the forewing two black dots. East Africa, Kilimanjaro, Cameroon. — Larva uni-coloured black with dense greyish-white hair. Pupa light brown with black antennal cases, two rectangular and some smaller ventral spots and a dorsal row and a lateral row each of black dots, above and behind covered with long light yellow hair. Pupation in a loose reticular web of yellow hairs.

S. xanthocephala sp. n. Purely white, densely scaled, antennal pinnae brownish, frons sulphur- *xanthocephala*. coloured. ♂, ♀ types from German East Africa, also Gabun and Cameroon.

S. sulphureivena Aur. Abdomen beneath purely white; frons, chest, femora, posterior edge of collar, *sulphureivena*. and a median line of the thorax, in the forewing the costal margin, veins 1 to 3, the posterior edge of the cell, and the fringe are light sulphur-coloured, the rest of the wings transparent white. Expanse: 48 mm. — Larva grass-green, with black dorsal spots, pupa lustrous green with long hair-pencils. Centre of dorsum behind red, abdomen with a black median streak. Cameroon.

23. Genus: **Olapa** Wkr. (= *Antiphella* Wkr.).

Forewing with or without an accessory cell, in the latter case vein 7 is forked with 8 + 9, 10 and 11 separate. In case of the presence of an accessory cell, veins 6, 7 and 10 rise from it, as well as the forked veins 8 + 9. Vein 4 distinctly separated from 5; in the hindwing vein 8 does not touch the cell any longer, 4 is nearer to 5 than to 3, 6 + 7 are forked. Palpi in the ♀ rather rudimentary, hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. As much as is known, the genus is purely Ethiopian.

O. nigribasis Janse is quite similar to *flabellaria* (20 h), the costal margin being black as far as $\frac{1}{4}$, *nigribasis*. with black scales beyond the cell between the veins 4 and 5, 6 and 7. Expanse 46 mm. South Africa.

O. flabellaria F. (= *eroicollis* H.-Schäff., *temperata* Wkr., *veontia* Drc.) (20 g, h). Wings thinly *flabellaria*. scaled, in the ♂ whitish, in the ♀ more ochreous-yellowish, antennae, head, prothorax, and legs ochreous-yellow, the rest of the body in the ♂ white, in the ♀ likewise ochreous-yellow, the ♀ besides with a thick anal tuft. Abyssinia, South Africa.

O. melanocera Hmps. is separated from *flabellaria* (20 h) by black antennae. Ruwenzori, Uganda. *melanocera*.

O. furva Hmps. Similar to *flabellaria* (20 h), but with darker veins, those of the hindwing being less *furva*. dark than those of the forewing. Expanse 48 to 56 mm. South Africa.

O. nuda Holl. is like *furva*, but the ground-colour of the wings yellowish-white, veins of both wings *nuda*. equally dark. South and Central Africa.

O. makala B.-Bak. Wings hyaline milky white, forewing at the cell-end with a blackish spot, hindwing *makala*. with a blackish spot a little before the centre on the hindmargin. Expanse 43 mm. Congo.

O. argenna Mab. (20 h). Wings likewise hyaline white, body white like the antennal shafts, antennal *argenna*. pinnae yellowish. Tibiae blackish. Madagascar.

O. imitans Aur. Similar to *makala*, inside of anterior tibiae and apices of tarsi brownish. Wings white, *imitans*. without markings or with a submarginal dot in the cell 6 of the forewing and 1 c of the hindwing. Expanse 32 to 39 mm. Gabun.

O. nigricosta Hmps. Wings semi-transparent white, costal margin of forewing black. Expanse *nigricosta*. 38 mm. Cape Colony. — In the East-African race the costal margin is black only as far as $\frac{1}{3}$, the expanse of the ♂ is only about 30 mm: *minima* subsp. nov. (20 h) (2 ♂♂ from Pangani in the Berlin Museum). *minima*.

O. fulviceps Hmps. Body white, head, collar, tegulae, and legs orange-yellow. Wings hyaline white, *fulviceps*. costal margin and hind-margin of forewing pale yellow. Expanse 48 mm. Congo.

24. Genus: **Ogoa** Wkr.

Forewing with an accessory cell, from which vein 6 is distantly separated, 7 with the pedicle of 8 + 9 on a short pedicle or from the same place, 10 likewise from the apex of the accessory cell, 11 separate. In the hindwing vein 8 only shortly touches the cell, 6 + 7 being forked, 4 nearer to 5 than to 3. Palpi distinct, hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. 4 species are known, all from Africa.

- simplex.* **O. simplex** Wkr. Pale yellowish; antennae, tibiae, and tarsi black. Forewing coloured like the body, with a black costal margin. Expanse 64 mm. South Africa.
- fuscovenata.* **O. fuscovenata** Wichgr. Smaller and more yellowish than the preceding species, costal margin yellowish, veins distally brown. Expanse 27 mm. German East Africa.
- oberthueri.* **O. oberthueri** Rothsch. A gigantic species. Body yellowish-white, the anal portion of the abdomen cinnamon-brown. Wings diaphanous brownish, forewing with an angular median band, hindwing with a convex postmedian band. Expanse 135 mm. Comoro Is.
- neavei.* **O. neavei** Rothsch. Body orange, abdomen black; 3 basal joints and the last joint orange. Forewing dark smoky grey, the central and most distal quarters of the costal-marginal area orange, internerval spots in the basal $\frac{2}{5}$ suffused with orange, in the distal $\frac{3}{5}$ only bordered with orange. An oval orange spot between the veins 2 and 3 below the cell. Hindwing orange, with a black spot at the cell-end and a black submarginal band, and black veins beyond the latter. Expanse 95 mm. Nyassaland.

25. Genus: **Othroeda** Hbn.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, palpi projecting beyond the head. Forewing without an accessory cell, 11 from the cell, 7, 10, 9 and 8 forked in this order; in the hindwing all the veins rise from the cell, vein 4 nearer to 5 than to 3. — The species vary exceedingly and are only to be ascertained by the sexual appendages. JORDAN undertook a thorough revision in 1924, so that this genus can be regarded now as being well explored.

- nerina.* **O. nerina** Drc. (= ♀ occidentis Wkr.) (19 d) is the darkest species; the longitudinal stripes in the basal area of the forewing in the ♂ very narrow, the light area of the hindwing dark grey, abundantly powdered with ochraceous-yellow, otherwise similar to *N. vesperina jonesi* f. *fumosa* Jord. The ♀ is separated from similar forms likewise by narrow longitudinal stripes in the basal area. The proximal margin of the distal band in the hindwing cuts veins 6 and 7 close at their base. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast. The 8th tergite of the ♂ is at the end feebly bent downward, in the ♀ the anterior border of the vaginal opening in the centre with a lobate projection.
- planax.* **O. planax** Jord. (= ? eremitana Strd.) (19 d, e). The black distal margin of the hindwing cuts about the centre of veins 6 and 7 proximally, the species being otherwise very variable; hindwing whitish, powdered with yellowish or blackish. In the form **albida** Jord. the hindwing (♂ and ♀) is white, before the black marginal band orange-yellow; in the ♂ form **fumosa** Jord. the hindwing is powdered with blackish in the light area; then the species is externally not separable from *vesperina jonesi* f. *fumosa*. — The 8th tergite of the ♂ is at the end straight, in the ♀ the anterior border of the vaginal orifice is similar as in *nerina* though flatter. Gold Coast to Congo.
- hesperia.* **O. hesperia** Cr. (19 d) is a light form, never dark-powdered on the bands of the forewing or in the hindwing. The black margin of the hindwing, which in *planax albida* goes proximally through the centre of veins 6 and 7, cuts the veins here before the centre. The 8th tergite in the ♂ is posteriorly long and bent upward, in the ♀ the anterior border of the vaginal orifice shows in the centre a deep acute-angled indentation. Sierra Leone and Gold Coast.
- vesperina.* **O. vesperina** Wkr. (19 e) is an uncommonly variable species. In the genuine *vesperina* (= *varunaea* Drc.) all the white markings except the subapical spots are orange-yellow, the base of the forewing has black longitudinal stripes (Congo and Loanda) which are absent in **tenuimargo** Prout (19 f) (Angola, Lualaba, L. Tanganyika). The light specimens are difficult to separate externally from *planax* and *hesperia*; they belong to **jonesi** Sharpe (19 e) in which the hindwing may be likewise almost white, as in the form **albida** Jord., or they are for the greatest part powdered with blackish: = **fumosa** Jord. Between the two extreme forms all kinds of transitions occur. Lagos to Gabun. The 8th tergite-appendage in the ♂ is broader, at the end broadly rounded. The strangulation of the anterior border of the ♀ vaginal orifice is similar to that of *hesperia*, but flatter and wider.
- manifesta.* **O. manifesta** Swk. Similar to *jonesi* f. *albida*, but yellowish-white, the 1st subapical spot of the forewing sometimes larger and not so far basally removed. Hindwing without orange. Genitals as in *vesperina*, the end of the 8th tergite less rounded. Congo.
- papilionaris.* **O. papilionaris** Jord. (19 f). Wings pale orange with a black distal margin containing white spots, and two black spots at the costal margin of the forewing. Congo, Lualaba-Kassai.
- permagnifica.* **O. permagnifica** Holl. Wings of a deeper orange-red colour, the black marginal band of the forewing broader than in *papilionaris*, reaching to the cell-end, in its proximal part a row of white spots, which is sometimes absent; in the submarginal row of white spots the fourth is the largest; an admarginal row of small double spots. Ogove, Cameroon.
- cafra.* **O. cafra** Drc. (19 f). Forewing white with a brown hindmarginal streak, 3 slanting cross-bands, the distal one of which is very broad at the costa and fills up the apex, therein 2 white spots; some black and

yellow markings at the anal angle. Hindwing white, margin black, interrupted by white and yellow. Under surface of anterior tibia red. In the ♀ often large portions of the wing are red. — *aino* Bryk (19 f) is a form *aino*, in which the hindwing is quite yellow, whereas the black marking at the margin is mostly replaced by red. Sierra Leone to L. Nyassa. — The larva entirely resembles our *Lymantria*-larvae, being brownish with black short longitudinal and transverse streaks. The dorsal tubercles of the 2nd abdominal segment exhibit a different very strong bristle.

O. catenata Jord. Similar to *N. hesperia* (19 d), but the hindwing shows besides a discal line of black spots. The distal margin of the forewing is somewhat retracted below the apex. Base with a black ring filled up with white, the dark discal stripe with a proximally projecting tooth. Expanse about 100 mm. North Loanda.

26. Genus: **Hyaloperina** Auriv.

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs; forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 forked with 7 to 9, rising before 7, cross-vein of forewing not very strongly broken in a right or an acute angle. In the hindwing vein 8 is only in one place united with the discal cell, vein 4 nearer to 5 than to 3.

H. vitrina sp. n. (21 b). Wings hyaline, pinkish-white veins beneath prominent. Body white, abdomen yellowish, frons and base of costal margin on forewing beneath sulphur-coloured. ♀ type from Lake Nyassa in the Berlin Museum.

H. nudiuscula Auriv. (20 h). Body whitish, tibiae and tarsi of forelegs, antennal shafts, and costal margin of forewing black. Wings hyaline white, veins hardly darker. In the similar *Stilpnolia gracillima* Holl. the antennal shafts are white. Congo District.

H. privata sp. n. is in every respect consistent with *nudiuscula* both in the neurulation and colouring, only the costal margin of the forewing being likewise white, more densely scaled, the veins more white, in the preceding species somewhat darker. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum (Pogge). „West-African coast“.

H. abyssinica sp. n. (21 c) is an intermediary stage between the two preceding species. Antennal shaft partly white, costal margin of forewing above as far as $\frac{1}{4}$, beneath as far as beyond the centre blackish, head and prothorax ochreous yellowish. Still more densely scaled than the preceding species. Abyssinia. ♂ type from Mazaeo in the Tring Museum.

27. Genus: **Leucoperina** Auriv.

Separated from all the Lymantriid genera by vein 11 being directed towards vein 12 and anastomosing with it, otherwise it approximates *Hyaloperina*.

L. atroguttata Aur. (= *Syntaxis umbrinorma* Tessm.) (21 c). Wings quite diaphanous white, with a black spot at the base of vein 2 on the forewing and an indistinct blackish antemedian line, and a postmedian line parallel to the margin. Congo, Spanish Guinea.

L. kahli Holl. Forewing transparent brownish, at the rise of vein 2 with a black spot, hindwing white, at the hind-margin clouded with pale brown. Expanse 38 mm. Cameroon.

28. Genus: **Porthesia** Steph.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, palpi short. Forewing without an accessory cell, veins forked in the order: 7, 10, 8, 9, and vein 6 rises together with the stalk; in the hindwing 6, 7 forked, vein 3 and 4 completely fused, so that the hindwing lacks one vein, whereby the genus is distinguished from *Euproctis* which it resembles in the habitus. The genus has an almost universal range; cf. Vol. II, p. 134; Vol. X, p. 332.

P. producta Wkr. (= *depauperata* Mab.) (20 h). Body white with an ochreous-yellow anal tuft; in the ♂ also the preceding segments are yellow. Wings more densely scaled, white; forewing of ♂ beneath with a dark costal-marginal streak. In quite fresh ♂♂, on being killed at once, the white colour assumes a creamy tint later on. Expanse 20 (♂) to 43 (♀) mm. Madagascar, Comoro Is., German East Africa. — f. **ukamica** Strd. is a ♂ form, in which the costal margin beneath is distinctly broad blackish and half of the abdomen yellow; — **pusillima** Strd. is a small form with an expanse of but 17 mm. In the Tring Museum there is a ♀ exhibiting a red dot on the left forewing at the lower cell-end.

P. falkensteini Dew. (20 i) is similar to *producta* (20 h), but the forewing is very scantily strewn with black scales. Chinchoso.

- nigrifinis*. **P. nigrifinis** Swh. (= *nigrifrons* Swh.) is quite similar to *producta* (20 h), but larger, abdomen of ♀ above black, beneath golden yellow, beneath with a black median line. Expanse: 40 mm. Kikuyu.
- putilla*. **P. putilla** Saalm. deviates from *producta* in the following marks: palpi shorter, outside brownish, not purely white. Eyes bordered by ochreous-yellow hairs also the inner side of the anterior tibiae with such hair. Wings above white, beneath the costal margin of the forewing is ochreous-yellow. Expanse: ♂ 19 to 22 mm. Madagascar.
- aethiopica*. **P. aethiopica** Snell. (= *natalensis* Janse) (20 i) is separated from the following *dewitzi* (20 i) in the ♂ by its smaller size and more confluent bands which are more violet. South and East Africa.
- dewitzi*. **P. dewitzi** Grünb. (20 h, 28 f). ♀. Body quite ochreous-yellow, anal tuft more brownish. Forewing yellow, parallel to the margin a row of very distantly interrupted spots powdered with blackish-brown; a similar spot between 1 b and 1 c towards the base. Hindwing uni-coloured pale yellow. — ♂ with an antemedian and postmedian band powdered with violettish-grey, being somewhat fused at the hind-margin and often not reaching the costal margin. Chinchoxo, Cameroon.
- hardenbergia*. **P. hardenbergia** Janse. Forewing yellow, the bands composed of orange and blackish scales, one of which is antemedian, the other subterminal, both being almost parallel; they neither reach the costal margin here. Hindwing darker yellow than in *dewitzi*. Expanse: 25 mm. Natal.
- lyona*. **P. lyona** Swh. This species probably belongs to *Porthesia* and was originally described in the *Euproctis*. Expanse only 22 mm. Ground-colour of wings as in *dewitzi* (20 h), but with 2 rows of black irroration, often connected at the hind-margin, the proximal row before the centre, neither of them reaching the costal margin. Bipindi.
- mima*. **P. mima** Strd. (20 i). Forewing ochreous-grey with a broad antemedian and postmedian band of blackish irroration, being, however, only distinct from the hind-margin to about half of the wing. Hindwing grey; 6 + 7 are fused forming one vein. Cameroon.
- vagans*. **P. vagans** n. sp. (28 f). Body and forewing white, covered with brown scales across which some blackish scales are strewn. Apparently the centre of the costal margin, the hind-margin of the cell, and some marginal spots are whitish in the undamaged insect. Abdomen and hindwing white. Cameroon. ♂ type from Yaunde Stat. in the Berlin Museum.
- sub-alba*. **P. sub-alba** Janse. Body light yellow, abdomen on the first 3 segments white, then ochreous-yellow. Forewing light yellow, with an indistinct white antemedian line and a distinct postmedian line extending obliquely from the centre of the hind-margin to vein 4. Hindwing and under surface of both wings white. Expanse: 30 mm. South Africa.
- erythrosticta*. **P. erythrosticta** Hmps. Head and thorax yellowish-white; palpi with some black scales. Abdomen white, anal tuft yellow. Forewing yellowish-white. A postmedian black dot above vein 7, and below that vein an orange-red spot powdered with black. A small similar spot below vein 4, 3 slanting similar dots between vein 2 and the hind-margin. Hindwing white. Expanse: 36 mm. Sudan. The species is said to resemble *Euproctis rufopunctata* Wkr. (22 a).
- pectinala*. **P. pectinata** Fryer. Body yellowish-white, antennae in the ♂ very strongly pinnate, the pinnae being brown. Wings white. In the ♀ the costal margin is very convex. Expanse: 40 to 49 mm. Seychelles.
- tabida*. **P. tabida** n. sp. (28 c). The ♀ is somewhat similar to the ♂ of *aethiopica* Snell. (20 i). Body yellow, abdomen paler. Forewing yellow, with a narrower antemedian and median band, a broader postmedian band, the latter in its upper portion traversed by a light line; all the bands composed of violettish-blackish scales. Hindwing and under surface quite pale yellow. ♀ type from Coomassie in the Tring Museum.
- lemuria*. **P. lemuria** n. sp. (21 c, 27 a). Body whitish, above mixed with ochreous-yellow. Forewing white, the basal $\frac{3}{4}$ powdered with ochreous brown, towards the costal margin lighter, in the centre parted by a paler transverse line, beneath white with a brown costal margin. Hindwing white, above in the hindmarginal area with yellowish hair. ♂ type from Diego Suarez in the Tring Museum. Madagascar.

29. Genus: **Euproctilla** Auriv.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Palpi long, projecting beyond the frons. Forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 forked with 7 to 9, rising before 7, vein 8 absent, as 8 + 9 are completely fused [in *Leptaroa* 10 and 8 + 9 only rises behind vein 7]; 6 rises together with the pedicle. In the hindwing vein 8 is partly fused with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 and 3 + 4 being forked. Only Ethiopian forms have been ranged in this genus.

- insignis*. **Eu. insignis** Auriv. Forewing white, in the centre with a large yellowish-brown spot occupying a great part of the distal half of the wing; before the margin some blackish spots. Hindwing scaled blackish. Expanse: 15 mm. Cameroon.

Eu. satyrus *n. sp.* (27 h). Forewing light sulphur-coloured, a broad median band is red-brown, distantly separated from it a red-brown subterminal band which is centrally and at the tornus expanded into a spot. Hindwing pale yellowish-white. ♂♀ types from Mt. Cameroon (1700 m) in the Berlin Museum. ♀ much paler, forewing and hindwing almost equally coloured, forewing with some brown scales in the discal area. *satyrus*.

Eu. disjuncta *Auriv.* Forewing yellowish, in the centre and at the tornus strewn with blackish; hindwing of a dingy yellowish colour, at the margin blackish. Wings beneath dingy white, with 2 brownish transverse lines. Vein 8 in the hindwing separated from the anterior edge of the cell. Expanse: 15 mm. Cameroon. *disjuncta*.

Eu. latifascia *sp. n.* (20 i). Forewing sometimes with all the veins present, but in the hindwing vein 8 is fused at the anterior edge of the cell. Forewing yellow, with a broad brown median band and a brown, variably broad submarginal band being only separated by a narrow yellow line. Hindwing yellowish-grey with a narrow brown submarginal and median band. Expanse: 15 mm. Cameroon, Gabun. ♂ type from Span. Guinea in the Berlin Museum. *latifascia*.

Eu. tessellata *Holl.* is doubtfully placed to this genus. Body reddish, abdomen brown, dorsally with black hair-tufts. Forewing ochreous-yellow, median area clouded with blackish; a black band extends before the apex parallel to the distal margin to the centre of the hind-margin; the veins therein, however, remain yellow. Hindwing greyish-brown with yellow fringes and a black spot on the cross-vein. Forewing beneath smoky-brown, costal margin and distal margin pale brown. Hindwing tan-coloured, with a large spot on the cross-vein and a curved brown median transverse band. Expanse: 25 mm. Ogove. *tessellata*.

30. Genus: **Euproctillina** *gen. nov.*

Entirely consistent with *Euproctilla*, but in the forewing veins 3 + 4 are forked; the wings are shorter and broader.

Eu. mesomelaena *Holl.* (28 c). Body yellowish-grey, basal area of forewing whitish-grey a blackish-brown basal dot, then comes a broad blackish-brown median band parted yellowish by the veins. Marginal area whitish-grey, in it a yellowish subterminal line which is blackened above veins 3 and 4. Fringe yellowish. Hindwing pale ochreous-yellow. ♂ type from South Cameroon in the Berlin Museum, ♂ paratype from the Niger in the Tring Museum. *mesomelaena*.

31. Genus: **Lepidolacipa** *gen. nov.*

It corresponds with *Lacipa* and *Lepidopalpus* (the latter being dealt with here amongst the *Pterothysanidae*) by vein 11 of the forewing rising from the accessory cell, but separated from both by veins 6 and 7 of the hindwing rising separately. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, palpi short, abdomen in the ♀ with an anal tuft similar to that in *Euproctis*. Vein 11 from the ground of the accessory cell, 10 before its end, 8 + 9 forked, 4 from the end of the accessory cell, 6 remote from the latter. In the hindwing vein 3 is more remote from 4 than 4 is from 5; 6 and 7 separate or rising together, 8 in the beginning parallel to the anterior edge of the cell, but nowhere fused with it.

L. venosata *sp. n.* (28 d). Body ochreous-yellowish, anal tuft somewhat brownish. Wings hyaline yellowish-grey, veins in the forewing and distally in the hindwing darker. ♀ type from Nehen, 3600 ft., (Nyassa Land) in the Tring Museum. *venosata*.

32. Genus: **Lacipa** *Wkr.*

One of the few genera of the African *Lymantriidae*, in which vein 11 of the forewing rises from the accessory cell, sometimes only out of its ground.

L. croceigramma *Hmps.* Head and thorax white, tegula orange. Abdomen yellow, with black rings. Forewing silvery white, 2 subbasal orange spots, an antemedian black spot below the cell, the antemedian band orange, hardly bent, 2 black dots in the cell-end and 1 or 2 black dots beyond it. The orange postmedian band is below vein 4 feebly incurved; a subterminal row of black dots. Hindwing feebly yellowish, white, under surface with a black spot on the cross-vein and sometimes 3 small dots below the apex. Expanse: 22 mm. Northern Nigeria. *croceigramma*.

L. picta *Bsd.* (21 a). Forewing white or yellowish, with three ochreous-yellow cross-bands, between the second and third with a band of black spots, black marginal dots, and also otherwise powdered with blackish. Hindwing yellow, with or without black marginal spots. Body ochreous-yellow. In the typical form the orange-yellow postmedian stripe of the forewing is margined with black, the hindwing being yellow; in the form **privata** *form. nov.* (= var. a with JANSE) the black margining is absent; in **suffusa** *form. nov.* the hindwing is powdered with blackish. South Africa. *picta*, *privata*, *suffusa*.

- quadripunctata*. **L. quadripunctata** Dew. (20 i). Forewing of a pure white with three ochreous-yellow transverse bands, the central one of which is somewhat distally convex at most. Between the basal band and the discal band behind the cell a black dot, a group of black dots at the cross-vein, a series of black submarginal dots. Hindwing varying from white to yellowish. From Togo to the Congo. — In **sempunctata** Dist. (20 i) the second transverse band of the forewing is sharply flawed distally. South and East Africa.
- albula*. **L. albula** Fawc. Body white, abdomen golden yellow, at the base and end white, only a black shadow at the costal margin beyond the cell and at the hind-margin before the tornus. Margin on both wings with black internodal dots. Hindwing white. Expanse: 24 mm. British East Africa.
- pulverea*. **L. pulverea** Dist. (= pubescens Sw.) (20 i). Like *L. picta* f. *suffusa*, but the yellow stripes in the forewing narrower and more orange, ground-colour not so purely white. — In the form **ochrea** form. nov. (20 i) the hindwing is powdered with yellow instead of blackish and it has black marginal dots at most, whilst the forewing varies from whitish to lead-colour. South Africa.
- sarcistis*. **L. sarcistis** Hmps. Similar to *sarcistoides* (22-a); ground-colour of forewing orange-yellow, irrorated with whitish, costal margin more orange-yellow; a subbasal curved transverse line, an antemedian line being sharply distally angled on the posterior edge of the cell, and a very oblique postmedian line orange-yellow. Hindwing orange-yellow. Under surface of forewing, excepting the margins, powdered with blackish. Expanse: 28 mm. Natal.
- sarcistoides*. **L. sarcistoides** spec. nov. (21 a) is separated from *sarcistis* by only the antemedian and postmedian lines of the forewing being distinct; a subbasal spot in the fold, some dots at the cross-vein and a terminal row of dots are black. Hindwing and both wings beneath ochreous-yellow, with a row of black dots at the margin, beneath on both wings the cross-vein with a black dot. ♀ type in the Berlin Museum. It may be a ♀ form of *sempunctata* which it resembles rather much in the marking. German East Africa, Mkalama.
- heterosticta*. **L. heterosticta** Hmps. Body white, patagia with orange spots, anal tuft blackish-brown. Forewing white, subbasal orange spots below the costal margin and the cell, an antemedian spot below the costal margin, another spot below the cell, a spot above vein 1, an orange spot on the cross-vein. A postmedian row of dots, distally convex as far as below the cell-end, then straight; the spots below veins 5 and 4 sometimes black. Hindwing white. Expanse: 22 to 28 mm. Uganda. — Separated from *Eupr. gemmata* by the absence of orange spots at the margin.
- argyroleuca*. **L. argyroleuca** Hmps. Abdomen white, at the end yellowish. Forewing silvery white, costal margin brown. An orange-yellow subbasal band, a similar antemedian band interrupted at the veins, distally curved in the cell, a postmedian band of orange-red spots, on vein 4 distally curved, then proximad, spots below veins 4 and 5 black. The spot on the cross-vein and a subterminal row of spots are orange-red. Hindwing white. Expanse: 24 mm. Southern Nigeria. — Likewise very similar to *Eupr. gemmata*.
- melanosticta*. **L. melanosticta** Hmps. (21 a). Abdomen yellowish-white, with black rings. Forewing white, costal margin narrowly blackish. A black antemedian dot below the cell, traces of a yellow antemedian and postmedian line, 3 black dots at the cell-end, and one each below veins 4 and 5, a row of black subterminal dots. Hindwing pale yellow with a subterminal row of black dots from the apex to vein 2, and a spot on the cross-vein; both may, however, be absent. Expanse: 30 mm. Uganda, German East Africa.
- flavitincta*. **L. flavitincta** Hmps. Body ochreous-yellow. Forewing feebly yellow, scantily powdered with blackish. The antemedian line is yellow, somewhat curved. Two black dots at the end of the cell and one behind them. The postmedian line is yellow, obliquely from the costal margin to below the cell, then straight, traces of an oblique brownish subterminal shadow, and a row of black dots at the margin. Hindwing white. Expanse: 24 mm. British East Africa.
- gemmatula*. **L. gemmatula** n. sp. (28 d). Body white, tegulae orange, anal tuft black. Otherwise quite similar to *gemmata*, but no black spots in the postmedian line, the accessory cell of the forewing large, vein 11 rising from the centre of that cell, veins 3 and 4 in the forewing distinctly separate. Angola. ♀ type from Caconda in the Tring Museum.
- robusta*. **L. robusta** sp. n. (28 d) is quite similar to *gemmatula*, but the anal tuft is yellowish-brown, vein 11 in the forewing rises with the accessory cell from the same place, in the hindwing veins 3 and 4 are forked. Wings shorter and broader. Cameroon. Type in the Berlin Museum.

33. Genus: **Euproctillopsis** nov.

Hind tibiae only with 1 pair of spurs. Palpi moderately long. Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 11 separate, 10 rises from the accessory cell before 7, 8 + 9 from its end forked, 6 from the same place with the accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 3 is nearer to 4 than 4 to 5, 5 rising far in front, 6 + 7 forked, 8 connected with the cell by a short cross-vein. Genotype:

Eu. affinis *n. sp.* (28 f) in the habitus somewhat recalls *Porthesia tabida*. Body ochreous-yellow, *affinis*. forewing ochreous-yellow, with 5 bands of blackish irroration, separated by fine whitish lines, parted light by the veins, not quite reaching the costal margin. Hindwing and under surface paler ochreous. Cameroon. ♀ type from Lolodorf in the Berlin Museum. The ♂ which probably belongs hereto exhibits the separating lines between the 2nd and 3rd, and 3rd and 4th bands in front combined in a light spot before the cell-end. 2 ♂ from Bingerville in the Tring Museum.

34. Genus: **Laelioproctis** *nov.*

Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs, palpi short, forewing without an accessory cell, 11 from the cell, 10 to 7 forked, 10 rising behind the centre of the distance between 7 to $8 + 9$. In the hindwing $3 + 4$ and $6 + 7$ forked. ♀ with an anal tuft as in *Euproctis*.

L. taeniosoma *n. sp.* (22 a). Body yellowish-brown, abdomen yellow, with black rings. Wings ochreous *taeniosoma*. yellowish-brown, hindwing lighter. Togo. 2 ♀ from Bismarckburg in the Berlin Museum.

35. Genus: **Euproctis** *Hbn.*

Forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 rises from the pedicle of $8 + 9$, behind the origin of vein 7. Veins $3 + 4$ of hindwing from the same place or forked, as well as $6 + 7$. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In this genus also many of the species combined by SWINHOE as *Nygmia* have been mentioned. It is easily possible that a number of them belong to other genera, such as *Lacipa* etc. The species *gracilis*, *florida*, and *nobilis* exhibit an accessory cell in the forewing. Vein 11, however, rises separately, so that they may belong to *Laelia*.

Eu. fasciata *Wkr.* (= *torrida* *Dist.*, *squamiplaga* *Wkr.*, ? *susanna* *Stgr.*) (22 a). Wings of ♂ pale *fasciata*. yellow, of the ♀ dark ochreous-yellow, forewing with 2 distally curved, almost parallel transverse bands; the space between them is more or less powdered with black; such powdering often also near the apex and anal angle. — In **angolae** *B.-Bak.* (= *ampla* *Swh.*) the discal space between the two bands is filled up with pink *angolae*. and only margined with black, other markings being absent. Angola. — In **stellata** *Dist.* we notice of the red- *stellata*. brown markings only a spot at the cell-end, the black median band being as in *fasciata*. Transvaal. — In **plana** *Fawc.* there is a black spot on the side of the hind-margin, one at the cross-vein, and one each in cell 2 and 5. *plana*. In the whole of Africa, presumably extending into the palearctic region. According to SWINHOE, also *susanna* *Stgr.* (Vol. II, pl. 21 i) belongs hereto.

Eu. rufopunctata *Wkr.* (22 a). Forewing purely white, with indistinct 3 or 4 pale yellow transverse *rufopunctata*. stripes, a red dot at the cell-end, one before the margin between the veins 5 and 6, and two at the tornus. Forewing white. Under surface white. South Africa.

Eu. haemodetes *Hmps.* (22 a). Wings yellowish-white, forewing with a red, black-edged spot at the *haemodetes*. cell-end, at the tornus, and sometimes below the apex at the margin. Expanse: 34 to 42 mm. South Africa.

Eu. incommoda *Btlr.* Forewing creamy-white, costal margin at the base ochreous-yellow. Hindwing *incommoda*. ochreous-yellow, with a whitish costal margin. Body whitish, anal tuft ochreous-yellow. Under surface of the wings creamy-white, costal margin of forewing ochreous-yellow. Expanse: 26 mm. Madagascar.

Eu. sanguigutta *Hmps.* (22 a). Forewing yellow, with dark yellow antemedian, postmedian, subterminal, *sanguigutta*. and terminal bands. At the cell-end a red spot. Hindwing dark yellow. South and East Africa.

Eu. crocosticta *Hmps.* Ochreous-yellow, the ♀ paler, forewing with a red, not black-scaled spot at *crocosticta*. the cell-end, without transverse bands. Expanse: 42 to 54 mm. Nyassa and Mashona Land.

Eu. aureoplaga *Kenr.* Similar to *ochrea* *Btlr.* Forewing ochreous-yellow, hindwing paler, forewing, *aureoplaga*. however, with indistinct orange transverse lines, one at the base, two in the discal area, and one before the margin. A large reddish spot at the cell-end. Anal tuft black. Expanse: (♂) 46 mm. Madagascar.

Eu. rufiterga *Hmps.* Head and thorax white, suffused with red, antennal pinnae reddish. Hind legs *rufiterga*. and abdomen white. Forewing white, in the base somewhat reddish; a yellow spot below the centre of the cell, some black scales on the cross-vein, and a large black spot on a yellow spot between the posterior angle of the cell and the hind-margin. A subterminal dot below vein 8 and one below 6, some black scales above the tornus. Hindwing white. Expanse: 26 mm. Gold Coast.

Eu. miniata *Kenr.* Body orange, abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewing dark orange with bands of *miniata*. pink spots: the first forms a triangular spot at the base, the next consists of 3 irregular spots, then follows a postmedian transverse row, finally an irregular subterminal row. Hindwing very pale ochreous. Expanse: 40 mm (♀). — Madagascar.

- melalepia.* **Eu. melalepia** *Hmps.* Body yellowish-white, palpi blackish-brown, only apex light. Forewing yellowish-white, costal margin basally blackish-brown. A black dot on the cell and an oblique band of black scales from the cell-end to the hind-margin. Hindwing silky white. Expanse: 42 mm. Ruwenzori.
- kenricki.* **Eu. kenricki** *Sw.* (= *variegata* *Kenr.*). Head, antennae, and forelegs black, also the prothorax, with some pink hairs at the collar, and snow-white tegulae. Abdomen yellow, at the end somewhat darker. Forewing dark brown, with creamy white markings: a spot at the base, an irregularly interrupted antemedian band, a large costal spot ending right below the cell and enclosing a crescent, the postmedian band followed by a broad band, at the margin 5 irregular spots and 2 round dots. Hindwing uni-coloured pale orange. Expanse: 50 mm. Madagascar.
- rubroguttata.* **Eu. rubroguttata** *Auriv.* (22 b). Pale yellowish; abdomen, hindwing and wings beneath white, forewing pale yellowish with white antemedian, median, postmedian, and submarginal lines, in the latter line a series of red dots, sometimes absent, a red dot also at the cell-end, though in the ♀ indistinct. Cameroon to Gabun.
- parallela.* **Eu. parallela** *Holl.* (22 b). Forewing yellow, with a broad median band powdered with black from the cell-end to the hind-margin, bordered by two parallel pale lines. Hindwing yellowish-white. Expanse: 22 mm. Span. Guinea, Gabun, Cameroon.
- melanopholis.* **Eu. melanopholis** *Hmps.* is said to be allied to *rubroguttata*. Body yellowish-white. Forewing yellowish-white, the hindmarginal area partly strewn with black scales. A black dot on the cross-vein, a series of brown and black subterminal dots from the costal margin to below vein 5, and a dot above vein 3. In front of this yellow spots below the costal margin and in the centre. Hindwing white. Expanse: 36 mm. Gold Coast.
- flavicincta.* **Eu. flavicincta** *Janse.* Uni-coloured, yellowish, tegulae orange-yellow. Forewing scantily strewn with a pale yellow, from the cell-end to the apex a feeble brownish line. Hindwing pale yellow. Forewing very long and narrow, margin very oblique. Expanse: 30 mm. South Africa.
- quadrifascia.* **Eu. quadrifascia** *Beth.-Bkr.* Body chrome yellow. Forewing chrome-yellow with 4 broad bands of blackish-brown scales, the basal band not reaching into the cell, the median band angular at the cell-end, the postmedian band undulate, interrupted by the veins, the subterminal band narrow, only distinct between the veins. Hindwing paler, uni-coloured. Expanse: 36 mm. Lagos.
- limonea.* **Eu. limonea** *Btlr.* (22 b). Body ochreous-yellow, with a black anal tuft, forewing lemon-coloured, on the hind-margin with an oviform black spot, and with traces of an orange postdiscal line. Hindwing uni-coloured yellow. Madagascar.
- bipunctata.* **Eu. bipunctata** *Wichgr.* Forewing light yellow, at the base of areas 2 and 3 one orange spot each. Hindwing somewhat lighter than forewing. Expanse: 33 mm. German East Africa.
- utilis.* **Eu. utilis** *Sw.* Forewing pale yellow, two broad transverse bands of coarse black scales, one in the centre, the other before the margin, parted light by the veins. Hindwing, both wings beneath, underside of body, and legs purely white. Expanse: ♂ 35, ♀ 47 mm. Old Calabar.
- melaleuca.* **Eu. melaleuca** *Holl.* (22 b) is similar to *utilis*, but besides with a basal band of the forewing; expanse only 15 mm (♂). — Ogoe, Cameroon. In the hindwing vein 5 is absent, for which reason it ought to be placed to *Porthesia*.
- tessmanni.* **Eu. tessmanni** *sp. n.* resembles *melaleuca*. Forewing darker yellow, the subterminal band more indistinct, but behind it one brown spot each below veins 2 and 6. Hindwing and abdomen light yellow, not white. ♂ type from S. Isabel, Fernando-Poo (captured by TESSMANN) in the Berlin Museum.
- fervida.* **Eu. fervida** *Wkr.* (22 b) is pale ochreous, forewing with 5 or 6 dark ochreous-yellowish transverse lines and often a reddish-yellow spot on the cross-vein. Hindwing somewhat lighter. Body as forewing, in the ♀ with a greyish-brown anal tuft. Madagascar.
- fulvipennis.* **Eu. fulvipennis** *Hmps.* Body and wings orange-yellow, forewing with an indistinct whitish antemedian and postmedian line. Expanse: 30 to 34 mm. Rhodesia, Congo.
- terminalis.* **Eu. terminalis** *Wkr.* (22 b). Forewing ochreous yellowish-brown, with a paler central band which is twice deeply indented and encloses a hemochrome spot on the cross-vein; another pale postdiscal band is proximad likewise twice deeply indented. Hindwing deeply orange-yellow, fringe golden yellow. Forewing beneath saffron-coloured, apex with black irroration forming two short streaks. Expanse: 33 mm. Body yellow, with a black anal tuft. — Markings in the forewing in much flown insects hardly recognisable. South Africa.
- nigrosquamosa.* **Eu. nigrosquamosa** *B.-Bak.* Body yellowish-white. Forewing straw-coloured, with a large darker basal spot. Median area broad blackish, marginal area broad dark straw-coloured. Hindwing pale straw-coloured. Expanse: 24 mm. Congo.

Eu. petavia *Stoll* (= *patavia Swinh.*). Wings white, forewing with an antemedian and postmedian row of black dots edged with ochreous-yellow, between them a similar one on the cross-vein. Expanse 35 mm. Cape.

Eu. sericaria *Tams.* Forewing lustrous white, veins, costal margin, and fringe somewhat yellowish. A red dot at the cell-end and 4 red subterminal dots, 3 mm distant from the margin, between the veins 7 and 8, 6 and 7, and two larger ones near the tornus, above and below the anal vein. Forewing lustrous and white. Body ivory-coloured or yellowish, head and legs partly orange, ♀ with a cinnamon-brown anal tuft. Expanse: 42 to 50 mm. Kenya. The larvae make silk-like webs for their nests in the trees.

Eu. squamosa *Wkr.* Forewing yellow, with numerous small spots of coarse black scales, and two indistinct white-scaled oblique bands. Hindwing yellow. Expanse: 30 mm. South Africa.

Eu. punctifera *Wkr.* (= *gaudens Wkr.*) (22 b). Body ochreous-yellow, abdomen more or less blackened. Forewing varying from ochreous-yellow to dark orange, with spots of black irroration which may often be flown off, at the hind-margin, distal margin, and in the disc. Hindwing often somewhat lighter, of a pure ochreous-yellow. — South Africa, Delagoa Bay.

Eu. nepheloptera *Hmps.* Body ochreous-yellow. Forewing ochreous-yellow, costal margin deeper yellow, at the base black. An indistinct black subbasal band, a very broad blackish median band on the hind-margin, bifurcating towards the costal margin and thus leaving free a yellow spot from the costal margin to the posterior angle of the cell, a subterminal row of black spots, below vein 7 distally curved. Hindwing yellow, powdered with brown. Expanse: 32 mm. Rhodesia.

Eu. crocota *Bsd.* (= *cateja Willgr.*) (22 b) is a variable species; body and forewing lighter yellow. Forewing without marginal stripes, with a red cellular spot from which a red, black-powdered band extends to the hind-margin. There may also be some small spots of black dust before the margin. Hindwing never darker yellow than the forewing. In much flown specimens only the black irroration or even only a red spot at the cell-end is yet visible. — South and East Africa.

Eu. putris *n. sp.* (28 c) is quite similar to the following *iridescens*, but the hindwing is pale yellowish-white. ♂, ♀ types from East Africa in the Berlin Museum.

Eu. iridescens *Janse* (22 c). Quite similar to *crocota*, but the hindwing is always darker yellow than the forewing, and the small tibial blade is less bent. South Africa. — In *xanthypopteros* *Wichgr.*, from East Africa, there are only some brown scales at the cell-end, and 8 small spots in a subterminal line.

Eu. bicolor *Janse* is similar to *iridescens*, with distinct lighter transverse lines. Hindwing orange tan-coloured, the forewing with a very distinct blackish median band and a red cell-end spot. Expanse: 25 to 29 mm. South Africa.

Eu. pallida *Ky.* (22 c). Similar to *crocota*, but forewing with 4 to 6 lighter transverse lines on the yellow ground, forewing broad, margin rounded, only traces of the black median irroration, with a distinct red spot at the cell-end. The East African form *distincta* *Wichgr.* (22 c) has more distinctly marked and darker yellow wings, particularly more yellow hindwings. — South and East Africa.

Eu. straminicolor *Janse.* Wings straw-coloured. Hindwing darker. Forewing with indistinct lighter transverse lines, the spot at the cell-end being orange mixed with dark, and traces of a similar median band, sometimes also a similar terminal spot. Expanse: 34 mm. South Africa. It may be the ♀ of *Eupr. bicolor*.

Eu. mesozona *Hmps.* Forewing pale yellow, the antemedian and postmedian lines lighter, distally angular; median area with black and reddish scales at the cell-end and in a median band from the cell-end to the hind-margin. Hindwing orange-yellow. Expanse: 32 mm. Cape Colony.

Eu. fleuriotti *Guér.* According to the description it is similar to *crocota* (22 b), ♂ with a red spot at the cell-end, the other on the centre of the hind-margin. The black median band, however, begins almost at the base of the hind-margin. In the ♀ not only the median band but also the base of the forewing is red-brown. Expanse: 45 to 60 mm. Madagascar. — Larva brown, with red rings, with stinging hair, living according to GUÉRIN on „ambrevade“ (*Cytisus cajanus*). The Madagascans use the cocoons for the manufacture of a web called „lamba“.

Eu. nigripuncta *Janse* resembles *straminicolor*. Forewing and hindwing of the same ground-colour, a series of black subterminal spots in the forewing. Expanse: 33 mm. South Africa.

Eu. sjöstedti *Auriv.* Head white, body yellowish. Forewing white, with a median broad and submarginal narrower transverse band of blackish irroration. Hindwing white. Expanse: 45 mm. Cameroon.

Eu. ochrea *Btlr.* In the habitus similar to *Aganais insularis* *Bsd.* Forewing light ochreous-yellow, fringe with a silky gloss. Hindwing paler, all over with a silky gloss. Body ochreous-yellow, anal tuft brown. Expanse: 50 mm. Madagascar.

Eu. pygmaea *Wkr.* (22 c) is a small species, forewing golden yellow with an indistinct whitish antemedian and postmedian line, hindwing whitish-yellow. Forewing beneath more or less blackened. Sierra Leone to Cameroon, Uganda.

- suspensa*. **Eu. suspensa** *sp. n.* Scheme of markings as in *pygmaea*, but the groundcolour of the forewing is brownish-yellow, the hindwing greyish-brown. Ivory Coast. 4 ♂♂ in the Tring Museum.
- chrysophaea*. **Eu. chrysophaea** *Wkr.* Forewing golden yellow, at the apex roundish, distal margin very convex and very oblique. Hindwing brown, at the hind-margin speckled with yellow, fringe golden yellow. Veins 3 + 4 of hindwing on an uncommonly long stalk. Expanse: 30 mm. Abyssinia.
- atrodisca*. **Eu. atrodisca** *n. sp.* has the habitus of *nessa*, but the wings with a black streak at the cross-vein. Dark ochreous-yellow, hindwing lighter. ♀ type from Verulam in the Berlin Museum.
- nessa*. **Eu. nessa** *Swinh.* (22 c). Wings uni-coloured orange-ochreous, fringe of forewing somewhat darker. Under surface somewhat paler yellow. Uganda, Ruanda. — In **nigrovenata** *subsp. nov.* which may be a distinct species the forewing is more roundish, veins in the forewing and hindwing extremely fine black. ♀ type from Unyoro in the Tring Museum.
- mediosquamosa*. **Eu. mediosquamosa** *B.-Bak.* Body straw-coloured. Forewing yellowish-white, base straw-coloured. Antemedian and postmedian lines straw-coloured, the space between them, except at the costal margin, powdered with blackish. Traces of a similar subterminal and terminal line dark. Hindwing whitish. Expanse: 29 mm. Congo.
- monophyes*. **Eu. monophyes** *Swh.* Antennae, frons and vertex ochreous red, wings short and broad, of a pure white, with a faint pink tint. Costal margin of forewing and legs ochreous-yellow. Expanse: 28 mm. Bihé, West Africa.
- neavei*. **Eu. neavei** *Tams.* Forewing lustrous white, costal margin at the base orange-yellow, then whitish-yellow. Veins; base and margin whitish-yellow. At the cell-end an orange-red spot and a subterminal row of such dots, four of which are above vein 4, 3 below vein 3. Some orange-yellow scales sometimes on the hind-margin. Hindwing lustrous white, veins, distal margin and hind-margin yellowish-white. Body yellowish-white, head and legs partly orange-yellow, ♀ only with traces of orange-yellow on the body and on the costal margin of the forewing beneath. Anal tuft sepia-brown. Expanse 36 to 40 mm. Nyassaland.
- annulipes*. **Eu. annulipes** *Bsd.* Forewing brownish-grey, base, part of costal margin and of hind-margin darker, before the distal margin paler internerval streaks. Body and hindwing brownish-grey, tarsi with yellow and black rings. Expanse: 55 mm. Bourbon.
- melanovis*. **Eu. melanovis** *Strd.* Body and wings blackish-grey with an olive hue. Forewing with 2 narrow black transverse bands, the antemedian line vertical on the costal margin, almost straight, the postmedian line parallel to the margin. Cross-vein with a black streak. Expanse: 21 mm. East Africa.
- gemmata*. **Eu. gemmata** *Dist.* (22 d). Greatest part of body white, abdomen yellowish like the under surface, chest, antennae and legs. Anal tuft black. Wings silvery white, forewing with 4 ochreous-yellow, slanting transverse bands and an ochreous yellow cross-vein. The 3rd transverse stripe contains behind the cell two black dots. South Africa. JANSE places the species to *Lacipa*. It exhibits an extremely small accessory cell, but vein 11 mostly rises separately from the cell.
- ostra*. **Eu. ostra** *Swh.* Body above and beneath yellow; legs above brown-striped, tarsi brown. Forewing yellow with subbasal, antemedian, and discal transverse stripes, which in the ♀ are only hinted at near the hind-margin. Five black spots from the posterior end of the cell to the apex, and this row is behind connected with the most distal orange spot. Hindwing lighter than forewing, without markings. Forewing beneath at the base suffused with brown. In the ♂ the most distal orange stripe probably extends across the row of black spots. Expanse: 28 mm. British East Africa.
- florida*. **Eu. florida** *Swh.* (22 c). Head and thorax white, sides of thorax and abdomen ochreous-yellow, also the legs. Forewing white; costal margin, distal margin, and an antemedian and postmedian stripe ochreous yellow. The antemedian stripe is broken, the discal one straight. Black dots are at the base of the costal margin, behind the cell proximad to the first transverse line a group at the cell-end, some at the second transverse stripe, and a complete row at the distal margin. Hindwing uni-coloured ochreous-yellow. Wings beneath ochreous-yellow, forewing intensely blackened, hindwing with a black spot at the cell-end. Expanse: 28 mm. South and East Africa.
- floridula*. **Eu. floridula** *n. sp.* (28 g). Forewing as in *florida*, but it lacks the two black dots below the cell, and distally to the orange-yellow postmedian line parallel to it there is a blackish nebulous band. Hindwing paler than in *florida*, whitish yellow. ♀ type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum.
- sundara*. **Eu. sundara** *Swh.* Head, thorax, and antennae orange-ochreous, collar white. Abdomen orange, base and centre grey. Wings white, not lustrous. Forewing with a subbasal, an antemedian, and a discal orange-yellow transverse stripe, all being sinuate and distally convex. At the margin a series of darker, sometimes triangular spots; a group of similar spots at the cell-end. Hindwing with a broad blackish marginal stripe, beneath at the base blackish. In the forewing beneath all the margins are blackish. Expanse: 22 mm. Uganda.
- gracilis*. **Eu. gracilis** *Hpffr.* (22 d). Forewing white, with a subbasal, antemedian, and discal orange-yellow transverse stripe, the second being very convex, the third almost straight. A black spot behind the cell proximad

to the 2nd transverse stripe, a similar one at the cell-end, a complete row of black spots at the margin. Hindwing yellowish-white, in the ♀ lighter, with traces of a row of black dots at the margin. Wings beneath straw-coloured, forewing blackened, both wings with black cellular spots. East Africa. JANSE places the species to *Lacipa*.

Eu. rivularis Gaede (22 c). Wings short and broad. Forewing whitish, somewhat suffused with grey, *rivularis*, with an orange-yellow subbasal, antemedian and postmedian line, and a marginal row of spots, between the two latter is an orange-yellow subapical spot. Hindwing yellowish-white. Expanse: 20 mm. New Cameroon.

Eu. arenacea L. (= *holdingii* Fldr., *holdingii* Ky.) (22 e). This species generally ranged as *Limacodida arenacea*, seems to belong hereto. ♀ ochreous-yellow. Anal tuft white, forewing powdered with blackish, forming a subbasal band, a median forked one, a postmedian one, and a subterminal band as well as a spot on the cross-vein. These marks are mostly not recognizable. In the ♂ presumably belonging to it the ground-colour of the forewing is grey, that of the hindwing more brownish. Figure according to the ♀ of the Berlin Museum. Cape Colony.

Eu. melanura Wllgr. (22 e). Forewing above red-brown, hindwing and under surface of both wings *melanura*, orange ochreous. Forewing above with lighter transverse stripes, the spaces between them powdered with black. Small black spots also on the cross-vein and at the distal margin. Abdomen black. Expanse: 29 to 40 mm. Caffraria.

Eu. onii B.-Bak. Body yellowish-white, abdomen whitish-grey, anal tuft golden brown. Forewing *onii*, of a deep yellowish white, some grey scales below the cell; a broad band of brown scales fills up the postmedian area and the subterminal area. Fringe alternately yellow and dark grey. Hindwing yellowish-white. Expanse: 36 mm. Oni (Lagos).

Eu. discipuncta Holl. (22 d). Forewing white with indistinct yellow transverse lines, a large black *discipuncta*, spot at the cell-end, similar ones before the apex and tornus, blackish irroration above the hind-margin. Hindwing of a pure white. Sierra Leone to Gabun.

Eu. impuncta Btlr. (= *unipuncta* Swh.) (22 d). Forewing with a very small accessory cell, of a pure *impuncta*, white, with an orange-yellow dot at the costal margin, an antemedian and postdiscal band of orange-yellow dots. The former band does not reach the costal margin, the latter being curved. In the ♀ the subbasal dot is absent, the two other rows of dots only at the hindmargin distinct. East Africa.

Eu. bizonoides Btlr. Forewing without black dots, silvery white, a basal dot and two straight transverse *bizonoides*, stripes dividing the wings into three equal parts, golden orange; distal half of fringe golden yellow; hindwing and abdomen creamy white, anal tuft blackish. Expanse: 28 mm. — Lomba, British Central Africa.

Eu. nobilis H.-Schäff. (22 d). Forewing silvery white; orange-yellow are: a distally convex subbasal *nobilis*, transverse band, an oblique antemedian one and a still more oblique postdiscal one, as well as a submarginal one, and a spot on the cross-vein. The postdiscal band is for the greatest part set with black dots on the proximal side. Hindwing light yellow. South Africa.

Eu. titania Btlr. Forewing white with a silk gloss, with a yellow cell-end spot which is beneath confluent *titania*, with the costal margin; costal margin dingy white, beneath ochreous-yellow, hindwing somewhat yellowish. ♀ with pale ochreous forewings. Body ochreous-yellow, abdomen in the ♀ above with dark-haired spots, anal tuft dark. Expanse: 50 to 60 mm. Madagascar.

Eu. ugandicola Strd. Forewing white with some light yellowish scales forming an irregular sublimbal *ugandicola*, band. In the centre a large broad band of black scales not reaching the costal margin which is basally yellowish. Hindwing white. Body light yellowish. Expanse: 25 mm. Uganda.

Eu. consocia Wkr. (= *modesta* Schs. & Clem.) (28 g). Quite uni-coloured pale yellow, anal tuft of *consocia*, the ♀ blackish. Expanse: 25 mm. West and South West Africa.

Eu. ostentum sp. n. (21 c). Body and forewing orange-yellow, the latter with a black antemedian *ostentum*, and postmedian line, the space between them brightened up by flesh-colour, partly strewn with black scales. Hindwing coal-black, base and fringe ochreous-yellow. Under surface black, costal margin and distal margin of forewing and fringe of hindwing orange-yellow. ♂ type from Alenjua, Lado, in the Tring Museum.

Eu. atrigutta Wkr. Purely white, palpi and bands of forelegs pink. Forewing with four black dots *atrigutta*, forming a line parallel to the costal margin; the 1st spot at the base, the 4th on the distal margin. Expanse: 23 mm. West Africa.

Eu. subpunctata B.-Bak. Forewing white with a broad yellow median transverse band which is deeply *subpunctata*, angled near the cell-end, and with a broad oblique postmedian band, likewise yellow. A black spot behind the cell subbasally, 3 black spots at the cell-end, and the distal margin finely dotted black. Hindwing white. Expanse: 24 mm. N'Dalla-Tando.

- convergens.* **Eu. convergens** B.-Bak. Body yellowish, abdomen darker. Forewing lemon-coloured, the antemedian and postmedian areas broadly powdered with blackish-brown; this irroration is convergent behind. Hindwing pale yellow, in the ♀ white. Expanse: 22 mm. Gunnal, West Africa.
- citrona.* **Eu. citrona** B.-Bak. (*ctiscitrona* Swh.). Body white, forewing pale straw-coloured, hindwing somewhat whiter. Expanse: 22 mm. N'Dalla-Tando.
- rubricosta.* **Eu. rubricosta** Fawc. Body and wings white, the last three segments of the abdomen golden yellow. Forewing with a red-brown stripe at the costal margin beneath from the base almost to the apex. Expanse: 32 mm. British East Africa.
- n'datta.* **Eu. n'dalla** B.-Bak. Body creamy white; forewing white, median area with some black scales, somewhat undulate. Before the apex a sometimes absent black dot, another dot below it on the margin, right under vein 5. Hindwing white. Expanse: 26 mm. N'Dalla-Tando, in December, at an altitude of 2700 m.
- isis.* **Eu. isis** B.-Bak. Body yellowish, forewing light lemon-coloured, with traces of a paler undulate postmedian transverse line on the outside of which there is a black short spot extending from the fold to vein 2. Some black scales also at the base. Hindwing quite light yellow. Expanse: 36 mm. N'Dalla-Tando, at an altitude of 2700 m in November.
- nigrolunulata.* **Eu. nigrolunulata** B.-Bak. Forewing pale lemon-coloured, with a pale curved median and a similar undulate postmedian line, and traces of a similar subterminal line. At the cell-end a hemochrome spot, a black crescent at the anal angle between 1 b and 2. Hindwing pale lemon-coloured. Expanse: ♂ 26, ♀ 38 mm. Gunnal.
- canariensis.* **Eu. canariensis** Kenr. Body canary-coloured, antennal ends and tarsi brown; forewing canary-coloured, at the apex somewhat darker, a feeble basal line and a slightly angular antemedian line are brown, between them two dots. Postmedian line the same, followed by 2 subapical spots. Between the two latter lines there is a straight brown band slightly bifurcating towards the costal margin. Hindwing paler, with an indistinct lunar spot at the cell-end. Expanse: 50 mm. Madagascar.
- castaneo-striata.* **Eu. castaneo-striata** Kenr. Body white; forewing white with brown bands: a subbasal one, an antemedian one and a postmedian one which are broader and convergent at the hind-margin, forming a V-shaped marking. On the cross-vein in the postmedian line a darker crescent. Expanse: 38 mm. Madagascar.
- aspersa.* **Eu. aspersa** Fldr. Placed to *Dasychira* by SWINHOE, to *Euproctis* by JANSE. Forewing brownish-grey, with a darker antemedian and postmedian line, the latter terminating into a yellowish spot at the costal margin. Hindwing yellowish with a blackish discal line which is double in front. Expanse: 30 mm. Natal.
- confluens.* **Eu. confluens** n. sp. (27 g) in the habitus resembles the forms of *Eu. fasciata* in which the discal area of the forewing is strongly strangulated. Both wings greyish ochreous. Forewing with 2 orange-yellow transverse lines, which are convergent below the cell; the space between them powdered with blackish, and so is a subterminal line which is connected with the central area between veins 5 and 6 by a longitudinal stripe of black irroration. Body ochreous-yellowish. ♀ type from Kibwezi, British East Africa, in the Tring Museum.
- contemptor.* **Eu. contemptor** sp. n. (28 c). Body light yellow like the forewing which shows a black round spot at the cell-end from which but one band of black irroration runs vertically to the hind-margin. A distinct subterminal row of black dots. Hindwing quite light sulphur-coloured yellowish-white. ♂♀ types from Spanish Guinea in the Berlin Museum, paratypes from British East Africa in the Tring Museum.
- dentata.* **Eu. dentata** sp. n. (22 e). Body yolk-coloured like the forewing which has 2 light pale yellow short longitudinal streaks out of the base, a similarly coloured very convex antemedian and postmedian line; subterminal line likewise pale yellow, with 2 proximal dents in the anterior portion and one above the tornus. Marginal line fine pale yellow. Spot on the cross-vein red. Hindwing lighter than forewing. ♂♀ types from Dar es Salaam in the Berlin Museum.
- multidentata.* **Eu. multidentata** sp. n. (28 g) is like *dentata*, but the subterminal line is dentate on all the veins. Discal area from the red crossvein-spot to the hindmargin powdered with black. ♂ type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum.
- rorida.* **Eu. rorida** sp. n. (28 g). Body and forewing dark ochreous, hindwing blackish-brown with yellow fringe. Under surface ochreous-yellow, apical third of forewing partly powdered with blackish-brown. ♂ type from Hoache in the Tring Museum. Central Abyssinia.
- albinula.* **Eu. albinula** sp. n. Body yellowish-white, abdomen white, anal tuft rust-coloured yellow. Forewing yellowish-white with a yellow median line which bifurcates at the cell-end towards the costal margin, a similar postmedian line and an indistinct subterminal line, all the yellow lines being strewn with scanty red-brown scales. Hindwing and under surface purely white. ♀ type from Ogove in the Berlin Museum.
- kamerunica.* **Eu. kamerunica** sp. n. (27 f) seems to be the most similar to *reutlingerii* Holl. Forewing wood-coloured brown with a broad black coarsely scaled median band parted light by the veins, edged with light, not reaching

the costal margin. In the marginal area some indistinct small dark spots. Forewing blackish-brown, all the wings beneath greyish-brown. South Cameroon, ♂ type from Lolodorf in the Berlin Museum.

Eu. perpusilla *sp. n.* (28 f). Body ochreous-yellow, forewing pale whitish-yellow with a yolk-coloured subbasal line which is rather remote from the base, a yolk-coloured antemedian and postmedian line, the space between the latter lines powdered with blackish. Behind them another dark yellow line being distinct as far as vein 5, then only traceable towards the costal margin. Subterminal line very distinct, somewhat undulate. Hindwing and under surface yellowish-white. ♂ type from Kampala, East Africa, in the Tring Museum. *perpusilla*.

Eu. griseostriata *Kenr.* Body grey; forewing white with grey basal, antemedian and postmedian transverse lines, between the latter lines a grey V-shaped marking as in *perpusilla*. Of the same colour is a feeble subterminal line and a series of marginal spots. Hindwing of a pure white. Expanse: 42 mm. Madagascar. *griseostriata*.

Eu. reutlingeri *Holl.* is doubtfully ranged here in this genus. Body grey, forewing pale wood-coloured, in the centre with a broad dark brown band, beyond the cell angular, and some small subapical spots. Hindwing pale wood-coloured, fringe lighter. Expanse 17 mm. Benita. *reutlingeri*.

Eu. nigra *Holl.* It is questionable whether it belongs to this genus. Wings uni-coloured smoky brown or blackish, fringe hardly paler, some brown hairs at the base of the wing. Forewing with 2 or 3 coal-black subapical dots. Both wings beneath lighter, base and margins fawn-coloured. Expanse: 32 mm. Lake Onanga. *nigra*.

Eu. palla *Holl.* Frons white, thorax pale ochreous-yellow, abdomen greyish. Forewing yellowish-white, with a median band of blackish scales, which is whitish at the end of the cell. Hindwing of a pure white. Under surface of a pure white, with a brown ray at the costal margin of the forewing. Expanse: 22 mm. Ogove, Congo. *palla*.

Eu. xanthomelaena *Holl.* Body ochreous-yellow. Forewing light orange-yellow with a basal, median and subterminal angular brown transverse band. Neither of them reaches the costal margin, and the veins in them are of the ground-colour. Hindwing and under surface of both wings tan-coloured. Expanse: 20 mm. Ogove. *xanthomelaena*.

Eu. rotunda *Holl.* Body white, forewing with 1 to 3 black subapical spots, sometimes with a few black scales on the centre of the hind-margin. Wings very short and broad, distal margin very convex. Expanse 23 mm. Ogove. *rotunda*.

Eu. apicipuncta *Holl.* (22 d) is similar to *rotunda*, wings more elongate; forewing with two ochreous-yellow transverse lines, the space between them more or less powdered with black, at the apex 1 to 4 black spots, generally two. Hindwing and under surface of a pure white. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea. Ogove, Congo, Fernando Poo. *apicipuncta*.

Eu. disticta *B.-Bak.* Wings pale smoky grey, only with a black spot at the cell-end. Expanse: 38 mm. Uganda. *disticta*.

Eu. bigutta *Holl.* (22 e). Body ochreous-yellow, wings densely white with a large black spot in the centre and at the end of the discal cell of the forewing. Cameroon, Ogove. *bigutta*.

Eu. diplosticta *Rbl.* Similar to *bigutta* (22 e), the basal black dot, however, below the cell, at the rise of vein 2. In the ♀ the wings are darkened by a smoky grey. Expanse: 28 to 35 mm. Central Africa. REBEL takes the latter 3 species to be species of *Marbla*; in *bigutta*, however, there is no accessory cell. *diplosticta*.

Eu. croceisticta *Hmps.* Body white, palpi and chest orange-red, abdomen with a black dorsal line. Forewing silky white, with a red dot at the cell-end and a subterminal row of red dots, which is distally curved below vein 7 and in the centre. Hindwing silky white. Expanse: 42 mm. Ruwenzori. *croceisticta*.

Eu. lepidographa *Hmps.* Body yellow; abdomen white, beneath yellowish, anal tuft reddish-brown. Forewing yellow, an antemedian line of erect black scales, interrupted at the veins, curved. A similar postmedian band, both with a lighter line in the centre, both the black scaled bands fused at the hind-margin. Hindwing white. Expanse: 34 mm. Gold Coast. *lepidographa*.

Eu. fumitincta *Hmps.* Body brownish ochreous. Forewing brownish-yellow, costal margin brown, basally black with a faint red-brown shadow at the cell-end from the costal margin to the hind-margin. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, powdered with brown. Under surface powdered with brown. Expanse: 20 mm. Gold Coast. *fumitincta*.

Eu. xanthosoma *Hmps.* Body dark brown mixed with a greyish white. Palpi, frons, and abdomen orange, abdomen with black dorsal spots. Forewing dark brown, mixed with a greyish-white; a subbasal brown dot in the cell; an antemedian row of dots, streaks at the cell-end, and a postmedian line of dots are dark brown, the latter slanting from vein 4, distally curved towards the hind-margin; a subterminal row of dots and a terminal row of streaks are blackish. Hindwing dark brown. Expanse: 20 mm. Sudan. *xanthosoma*.

36. Genus: **Homochira** Hmps.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 forked with 7 to 9, rising behind vein 7; in the hindwing 3 and 4, and 6 + 7 forked, 5 present. Separated from *Euproctis* by dorsal hair-tufts on the abdomen and a shorter tibial blade of the forelegs.

rendalli.

H. rendalli Dist. Body brown, forewing brown, with 5 darker undulate transverse lines: the first subbasally, the second crossing the cell, the 3rd beyond the cell and very much removed, the 4th about distally to the 3rd, the 5th submarginally. Between the 1st and 2nd lines an irregular discal spot. Hindwing pale ochreous. Wings beneath paler, forewing with an oblique transverse band beyond the cell, hindwing with a transverse band, both wings densely irrorated with brown. Expanse: 32 mm. South Africa.

ruandana.

H. ruandana (Grünb.) sp. n. (28 c). By this name there is a ♂ in the Berlin Museum, the description of which was not to be discovered, but which probably belongs hereto in spite of the absence of the dorsal tufts. Body and forewing dark chocolate with almost straight subbasal, antemedian, and postmedian darker transverse lines. Distally to the latter an indistinct transverse line which, however, is thickened into distinct spots above veins 4 and 6. A submarginal row of dark dots and a dark spot at the cell-end. Hindwing and under surface blackish-grey. ♂ type from North-West Ruanda in the Berlin Museum.

37. Genus: **Leptaroa** Hmps.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing without an accessory cell, vein 11 separate, 9 and 8 fused into one vein, only bifurcating with vein 10 very shortly before the margin, 7 rising about in the centre of the pedicle of this fork, 6 from the same place or on a short pedicle. In the hindwing vein 8 is fused with the anterior edge of the cell and rises only shortly before its end; 6 + 7 on a long pedicle, 3 + 4 on a short one, 5 distantly separated from 4. — In *Euproctilla* showing a similar structure, vein 10 of the forewing rises before vein 7.

fulvicolora.

L. fulvicolora Hmps. (22 e). Wings deep dark reddish-brown with three paler greyish antemedian and two postmedian transverse lines, and three large blackish-brown dots at the cell-end. Marginal area of both wings somewhat darker. Rhodesia. — In **aurantia** Strd. both wings are orange-yellow with a distinctly marked brown marginal band. — In **dissimilis** Strd. the ♂ is similar, but without a dark marginal band, the ♀ is yellowish-white, the lines in the forewing are edged with orange-yellow. Congo, Rhodesia.

deleta.

L. deleta sp. n. (22 e) is like the preceding, but without any transverse lines; only the marginal areas are darker and the three black spots at the cell-end of the forewing are present. Forewing somewhat more elongate, ground-colour lighter. Lake Tanganyika. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum.

ochricoloria.

L. ochricoloria Strd. Similar to *flava* (22 f), but forewing above and beneath equally distinct with a brown streak surrounded by light on the cross-vein (in *nosera* (22 f) there is only a dot at this place, being quite indistinct beneath). Expanse: 20 mm, larger than in *nosera*. Mikindani.

paupera.

L. paupera sp. n. (22 e). Similar to *fulvicolora*, wings more orange-yellow, margin of forewing not darker, the pale lines more angular, the dark spots at the cross-vein are absent, only a light spot being there. Hindwing with a distinctly defined dark brown margin. German East Africa. ♂ type from Amani (February)

flava.

in the Berlin Museum. The form **flava** form. nov. (22 f) from Lindi (♂ in the Berlin Museum) has uni-coloured orange-yellow hindwings; the under surface is likewise uni-coloured yellow; in *paupera* the apices are brownish.

nosera.

— In **nosera** subsp. nov. (22 f) there is at the cell-end of the forewing a black dot, the first postmedian line beneath is more oblique, more proximad; the race is besides smaller, but has a habitus similar to *flava*. ♂ type from Luchonza, Blantyre (Nyassa) in the Tring Museum.

jordani.

L. jordani sp. n. (22 f). Larger than *fulvicolora*, without black spots at the cross-vein, the pale bands similar to that species, only the first of the postmedian lines is more remote towards the base, so that the distance between the second and 3rd transverse lines is not much smaller than that between the 3rd and 4th. Ground-colour of wings lighter reddish-brown. Bihé, Angola. ♂ type in the Tring Museum.

38. Genus: **Micraroa** Hmps.

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In both wings the cell is open, in the forewing 8 to 10 forked, 7 absent; in the hindwing vein 3 is absent.

rufescens.

M. rufescens Hmps. Uni-coloured red-brown, costal margin, distal margin and veins partly sometimes darker brown; antennal pinnae black. Expanse: 22 mm. South Africa.

minima.

M. minima Janse. Light tan-coloured. Hindwing orange-ochreous. Expanse only about 14 mm. Natal.

39. Genus: **Cymaroa** *Hmps.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs; forewing without an accessory cell, 10 forked with 6 to 9, rising before vein 7; in the hindwing 6 and 7 rise from the same place.

C. leptopepla *Hmps.* Body yellowish, mixed with a darker colour, tibiae and tarsi with black rings. *leptopepla*. Forewing yellowish, powdered with black. Subbasal line indistinctly undulate with a more distinct black spot at the costal margin. Antemedian line irregularly dentate, distally convex. Median line with a black spot at the costal margin, then indistinctly undulate. Postmedian line undulate, slanting as far as below vein 6, then inwardly curved; beyond it a similarly running line. Subterminal line indistinct, undulate. Hindwing golden yellow, with a dark spot on the cross-vein and an indistinct subterminal line. ♀ more brown, particularly in the hindwing. Expanse: 38 to 46 mm. Basuto Land, Cape Colony.

40. Genus: **Porthesaroa** *gen. nov.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the neuration similar to *Porthesia*, but in the habitus more similar to *Leptaroa* and others. In the hindwing one vein is absent (3 + 4 being fused); in contrast with *Porthesia*, the posterior angle of the cell is very much produced, 6 + 7 rise on a long pedicle from the anterior angle which is still far before the centre of the wing. The costal margin of the forewing is hardly convex, in *Porthesia* very convex. Type of the genus: *aureopsis* *Her.*

P. aureopsis *sp. n.* (28 e). Habitus similar to that of *Laelia aurea* *Janse* from South Africa. Head *aureopsis*. and thorax above brown, abdomen orange, beneath whitish. Forewing greyish-brown, the markings dark brown, indistinct. Traces of a subbasal dot below the cell and one on the cross-vein, nebulous antemedian and postmedian bands, behind the latter band a row of dots, a marginal line interrupted light by the veins. Hindwing and under surface of both wings deep orange-yellow, apex of forewing dark brown, interrupted orange by the veins. Madagascar. ♂ type from Diego Suarez in the Tring Museum.

P. lacipa *sp. n.* (28 e). Body spotted white and black, abdomen golden yellow with black dorsal *lacipa*. spots, ends of tegulae orange. Forewing white with a subbasal, antemedian and postmedian transverse row of black dots, behind the latter a dark shadow and some spots, at the margin a series of internerval spots. Hindwing yellow. Forewing beneath blackish-brown. ♂ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

P. noctua *sp. n.* (28 d). Body similar to *lacipa*, forewing brownish-white, with a dark brown spot *noctua*. at $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costal margin and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hind-margin, an antemedian dot, transverse line, and blackish submarginal spots and marginal line. Hindwing yellow. ♂ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

41. Genus: **Dasychoproctis** *gen. nov.*

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of very long spurs, antennae of ♂ similar as in *Dasychira* strongly pectinate, palpi straightly porrect, projecting a little beyond the frons. Forewing without an accessory cell, 11 rises from the cell, 10 forked with 7 to 9, rising before 7, 6 from the same place as the pedicle. In the hindwing 3 + 4 and 6 + 7 forked; vein 5 in both wings rather indistinct, rising almost midway between 4 and 6; the genus is an intermediary between the *Lymantriidae* and *Noctuidae*, though the whole habitus is like that in the *Lymantriidae*.

D. dubiosa *sp. n.* (22 f). Forewing red-brown, base white, behind it a red-brown basal area obliquely *dubiosa*. defined by a dark line; postmedian line blackish; a red-brown streak from the cell-end to the costal margin before the apex, a feeble submarginal line, besides this the anterior part of the wing is white, the posterior part wood-coloured brown. Hindwing greyish-white. Madagascar. 3 ♂♂ from Betsileo in the Berlin Museum.

42. Genus: **Suarezia** *gen. nov.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, palpi and antennae as in the preceding genus. Forewing without an accessory cell, vein 11 separate, 10 forked with 7 to 9, rising behind 7, 6 far separated from the pedicle. In the hindwing 3 + 4 on a long, 6 + 7 on a short pedicle, 5 rises in both wings considerably above 4, though nearer to 4 than to 6.

L. bipuncta *sp. n.* (21 c). Body brownish-grey, forewing white, thickly powdered with brownish-grey, *bipuncta*. so that in fresh specimens only the antemedian line, the postmedian line at the costal margin, an area around the limbal line, and a fine submarginal line remain white. The antemedian line is at the hind-margin turned very much distally, just like the postmedian line which is broadly thickened blackish between the veins 2 and 5, the limbal line is composed of dots, at the margin a fine black lines formed of streaks. At the cell-end 2 black dots. Hindwing pale yellowish-grey, in the distal half darker. 5 ♂♂ from Diego Suarez, Madagascar, in the Tring Museum.

43. Genus: **Paraproctis** *B.-Bak.*

In the forewing veins 6 to 8 forked, 6 rising before 8, 9 and 10 absent, 11 strongly bent, nearing vein 12. Cell long, accessory cell absent. In the hindwing only veins 6 and 7 forked, 8 anastomosing with the anterior edge of the cell almost as far as the cell-end.

osiris. **P. osiris** *B.-Bak.* Body yellowish; forewing deep creamy-whitish, strewn with fawn-coloured scales, from among which the ground-colour shows through in paler lines: a curved basal line, a median line composed of crescents, an undulate postmedian line. At the cell-end there is a spot of dark brown scales, a similar one at the anal angle. Hindwing creamy white. Expanse 29 mm. Lokoja, West Africa.

44. Genus: **Noliproctis** *gen. nov.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, forewing without an accessory cell, 4 + 5 forked, also 7 to 10, vein branching off from the pedicle before 10, 6 little separated from the pedicle. In the hindwing 3 + 4 and 6 + 7 forked, vein 5 absent, vein 8 touching the anterior edge of the cell only in its half.

pumila. **N. pumila** *Btl.* (22 f). Forewing greyish-white, with an incomplete subbasal and distinct antemedian and postmedian lines, the latter strongly expanded at the costal margin. Submarginal line frequently only forms the costal margin. — Spots distinct; the wing otherwise more or less powdered with brownish. Hindwing greyish-white, at the apex darker. Madagascar.

45. Genus: **Euproctoides** *B.-Bak.*

Hind tibiae with a pair of spurs. Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 7 rises from the end of it, 8 to 10 forked, 10 rising before 9 + 8, 8 into the distal margin, 11 from the cell. Hindwing: 3 and 4 rise together from the same place, 6 and 7 forked, 8 only slightly touches the anterior edge of the cell.

miniata. **Eu. miniata** *B.-Bak.* Forewing orange tan-coloured, with broad transverse lines spotted dark grey: basal line only traceable, antemedian line in the cell distally angular, postmedian line interrupted by the veins, on vein 7 distally curved; a subterminal row of spots between the veins and some spots on the cross-vein dark grey, fringe red. Hindwing pale reddish-orange. Expanse 34 mm. — N'Dalla, Tando, North Angola.

46. Genus: **Paraxena** *B.-Bak.*

Last palpal joint falciformly bent upwards, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Forewing with an accessory cell, 7 from its end, 8 + 9 together with it from the same place, 9 short or absent, 10 from the accessory cell, 8 into the apex, 11 from the cell. In the hindwing 3 + 4 and 6 + 7 forked, 8 touches the cell only in one place.

esquamata. **P. esquamata** *B.-Bak.* Body dull white, abdomen pale grey, anal tuft of ♀ golden brown. Wings white, then scaled, base of forewing scantily strewn with black, a postmedian line of 2 lines of fine black scales, somewhat oblique and undulate. Expanse: 31 mm. N'Dalla Tando, North Angola; Uganda.

angola. **P. angola** *B.-Bak.* Body white; forewing yellowish-creamy, with traces of a double antemedian line which is angular in the cell. The double postmedian line is broad, beyond the cell strongly angular. Fringes brownish, interrupted by the veins. All the lines are composed of pale brown scales. Hindwing much paler than forewing. Expanse: 24 mm. — Malange, West Africa.

47. Genus: **Noleca** *Wkr.*

This species was not before me, the diagnose of the genus is insufficient for separating it from the other *Lymantriidae*. One species:

basigutta. **N. basigutta** *Wkr.* Fawn-coloured, forewing with a black basal spot, margin with a series of black crescents, at the cross-vein 3 blackish-brown, sometimes only spot-like oblique streaks, the most central of which shows a white area in front and a brownish one behind it. Expanse about 30 mm. Habitat unknown.

Nolera melanhiata *Mab.* (*Noleca* sq. KIRBY, SWINHOE) is a Geometrid!

48. Genus: **Aroa** Wkr. (*Ornithopsyche* Wallgr.).

Forewing without an accessory cell, vein 11 from the cell, 10 from the pedicle of $8 + 9$, rising distally to 7. In the hindwing $6 + 7$ not forked, $3 + 4$ forked or from the same place. Palpi long, projecting far beyond the frons. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. — Sometimes $6 + 7$ are forked in the hindwing; but in that case in contrast with *Euproctis*, vein 6 of the forewing always rises far away from the pedicle of 7 to 10. A number of species ranged in this genus by Swinhoe will probably have been wrongly placed here.

A. discalis Wkr. (♀ = hypoxantha Wallgr.) (22 f). ♂ very variable, forewing varying from grey *discalis*. to dark red-brown, with an antemedian and postmedian transverse line, both being parallel and distally curved; between the latter and the margin there is a darker nebulous line, a black dot on the cross-vein. From the centre of the costal margin to the anal angle there is mostly a yellow area which may be extended towards the base. Hindwing yellow, apex and costal margin and mostly also the anal margin very broadly black. ♀. Forewing light yellow, the postmedian line not parallel to the antemedian line, oblique and almost straight. Margin with blackish-brown spots. Hindwing darker yellow. Cross-vein with a black spot, beneath as in the ♂ with a postdiscal dark line parallel to the margin. In the form **ochraceata** Wkr. the hindwing is partly powdered *ochraceata*. with red-brown; — **signata** Wkr. has a ♀, the forewing of which is pale brownish-grey, whereas the hindwing *signata*. is without the discal spot. South and East Africa.

A. anthora Fldr. (22 g). Forewing grey, the antemedian, postmedian, and terminal transverse lines *anthora*. as well as two maculae in the cell ochreous-yellow. Hindwing black with 3 orange-yellow longitudinal stripes. South Africa. — To this place probably belongs a ♀ in the Tring Museum from West Pondoland, which has but one macula in the discal area of the forewing; the yellow stripes of the hindwing are confluent forming a central area.

A. difficilis Wkr. resembles *discalis* Wkr. (22 f), but in the ♂ without the deep yellow band in the forewing, *difficilis*. in the ♀ the postmedian line is very angular. South Africa.

A. quadriplagata Pagenst. Quite similar to *discalis* (22 f), the light spot in the forewing of the ♂ broad, *quadriplagata*. almost square, the stripe-like spot of the hindwing narrower, situate almost discally. Abyssinia. The ♀ probably belonging to it resembles the *signata*-form of *discalis*, but it has a black abdomen with yellow rings (in *discalis*-♀ the abdomen is yellow), and in the hindwing the yellow colour is almost as reduced as in the ♂. 1 ♀ from Maraquo, Central Abyssinia in the Tring Museum.

A. umbrata B.-Bak. Body brown, abdomen dark brown. Forewing dark umber-brown, with a broad *umbrata*. light brown discal band, beyond the cell very much distally curved. On its outside a thin dark undulate transverse line, likewise distally curved. Hindwing dark soot-coloured grey. Expanse: 30 mm. N'Dalla-Tando, North Angola.

A. tomisa Drc. Wings pale yellow, forewing at the margin shaded with brown, hindwing with some *tomisa*. brown spots at the apex and anal angle. Body chrome-yellow, antennae and legs black. Both wings beneath pale yellow without markings. Expanse: 62 mm. Dar-es-Salaam.

A. incerta Roghfr. Wings diaphanous, pale ochreous, also the body. Anal wool of the ♀ whitish-yellow. *incerta*. Veins yellowish, cross-vein of forewing darkened. Expanse: 37 mm. Taveta.

A. callima B.-Bak. Body whitish, forewing of a pure white, but in some places with a brownish-yellow *callima*. hue, particularly beyond the cell. A basal costal-marginal dot, beyond it a larger spot, are greyish-brown; another small costal-marginal dot near the centre, a darker one at about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin. Traces of a fine, very irregular white subterminal line distally projecting between the veins 3 and 4. Above this projection the margin shows 3 snow-white dots. Apex with a small black dot, behind it an indistinct white one. Hindwing white, between the veins 2 and 6 with a yellow tinge. Expanse: 36 mm. Lagos.

A. perfida B.-Bak. Body brownish. Abdomen grey. Forewing pale brownish with a darker median *perfida*. area and a dark marginal spot above the anal angle. Hindwing white, fringe grey. Expanse: 26 mm. Gunnal, West Africa.

A. catori B.-Bak. Body brown; forewing dark brown, with a dark subbasal spot and another one *catori*. at the cell-end, traversed by paler lines. Postmedian line fine and strongly undulate, situate in a broad whitish band, accompanied by a small dark spot at the costal margin and one in the fold. An antemarginal row of dots between the veins, another row proximad to it. Hindwing brownish-grey. Expanse: 26 mm. Lokoja.

A. pinodes B.-Bak. Forewing dingy brown, basal and median areas dark brown. A postmedian dull *pinodes*. tan-coloured costal-marginal spot, in which there is a fine dentate transverse line, continued almost to vein 4, a similar apical spot and a subterminal row of dots. Hindwing grey. Expanse: 25 mm. North Angola.

A. obliqua B.-Bak. Forewing dark brown with a slanting pale brownish-yellow transverse stripe *obliqua*. from the costal margin a little before the apex to the centre of the hind-margin where it grows wider. Distally

it is bordered by a fine dark undulate line. Before the margin a row of pale yellowish internerval dots. Hindwing brownish-grey. Expanse: 31 mm. Lokoja.

- achrodisca*. **A. achrodisca** Hmps. (22 g). Body brown, legs partly whitish. Forewing red-brown; antemedian line double, almost straight, the space between filled up with a more reddish colour, bordered by whitish. The area between the subbasal line and antemedian line is powdered with whitish. Postmedian line double, slightly curved. Subterminal line paler, very much eurved; right before the margin a row of black dots, a reniform macula at the cell-end. The space around the postmedian line is lighter whitish. Hindwing blackish-brown. at the base lighter. Togo, Congo, and Rhodesia. — In **deflecta** subsp. nov. (22 g), from Senegal, the first antemedian line is very much distally curved in the cell, also the postmedian line more convex. The marginal area is almost blackish, so that the terminal dots disappear, the hindwing is basally not lighter, unicoloured blackish-brown, the ♀ in the forewing only with traces of transverse lines, otherwise uni-coloured light brown. Expanse only 20 mm. ♂♀ types from Sedhiou in the Tring Museum.
- leonensis*. **A. leonensis** Hmps. In the forewing the same as *deflecta*; hindwing greyish-brown, apical area dark brown, slantingly defined, from the centre of the costal margin to vein 2. Also beneath the apical portion is darker. Expanse: 32 mm. Sierra Leone.
- melanoleuca*. **A. melanoleuca** Hmps. (22 g). Body black, mixed with white. Forewing similar to *achrodisca*, the area at the postmedian band very distinct, purely milk-coloured. Hindwing black with a white central spot extending behind almost to 1 c. beneath, however, extended to the white-powdered hindmarginal area. GAZALAND, Tanganyika. — In **decolorata** subsp. nov. (22 g), from Angola, the forewing is lighter, more yellowish-brown, the postmedian spot more indistinct, the light area of the hindwing hindward somewhat more extensive, beneath almost the whole wing is uniformly whitish, powdered with brown, only the apex, part of the marginal area, the cross-vein, and a discal line being brown. ♂ type from Quisoli in the Berlin Museum.
- quadrimaculata*. **A. quadrimaculata** Janse. Similar to *melanoleuca* (22 g). Forewing lighter mahogany-red, the transverse lines more distinct, whitish; the spot at the cell-end distinctly blackish, another spot at the costal margin at the beginning of the first postmedian line; the veins in the white area are reddish. Expanse: 27 mm. Rhodesia.
- nigripicta*. **A. nigripicta** Holl. is doubtfully ranged here. Body blackish, abdomen with white rings, under surface white. Forewing smoky grey, near the centre with 2 black eurved transverse bands, and some whitish spots at the hind-margin. Hindwing white, at the base blackish, apex broadly black, at the distal margin a row of black spots. Expanse: 34 mm.
- omissa*. **A. omissa** Holl. Body clay-coloured. Abdomen with black dorsal tufts. Forewing clay-coloured, powdered darker; a black costal-marginal spot near the base, an almost square spot at the cell-end, above it at the costal margin 2 small likewise darker triangles. Hindwing yellowish-white, with a dark grey spot on the cross-vein; a row of similar spots at the anal angle. Under surface yellowish-white with a grey spot on the cross-vein. Expanse: 22 mm. Ogoe.
- ticana*. **A. ticana** Schs. & Clem. is doubtfully ranged here. Forewing dark brown, at the hind-margin and apex yellowish; sinuate basal, median and postmedian lines on the lighter portions of the wing edged with yellowish. At the cell-end 2 dark transverse streaks. Under surface light brown, in the disc darker, an almost straight postmedian line. Hindwing above greyish-brown, under surface lighter, with a ring at the cell-end and 2 transverse lines being brown. Expanse: 20 mm. Sierra Leone.

49. Genus: **Laeliolina** gen. nov.

Habitus of a *Laelia*, but structurally almost the same as *Aroa* (*Ornithopsyche*), though in the hindwing 3 and 4 rise separately, but nearer than 4 and 5. Wings not short and broad, but more oblong. Genotype:

- paetula*. **L. paetula** sp. n. (28 e). Body ochreous yellowish-brown, forewing the same, with a black dot at the cross-vein, with a postmedian row of black dots, distally eurved below vein 4, then extending towards the base as far as below 1 c. In the marginal area some blackish scales. Hindwing and under surface paler yellow, fringes darker yellow. Madagasear, ♀ type in the Berlin Museum.

50. Genus: **Fodinoidea** Saalm.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs; forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 forked with 7 to 9, rising before 7, vein 6 not far from the pedicle, cell of a normal length. In the hindwing 6 and 7 rise from the same place or on a short pedicle, vein 4 nearer to 5 than 3.

F. staudingeri *Saalm.* (22 g). Body blackish-brown; collar, 2nd and 3rd palpal joints beneath, and *staudingeri*. abdomen laterally and dorsally (except at the base) red. Forewing blackish-brown, a slanting transverse band, and fringe at the distal margin white. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, apical half blackish-brown. Madagascar.

F. vectigera *Mab.* (= *maculata* *Btlr.*). Forewing in the base with a triangular, above white, beneath *vectigera*. yellow spot and a broad white transverse band from the costal margin to the anal angle. Hindwing as in the preceding species. Palpi and abdomen red.

51. Genus: **Numenes** *Wkr.* (*Dasycampa* *Janse*).

Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 10 from it, vein 7 forked before $8 + 9$, vein 6 separately from the cell. In the hindwing 6 and 7 rise from the same place or on a short pedicle. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs, anterior tarsi with projecting hairs. Distinguished from *Bracharoa* by the veins 4 and 5 of the forewing being distinctly separated.

N. libyra *Drc.* (22 g). ♂: forewing smoky brown, at the distal margin grey, with two black undulate *libyra*. transverse lines, at the tornus whitish; from the apex to the anal angle a fine black submarginal line. Hindwing deep black, fringe greyish-white. Both wings beneath black, forewing with a white spot at the tornus. Body brown, anal tuft light yellow. — ♀: forewing greyish-brown, transverse lines as in the ♂, blackish. At the apex a blackish-brown nebulous spot, a deep blackish-brown spot along the base of the hind-margin, a brown macula on the cross-vein. Anal angle whitish. Hindwing yellow, fringe whitish-yellow. Abdomen yellow with black dorsal dots. Wings beneath yellow, forewing in the distal half blackish, at the tornus somewhat powdered with whitish. East Africa.

N. ianthina *Janse* resembles *libyra* (22 g); ♂: with a distinct triangular spot at the base of the hind- *ianthina*. margin, parted by the distinct antemedian line; the postmedian line is distally bordered with light, at the costa with a yellow spot. Hindwing black with yellow hair at the base and hind-margin, fringe of a glaring yellow. Forewing beneath at the costal margin pale yellow, with a broad yellow basal and postmedian spot. — ♀: antemedian and median lines orange-yellow, not blackish, submarginal line more indistinct than in *libyra*. Hindwing orange-yellow, beneath with a median line of black irroration, otherwise as *libyra*. South Africa.

N. hypoxantha *Holl.* ♀: body as in the two preceding species; forewing dark brown, at the hind-margin *hypoxantha*. with the black basal marking of the preceding species. A brown subbasal bent transverse line is followed by a black dot in the centre of the cell. The cell-end and the costal margin above it are paler than the rest of the wing. At the extreme cell-end the dark macula which is here filled up with light. A postmedian undulate brown transverse line, on both sides bordered by a darker double line; a dark subapical shadow and a lighter one at the tornus as in the preceding species. The submarginal line is irregularly broken up into dots and streaks. Hindwing dark ochreous-yellow. Under surface as in *libyra*. Expanse: 43 mm. Ogove.

N. praestans *Saalm.* Forewing whitish-yellow with a black dentate subbasal band, a bent median *praestans*. band projecting distally in two dents, and a bent stripe from the tornus in front, ending at vein 3, above the stripe a round spot. Hindwing as well as abdomen yellow. — In the form **aurantiaca** *Oberthr.* there is *aurantiaca*. besides at the costal margin before the apex a proximally indented black band as far as vein 6, being a continuation of the above mentioned stripe. Expanse: 70 mm. Madagascar.

52. Genus: **Neomardara** *gen. nov.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, palpi moderately large, not projecting beyond the head, forewing with an accessory cell, from which vein 10 rises, 9 and 8 forked, 7 together with the pedicle, 6 from the cell. In the hindwing 3, 4 and 6, 7 forked, 8 touches the cell only in one place. All the tibiae are long-haired. (In the Indian *Mardara* the palpi are long and project beyond the head, in the forewing 10 rises on a long pedicle with 8 and 9, in the hindwing 3 and 4 are separated.) Genotype:

M. africana *Holl.* (22 h). Body brown, tegulae at the bottom whitish. Forewing brown with a white *africana*. subcostal longitudinal stripe, a white submarginal line parted by brown, with which a similar wedge-shaped spot behind the cell is connected, and a similar spot distally to the cross-vein. Hindwing in the ♂ light brownish, in the ♀ dark grey. West Africa: Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea. — The species was described as a *Notodontida*!

53. Genus: **Cimola** *Wkr.*

Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs: in the forewing vein 11 rises separately from the cell, 10 to 7 from the accessory cell, 10 before 7, 8 and 9 from the same place or forked, 6 distantly separated from them. In the hindwing vein 4 is about equidistant from 3 and 5, 6 and 7 are separated.

opalina. **C. opalina** Wkr. (= *thymiathis* Drc.?) (22 h). Wings semi-transparent yellowish-white, apex and veins of forewing blackish-brown. South and East Africa.

54. Genus: **Pirga** Auriv.

Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Forewing with accessory cell, from which the veins 10, 7, and on a short pedicle 8 + 9 rise; vein 6 is distinctly separated from them, 4 and 5 distantly separated. In the hindwing vein 4 rises nearer to 5 than to 3, 6 + 7 forked, 8 separate, but close at the discal cell.

mirabilis. **P. mirabilis** Auriv. Wings somewhat hyaline yellowish-white, distal margin broad black like the veins. Body blackish-brown, head, prothorax and end of abdominal segments partly ochreous-yellow. West Africa.

magna. **P. magna** Swh. (22 k) is smaller, in the forewing the distal black colour extends almost to vein 2, in the hindwing to the cell. British East Africa.

loveni. **P. loveni** Auriv. is quite similar to *magna* (22 k). The border between the white and grey portions of the wing is indistinct, only in a certain light prominent, the white colour of the hindwing only extends to vein 1 a. Expanse: 46 mm. British East Africa.

weisei. **P. weisei** Karsch (22 k). Wings uni-coloured hyaline grey, costa of forewing and the greatest part of the body blackish-brown. Usambara.

luteola. **P. luteola** sp. n. Wings scantily scaled, ochreous-yellow. Forewing distally to the cell and in the hindwing a spot at the apex blackish. ♂ type from Kassai, Congo, in the Berlin Museum.

lutea. **P. lutea** Grünb. (22 k). Body and the hyaline wings ochreous yellow, antennae black, also part of the legs; an indistinct black transverse line through the cell before the end, extending behind the cell much farther distally, often undulate. Veins partly sometimes violettish-black. Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

transvalensis. **P. transvalensis** Janse. Body ochreous-yellowish, antennae black. Wings hyaline with yellowish hair, particularly at the base and hind-margin of the hindwing. Veins, distal margin and apex, costal margin of forewing, and hind-margin of hindwing brownish. Expanse: 33 mm. Transvaal.

perfasciata. **P. perfasciata** Wichgr. is quite similar to *lutea*, but larger, band of forewing continued on the hindwing, fringes brown, not yellow. Tibiae and feet quite blackish-brown. East Africa.

pellucida. **P. pellucida** Wichgr. is like *perfasciata*, without dark transverse lines in both wings. Expanse about 50 mm. German East Africa.

mnemosyne. **P. mnemosyne** Rbl. (21 e). Body marked black and yellow. Wings not transparent yellowish-white, only the apical portion of the forewing, beginning from the cell, blackish hyaline, gradually narrowing down to the tornus, veins dark brown, in the hindwing less distinct. Apical portion of hindwing somewhat hyaline. Fringe brown. The specimen before me, from South Cameroon, shows 7, 8 + 9 in the forewing on a joint pedicle. Beni.

bipuncta. **P. bipuncta** sp. n. is quite dissimilar to the other species, but with respect to the structure it belongs to the genus. In the habitus it is similar to *Sapelia tivetensis* Holl. Body whitish, head, antennae, and thorax in front ochreous-yellow. Forewing white, hyaline; costal margin, apex, distal margin, and 2 dots on the cross-vein blackish. Hindwing hyaline white, margin fine black. ♂ type from Kibwezi, British East Africa, in the Tring Museum.

55. Genus: **Eopirga** gen. nov.

Tibiae long-haired, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Palpi short, the 3rd joint almost hidden below the hairing of the 2nd. Antennae relatively short. Forewing with an accessory cell which is rather long, similar to that of *Marbla*. Veins 10 and 7 rise in about the same height before the end of the accessory cell, 8 + 9 on a short pedicle from its end, 6 from it near its base. In the hindwing vein 4 is nearer to 5 than to 3, 6 + 7 on a short pedicle, 8 closely approaches the anterior edge of the cell as far as its centre. Genotype:

candida. **E. candida** sp. n. (26 h) is a large species. Body white, prothorax, head, and abdomen beneath ochreous-yellow. Tarsi outside black. Wings broadly rounded, above and beneath white, costal margin slightly darker. Expanse: 58 mm. ♀ type from Antanambé in the Tring Museum. Madagascar.

56. Genus: **Somatoxena** Auriv.

Like *Pirga*, but vein 6 rises from the accessory cell of the forewing, vein 7 from 8 + 9 or from 8. In the hindwing vein 8 is partly fused with the anterior edge of the discal cell.

S. lasea Drc. (22 i) is quite similar to *Pirga magna* Swh., but the hindwing is white, only the fringe *lasea*, and sometimes the extreme margin brownish. Sierra Leone.

57. Genus: **Anexotamos** *gen. nov.*

In the habitus similar to *Pirga*, but in the forewing 11 rises from the accessory cell. Vein 10 rises about in the centre, 9, 8 and 7 from the end of the accessory cell, 6 from this cell near the base. 4 and 5 separate, the posterior angle of the cell in both wings much more distally produced than in *Somatoxena*, hindwing otherwise as in the preceding genus. In *Lacipa*, where in the forewing 11 rises also from the accessory cell, the veins 3 and 4 of the hindwing are forked.

An. flavibasis *sp. n.* (22 h) is quite similar to *Somatoxena lasea* Drc. (22 i) but smaller; hindwing in *flavibasis*. the basal half ochreous-yellowish. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum (Emin Pasha). Habitat unknown, presumably in the East African Lake District.

58. Genus: **Marbla** *Swh.*

Palpi very long, projecting far beyond the frons. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the forewing there is a large accessory cell, vein 11 separate, vein 10, 7, 8 and 9 from the accessory cell, 6 distinctly separated from it. In the hindwing 6 and 7 are separate, 4 nearer to 5 than to 3. Characterized by the very long accessory cell of the forewing.

M. divisa Wkr. (22 i). Body light ochreous, wings diaphanous white, apical third of forewing and *divisa*. an apical spot of the hindwing black. Madagascar. — The West African race: *tenera* Holl. (22 h) is a little *tenera*. larger, expanse more than 30 mm in the ♂. Gabun. The extent of the black markings in the hindwing is very variable.

M. indentata Holl. (22 h) resembles *divisa*, in the forewing the black apical third exhibits a proximal *indentata*. dentiform projection on the posterior edge of the cell, and a more feeble one on 1 b. The black apical spot sometimes occupies the whole distal margin. May be a northern race of *divisa*. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

M. nyctemerina Rbl. Forewing smoky grey, in cell 1 b with a white ray coming from the base, not *nyctemerina*. extending into the cell in front. Hindwing white with a smoky-grey marginal band of 4 mm width, though narrowing down towards the anal margin. Expanse: 43 mm. East Africa, Morea.

M. elegantula *sp. n.* (22 i) is larger than *indentata*, wings not white, but darkened greyish, in the hindwing *elegantula*. the black distal margin extends to the anal angle, equably broad, proximally somewhat obsolete. Vein 11 of forewing rises from the same place with the accessory cell. ♀ type in the Berlin Museum. Central Cameroon.

M. proxantha Holl. (22 i). Body yellowish-white, beneath white, legs uni-coloured. Wings hyaline, *proxantha*. forewing yellowish-greyish, costal margin light brown; hindwing and under surface purely white. Gabun.

M. beni B.-Bak. (21 c). Body somewhat yellowish. Forewing milky white, sometimes hyaline. *beni*. Forewing with a black spot on the cross-vein and a similar one at the rise of vein 2. Congo State.

M. azami Kheil. Forewing grey, hindwing white, body yellowish. Expanse about 40 mm. Spanish *azami*. Guinea. Very near to *M. proxantha*, perhaps identical with it.

M. lindblomi Auriv. (21 d). White, wings almost transparent, without markings. British East Africa. *lindblomi*.

M. hemileuca Rbl. (= *semihyalina* Joic. & Talb.) (21 d). Body yellowish, wings whitish hyaline, *hemileuca*. forewing in the apical portion as far as the cell black, at the cross-vein and at the rise of vein 2 a black spot. Beni (East Africa).

59. Genus: **Marbloides** *gen. nov.*

Consistent with *Marbla*, but vein 8 in the hindwing as far as the middle of the cell connected with the anterior margin of the cell, then slantingly angled towards the costal margin, as it occurs in certain *Geometridae* from which this genus differs in the absence of the proboscis and chaetosema and a different tympanal organ. (Genotype: *M. paradoxa* Her.).

M. paradoxa *sp. n.* (22 i). Body yellow, antennae black, legs white. Forewing white, apical half *paradoxa*. and base of costa black. Hindwing white, at the distal margin somewhat blackish, but also there the fringe is white. The white places are hyaline, in the forewing in the cell, in the hindwing at the posterior edge of the cell creamy yellow. Beneath in the forewing only $\frac{1}{3}$ at the apex black. Ivory Coast, ♂ type in the Berlin Museum.

affinis. **M. affinis** *sp. n.* (22 h). Similar to *paradoxa*, but larger, costal margin of forewing broadly black, black powdering on 1 b of the hindwing, in the hindwing the blackened marginal portions more extensive, also its fringe black. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum from Opobe, South Nigeria.

60. Genus: **Marblepsis** *gen. nov.*

Like *Marbla*, but 6 + 7 in the hindwing forked, palpi somewhat shorter. Tibial blade of front tibiae longer than tibia.

pirgula. **M. pirgula** *sp. n.* (22 h) is very similar to the Pterothysanid genus *Pirgula*. Uni-coloured white, antennal pinnac brownish, wings hyaline, forewing with 2 black dots before the apex and one above the tornus on 1 c. Two ♂♂ from Kwai, West Africa, in the Berlin Museum.

dolosa. **M. dolosa** *sp. n.* (21 d). Body pale ochreous-yellow, abdomen white, antennae brown. Wings transparent dull whitish-grey, forewing in the apical third blackish, at the rise of veins 3 to 5 with a black spot. ♂ type from Cameroon in the Berlin Museum.

niveola. **M. niveola** *sp. n.* (21 d). Uni-coloured white, hyaline; antennal pinnac blackish-brown. ♂ type from Bibundi, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

61. Genus: **Laelia** *Steph.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, legs without projecting scale-tufts on the anterior tarsi and middle tibiae. Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 11 separate, vein 10 from the accessory cell, vein 7 forked with 8 + 9 or from the same place. Vein 6 distinctly separated from the accessory cell. In the hindwing 6 and 7 are forked, 4 nearer to 3 than to 5.

extrema. **L. extrema** *sp. n.* Quite similar to *subrosea*, but beside the submarginal row of dots with a discal one extending almost parallel to the former, and besides with dots on the cross-vein. 1 ♀ from Shangiro, German East Africa in the Berlin Museum. Expanse: 30 mm.

subrosea. **L. subrosea** *Wkr.* (= *subrufa* *Snell.*, *rosea* *Schs.*) (23 b). Body reddish-white, palpi three times as long as the head, towards the apex yellowish. Forewing reddish-white, hyaline, with fine, scattered, black scales along the posterior edge of the discal cell, a black longitudinal streak of 1 mm width from the base to the rise of vein 4, sometimes also yet extending beyond the beginning of 2 and 3. This streak is posteriorly indistinctly defined, but in front distinctly marked: it is, however, often quite absent. Before the margin a very much bent row of 6 small black spots. Hindwing above and beneath white. Forewing beneath pale reddish-white, the markings of the upper surface showing through. Expanse: 28 mm. From Sierra Leone to Natal.

xyleutes. **L. xyleutes** *Hmps.* Quite similar to *subrosea* (23 b). Forewing not pinkish-white, but brownish-pink. ♀ ochreous yellowish-white, costal margin ochreous-yellow. Togo, South and East Africa.

bifascia. **L. bifascia** *Hmps.* (21 f). Body pale reddish-brown, abdomen ochreous-yellowish, beneath reddish. Forewing pale reddish-brown, powdered with blackish; a black longitudinal streak on the posterior edge of the cell, another streak shortened in front and behind, on 1 b. A subterminal series of dark streaks on the veins, being sometimes obsolete. Hindwing ochreous yellowish-white. ♀ mostly more reddish, streaks of forewing narrower and often shorter. Expanse: 32 to 38 mm. South and East Africa.

figlina. **L. figlina** *Dist.* resembles *bifascia*, but is more reddish in the forewing, the longitudinal streak on 1 b is absent. Expanse: 33 mm. South Africa.

perbrunnea. **L. perbrunnea** *Hmps.* Body red-brown. Forewing dark red-brown, somewhat powdered with blackish, with a black streak on the cross-vein. Hindwing pale reddish-brown, powdered with a somewhat darker colour. Expanse: 34 to 40 mm. British East Africa.

marginipunctata. **L. marginipunctata** *B.-Bak.* (27 h). Body ochreous-yellow. Forewing pale ochreous-yellow with traces of a slanting grey antemedian and a darker similar postmedian transverse band. A subterminal row of black spots between the veins. Hindwing dull ochreous-yellow, towards the margin lighter. Expanse: 36 mm. North-Eastern Rhodesia.

fuscinatorata. **L. fuscinatorata** *Hmps.* Body reddish-brown, mixed with blackish. Abdomen pale ochreous-yellow. Forewing pale reddish-brown, thickly powdered with black. Below the cell two mostly united black dots, a similar one right below the cross-vein, one below vein 3 below the cell-end. Above and below vein 7 one black subterminal dot each, indistinct similar ones above and below vein 4. Hindwing whitish, powdered with ochreous-brown, traces of blackish subterminal spots at the distal margin. ♀ darker, forewing and hindwing without dots. Uganda.

L. actiosa *sp. n.* (21 f) is similar to the following species, forewing somewhat broader. Body greyish-actiosa. white. Forewing whitish-grey, with a somewhat pink tinge, lustrous, intensely powdered with blackish particularly at the costal margin, a broad streak from the cell-end almost to the apex and a subterminal line. Marginal dots black. Hindwing grey, basally lighter, fringe white. Forewing beneath grey with darker veins. ♂, ♀ types from Windhoek, German South-West Africa, in the Berlin Museum.

L. intermissa *sp. n.* (21 f) resembles *hemippa*, but the veins are not powdered with grey. The costal intermissa. margin of the forewing is ochreous-yellow, at the cross-vein 2 black dots, under surface the same; hindwing purely white, abdomen at the end ochreous-yellow. ♂ type from Saadani in the Berlin Museum. German East Africa.

L. hemippa *Swk.* (23 b, Vol. X, 42 f) is remarkable by very narrow wings with an oblique distal margin, hemippa. otherwise with the marks of the genus. Forewing lustrous white, veins powdered with brownish like the hind-margin, fringe of a pure white. Hindwing yellowish-grey with a white fringe. Beneath the forewing is yellowish-grey, the hindwing white. East Africa, to the south of Kenya.

L. impura *sp. n.* (21 f). Wing-contents as in *hemippa*, but forewing dull greyish-white, fringe speckled, impura. hindwing purely white. Forewing beneath grey, not ochreous-yellowish, abdomen white. Abyssinia. ♂♀ types in the Berlin Museum. The form from British East Africa shows the hindwing at the margin darkened by greyish, the abdomen is grey; — **promissa** *subsp. nov.* ♂ type from Kibwezi in the Tring Museum. promissa.

L. lavia *Swk.* (23 b). Body and wings dark brown, forewing with the usual postmedian, distally lavia. convex row of dots and a spot on the cross-vein blackish. Hindwing scantily powdered, particularly basally, cross-vein darker. British East Africa, Angola.

L. hypoleucis *Hmps.* Body pink, abdomen at the end and body beneath white. Forewing claret-hypoleucis. coloured pink with a dark longitudinal streak at the posterior edge of the cell proceeding from the base and extending distally bent to the apex. Costal margin at the base and apex whitish. A small spot in the centre, a larger one at the end of the cell; a narrow zigzag line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin to the centre of the hind-margin, below the cell dentated in the shape of a V, the apex of the V distally. Sometimes a bent basal transverse line occurs. Hindwing and both wings beneath white, fringe of forewing beneath speckled brown and grey. Expanse: 33 to 45 mm. Ogove.

L. punctulata *Btlr.* (23 b). Body and wings of an intense orange-yellow colour, forewing with the punctulata. usual postmedian row of dots, sometimes powdered somewhat blackish. South Africa.

L. albida *Hmps.* Body ochreous-yellow; abdomen white, beneath yellowish. Forewing yellowish-albida. white, costal margin basally darker. Hindwing semi-hyaline white. Expanse: 34 mm. South Nigeria. It is said to resemble *Crorema adspersa* (20 f), but it lacks the dots on the forewing of the latter.

The following two species ought to be placed to *Crorema*, because vein 4 in the hindwing is nearer to 5 than to 3.

L. setinioides *Holl.* (23 b) is lighter and larger than the preceding species, forewing straw-coloured setinioides. yellow, beside the normal row of dots another small spot right distally to the cross-vein, hindwing lighter, whitish-yellow. From Gabon to South and East Africa. The species, according to JANSE, is said to be identical with *Crorema fulvotata* *Btlr.*

L. evanescens *Hmps.* (23 b) is similar to *setinioides*, the postmedian row of dots is thin, below vein 3 evanescens. inwardly curved, where there are only yet two dots. The dot below the centre of the cell is absent. Uganda, German East Africa.

L. bethuneana *Strd.* (= *acuta* *B.-Bak.*). Body red-brown, abdomen dull whitish-grey. Forewing bethuneana. pale reddish-brown, sometimes in the fold and the postmedian area lighter, with a dark grey stripe from the costal margin near the apex about to the centre of the cell. Hindwing pale straw-coloured. Expanse: 36 mm. Uganda.

L. nigripes *Hmps.* Body yellowish, anterior and middle legs in front black. Forewing diaphanous nigripes. yellowish-white, costal margin and base more yellow. Hindwing diaphanous yellowish-white. Expanse: 26 mm. North Nigeria. Is said to be likewise allied to *Crorema adspersa* (20 f).

L. fracta *Schs. & Clem.* (23 e). Forewing grey with an oblique straight row of dots before the margin, fracta. from which a brownish shadow extends proximad to the cell. Hindwing greyish-white. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

L. rivularis *Hmps.* Body yellowish-brown, abdomen brownish-white. Forewing pale yellowish-brown, a rivularis. black antemedian dot below the cell, an indistinct brown line from $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costal margin, sharply bent distally, extending to the rise of vein 3 and to the hind-margin, meeting with a slanting stripe from the costal margin behind the middle. A slanting straight line from the costal margin near the apex to the centre of the hind-margin. The area before it between the veins 2 to 5 more white. A brown subterminal line contains a row of black dots. Hindwing white, powdered with yellowish-brown, with a subterminal row of spots. Sometimes the ground-colour of the forewing is yellow and that of the hindwing yellowish-white. Expanse: 48 mm. Uganda. — In the form *maseniensis* *Strd.* the forewing is yellow, the hindwing is yellowish-white.

- amabilis*. **L. amabilis** Auriv. Forewing prolonged, white; costal margin and a submarginal row of dots black. Hindwing white. Expanse: 25 mm. Damara-Land.
- atrisquamata*. **L. atrisquamata** Hmps. Body yellowish-white, also the forewing which is irregularly strewn with black scales which are accumulated into spots in the centre of the cell and the tornus. Hindwing white, feebly yellowish. Expanse up to 56 mm. Gold Coast.
- discolepia*. **L. discolepia** Hmps. Similar to *atrisquamata*, but with large black spots at the cross-vein, at the hind-margin and distal margin more intensely black-scaled. Expanse: 50 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo.
- unipunctata*. **L. unipunctata** Mschlr. (23 a). Large and with broad white wings. Forewing with a black dot in the centre of the cell. Aburi.
- straminea*. **L. straminea** Hmps. Body ochreous-yellow, partly irrorated with red-brown. Abdomen yellowish-white. Forewing ochreous-yellow, powdered with reddish. Antemedian line indistinct, red-brown; brown dots in and below the posterior angle of the cell and beyond the anterior angle and below vein 7. Postmedian line red-brown, very slanting, straight. A slanting subterminal row of brown dots. Hindwing yellowish-white with a red-brown hue at the centre of the distal margin. Expanse: 50 mm. South Nigeria.
- sordida*. **L. sordida** Mschlr. Forewing yellowish-brown, powdered with blackish-brown, the light ground-colour indistinctly and irregularly showing through, particularly distally to the cross-vein. Hindwing dark grey. Aburi.
- gigantea*. **L. gigantea** Hmps. Body yellow, powdered with red-brown. Forewing the same, scantily powdered with black. Basal half paler, except at the costal margin and hind-margin. Antemedian line indistinct, brown, dentate. A spot of black scales above the rise of vein 7, two slanting brown postmedian lines and 2 similar subterminal lines, a brown shadow from the apex to the hind-margin behind the postmedian line. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, somewhat reddish, with a brown spot at the cross-vein, a brown marginal line, the marginal area powdered with blackish. Expanse: 82 mm. Cameroon, Uganda.
- infracta*. **L. infracta** B.-Bak. (23 c). The identification of this species and of the following one is rather difficult. The distal margin of the forewing is quite straight. Forewing pale grey with a dark longitudinal stripe through the cell and between the veins 5 and 6 to the subterminal row of black dots; the whole wing is strewn with fine ash-grey scales. Hindwing greyish-white. Expanse: 25 mm. It is more powdered with ash-grey than the following is. Togo, Cameroon, Congo to South and South-East Africa.
- This species and the following separated from *subrosea* (23 b) and *xyleutis* by densely scaled, not hyaline forewings.
- diascia*. **L. diascia** Hmps. Forewing more ochreous, more intensely powdered with blackish-brown, with blackish longitudinal stripes which are much more distinct than in *infracta*, particularly also one in the fold. The black submarginal dots are distally pupilled with a somewhat lighter colour. Otherwise like *infracta*, perhaps of the same species. Expanse: 30 to 40 mm. South and East Africa, Abyssinia, Cameroon.
- flava*. **L. flava** B.-Bak. is a large species. Body yellow, wings pale chrome-coloured, forewing powdered with yellow on the pale ground, whereby it appears to be coarser. Hindwing paler than forewing. Expanse: 62 mm. Lagos.
- fulvicosta*. **L. fulvicosta** Hmps. Body yellowish-brown, abdomen dark greyish-brown. Forewing dark red-brown, costal margin and fringe yellowish-brown. Hindwing semihyaline red-brown. Expanse: 22 mm. North Nigeria.
- rogersi*. **L. rogersi** B.-Bak. Body whitish-grey, forewing ochreous grey, with 3 parallel, slanting, undulate, darker transverse lines. Base paler grey. Hindwing somewhat hyaline, whitish. Expanse: 35 mm. British East Africa.
- aethiopica*. **L. aethiopica** B.-Bak. Body ochreous-yellow, abdomen paler. Wings pale ochreous, forewing with a small orange spot on the cross-vein and a similar one in the fold of the wing near its centre. Expanse: 30 mm. North-Eastern Rhodesia, Uganda, Nigeria.
- subviridis*. **L. subviridis** Janse. Body blackish mixed with green; forewing olive-brown, densely powdered with blackish and apple-green so that a dark green colour predominates. The following markings are black: a subbasal transverse line, an antemedian line which is double towards the costa, angular on all the veins and folds, a median one likewise sharply angled, a spot on the cross-vein, a postmedian transverse line, in its anterior portion convex, a subterminal broad indistinct transverse shadow, the terminal line again narrow, on each vein dentate. Hindwing blackish-brown. Expanse: 36 mm. South Africa.
- ochracea*. **L. ochracea** Snell. Wings pale ochreous-yellowish, hyaline, forewing with a broken transverse line of blackish crescents, distally to the cell, beginning at the apex and ending before the centre of the hind-margin. Expanse about 40 mm. Lower Guinea. (It is doubtfully ranged here.)

L. swinnyi Janse. ♂ blackish-brown, in the forewing the subbasal, median, postmedian, and terminal *swinnyi*. lines are marked by some dark scales. Hindwing blackish-brown. The ♀ which, according to JANSE, belongs to this species, is brownish-white in the forewing, speckled with blackish, particularly at the costal margin, and the terminal line is composed of blackish dots. Hindwing white, at the margin slightly powdered with dark. Expanse about 30 mm. South Africa.

L. nigri-pulverea Janse (23 c) is a very variable species. Forewing tan-coloured, densely powdered *nigri-pulverea*. with a darker colour, the last third of the cell often lighter; in the ♀ a black longitudinal streak on the posterior margin of the cell; the species is characterized by a blackish-brown shadow right before the apex to the cell-end, and 1 or 2 black dots on the cross-vein. The subterminal row of spots is almost parallel to the margin, the terminal spots are very large and distinct. Hindwing greyish, towards the base lighter.

L. robusta Janse. Forewing tan-coloured yellowish, at the hind-margin sometimes lighter, powdered *robusta*. with dark. Subbasal line indicated by some black scales, some black dots on the cross-vein, the postmedian line likewise only marked by some black scales, partly crescentiform, a larger spot between veins 1 b and 2. Subterminal line as usual projecting somewhat distally behind vein 4, its single dots not being very distinct. Hindwing whitish, thickly powdered with blackish, except at the base, costal margin and partly at the hind-margin. Expanse: 35 to 40 mm. South Africa.

From *diascia*, which it otherwise resembles, discernible particularly by the dark hindwings.

L. haematica Hmps. Body yellow, patagia pink, abdomen yellowish-white. Forewing yellow, suffused *haematica*. with pink, except at the costal margin; a blackish longitudinal streak behind the cell from the base to the origin of vein 2, a black spot at the cell-end, sometimes extending in the shape of a streak to the margin, a similar transverse line of dots, the uppermost 4 of which are placed proximad, whilst the others run slantingly to the posterior longitudinal streak. Hindwing semi-transparent white, fringes ochreous. Expanse: 32 mm. East and South Africa. — In the West African *angolensis* subsp. nov. (21 f) the forewing lacks the black spot *angolensis*. on the cross-vein and the basal streak. ♀ type from Caconda (Angola) in the Tring Museum.

L. aurea Janse. Body light orange, thorax above brownish. Forewing densely powdered with yellowish- *aurea*. brown, at the hind-margin lighter. Some subbasal black scales, some at the cross-vein and at the costal margin. Postmedian line powdered with blackish, distally curved as far as vein 3, then incurved. Subterminal line parallel to the margin as far as vein 3, then likewise incurved. Some black scales on the margin. Hindwing orange-yellow, at the base lighter. Expanse: 23 mm. South Africa. — Closely allied to *punctulata* (23 b) from which it is separated by the brown powdering on the forewing.

L. janenschi sp. n. (27 g). Here and in the following *clarki* the basal markings in the forewing only *janenschi*. consist of orange-red scales which are black at the ends. Very similar to *clarki* (23 c), but below the cell in the forewing before the rise of vein 2 a conspicuous dark spot, 2 smaller ones opposite at the hind-margin. Hindwing darkened by grey, particularly at the distal margin. German East Africa. ♂ type from Tendaguru (collected by Janensch).

L. clarki Janse (23 c). Forewing whitish, densely speckled with grey, a black subbasal line. Antemedian, *clarki*. median, and postmedian lines marked by some orange-yellow and black scales. Subterminal line brownish-black, parallel to the margin as far as vein 3, then incurved, ending at the tornus. Terminal line marked by black crescents between the veins, hindwing purely white. In the lighter ♀ all the lines are more distinct, the hindwing somewhat powdered with brownish, particularly towards the margin. Expanse: 33 to 38 mm. South Africa.

L. mesoxantha sp. n. (23 c). Forewing reddish ochreous in the basal half; costal margin, the oblique *mesoxantha*. distal half and the hind-margin brown. An oblique, somewhat dentate subbasal and antemedian line. The postmedian line shutting off the marginal area is rather straight, very obliquely directed basally towards the hind-margin. In the apex a yellowish lighter area; a discal row of light-pupilled black dots, distinct at the apex and tornus, a submarginal row of blackish crescents. Hindwing yellowish-white or brownish-white. At the cell-end of the forewing a brown spot, distally to it 2 or 3 whitish-yellow dots. Cameroon. ♂ type from Yaunde in the Berlin Museum.

L. aegra sp. n. (21 f). Body ochreous -yellow with a few red markings, beneath lighter. Forewing *aegra*. brown, subbasal and antemedian lines light yellow, margined with red, dentate. Postmedian line and marking of the cross-vein black. At the costal margin before the apex a light yellow area, at the tornus also somewhat light yellow. Hindwing yellowish-grey, under surface also of that colour. ♂ type from Nigeria in the Tring Museum, paratypes also from Bingerville.

L. amaura sp. n. (23 e) is separated from *aegra* by the following marks: the postmedian line of the *amaura*. forewing partly dentate, below the costal margin distally very convex, the spot at the cell-end fused with the costal margin, the antemedian line on 1 e with a distal tooth, the apex not with a light patch, discal dots not light-pupilled, without the submarginal crescents. Hindwing ochreous-yellow. Hindwing beneath with a dark spot on the cross-vein, without a subapical line. East Africa. ♂ type from Lindi in the Berlin Museum.

basibrunnea. **L. basibrunnea** Holl. (23 c). Bands running in the distal half as in *amaura*, the antemedian and subbasal lines quite indistinct. Hindwing whitish-grey, beneath without a dot on the cross-vein, but with a subapical line. Cameroon, Gabun.

melaxantha. **L. melaxantha** Wkr. (23 a). Forewing reddish-ochreous; hindwing lighter yellow, with a broad black distal margin. Transvaal, also in India.

barsineides. **L. barsineides** Holl. is doubtfully placed here. Body yellowish, abdomen above brown. Forewing pale yellow with ferruginous brown markings; a broad subbasal band, an oval ring at the cell-end and above it a smaller spot at the costal margin. A broad, irregularly bent and dentate submarginal band from the apex to the hind-margin, distally to it feeble brown marginal lines. Hindwing semi-diaphanous pale brown. Expanse: 23 mm. Ogove.

lignicolor. **L. lignicolor** Holl. (23 d). Body wood-coloured like the forewing, with a darker basal third, a dark spot at the cell-end and a dark straight stripe coming from the apex and extending to the centre of the hind-margin; a parallel stripe between it and the base is indicated in the posterior lighter portion of the wing. Distally to the former stripe an irregular row of dark dots. Hindwing varying from ochreous-yellow to reddish-brown. Under surface pale tan-coloured with a dark spot on the cross-vein and some subterminal spots. Expanse: 27 to 40 mm. Ogove, Spanish Guinea, Togo, East Africa.

incerta. **L. incerta** sp. n. (28 b) is quite similar to *lignicolor*, larger, with an obtuser apex of the forewing, a more oblique subterminal line, a darker hindwing with a brown median spot. ♂ type from Wassaw in the Tring Museum. Gold Coast. This species and *lignicolor* may be better ranged in *Dasychira*.

ordinata. **L. ordinata** Karsch. (23 d). Forewing ochreous-yellow, with a series of bright red dots the largest of which is that below vein 2. Hindwing yellow, somewhat more hyaline. Saadani, German East Africa.

solida. **L. solida** Karsch. (23 a). Forewing blackish-brown with a darker dentate postmedian stripe and a large light wood-coloured bottle-shaped spot which is narrower towards the hind-margin. Hindwing brownish-grey. Togo.

diaphanella. **L. diaphanella** Mab. Forewing white, hyaline and feebly hued with blackish. Costal margin black, fringe blackish. Hindwing at the distal margin somewhat darkened. Body whitish-yellow, collar yellow. Legs yellow, tarsi blackish. Madagascar.

leucolepis. **L. leucolepis** Mab. is likewise doubtfully ranged here. Somewhat larger than the preceding species, wings of a pure white, densely scaled. Costal margin of forewing narrow black like the fringes of both wings. Head and vertex yellow, frons black. Central Africa.

bacchans. **L. bacchans** Karsch (23 a). Forewing reddish-brown with a double antemedian line and a single submarginal line, as well as a broad postmedian band and macula at the cross-vein being darker. Hindwing yellow with a broad black distal margin. Togo. — In *maculata* Wichgr., from Sierra Leone, a large black spot is at the cell-end of the hindwing.

euproctina. **L. euproctina** Aur. (21 d) has entirely the habitus of an *Euproctis*, but the generic marks of *Laelia*. Forewing greyish-yellowish, with 4 orange-yellow transverse stripes and a similar marginal line, between them 4 stripes of blackish powdering. Hindwing yellow. Yola (West Africa). The species was bred from thin yellowish cocoons that were fastened to the trunks of *Adansonia digitata*.

pactor. **L. pactor** sp. n. (21 e) likewise resembles *Euproctis*. Forewing light yellow with three orange-yellow oblique stripes, the two basal ones distally broken in an acute angle, a more indistinct orange-yellow marginal line. Hindwing paler. ♀ lighter yellow. Natal. ♂♀ types in the Berlin Museum.

kitchingi. **L. kitchingi** B.-Bak. is questionably ranged here. Head and collar orange-yellow, thorax whitish, abdomen yellowish. Wings purely white with a black dot on the cross-vein. Forewing with a black costal-marginal dot near the base, half of the cell being indistinctly dark-powdered. Expanse: 48 mm. Congo.

soloides. **L. soloides** Holl. Body yellowish, abdomen beneath with 2 rows of black spots. Forewing white, at the costal margin and apex darkened, both wings at the cell-end with a round black spot. Expanse: 44 mm. Congo.

micans. **L. micans** Wichgr. Body ochreous-yellow, anal tuft brown. Forewing lustrous creamy, at the cell-end a brownish-black spot. In area 1 b at the first and second thirds two delicate yellow spots. Hindwing lustrous white. Expanse: 42 mm. German East Africa.

basipuncta. **L. basipuncta** Joic. & Talb. (21 d). Body ochreous-yellowish, wings dull white, forewing with a small black subbasal dot on vein 11 and a larger one on the cross-vein, hindwing with a large spot at the cell-end black, otherwise also white. Uganda.

L. croperoides *sp. n.* (21 g). As to the wing-contours similar to a *Cropera*, but structurally to a *Laelia*. *croperoides*. Body orange-yellow, abdomen above white, behind yellow. Forewing greyish-white, costal margin ochreous-yellowish, hindwing white, both diaphanous. Fringes of an intense gloss. Madagascar. ♀ type in the Berlin Museum.

L. eos *sp. n.* (21 g). Wings broad and short, body pinkish ochreous-yellow. Forewing of a beautiful *eos*. pink, the postmedian line of dots below vein 4 distally bent, as far as the anal fold in about $\frac{1}{2}$ of it hemochrome. Hindwing pink, towards the base hyaline. Under surface uni-coloured pinkish ochreous. German East Africa. ♂ type from Dar-es-Salaam in the Berlin Museum.

L. siga *sp. n.* (28 g). Body and forewing orange-yellow, powdered with hemochrome. In the forewing *siga*. a red subbasal line, a likewise dark antemedian and postmedian line. Hindwing pale pinkish-yellow. ♀ type from Mukenge in the Berlin Museum. (POGGE).

L. splendida *sp. n.* (27 g). Body and wings of a magnificent orange-yellow, forewing scantily strewn *splendida*. with blackish, a distinct black macula at the cell-end, fringes more or less extensively blackish. Hindwing with traces of a black subapical band. ♀ paler, forewing only powdered with ferruginous brown, hindwing still lighter, all the veins darker. ♂♀ types in the Berlin Museum from German East Africa.

L. pallidula *sp. n.* (28 a). Similar to *splendida*, much paler, whitish-yellow; in pure specimens the *pallidula*. forewing is very intensely powdered with blackish, the subbasal area and the postmedian band not being powdered; ♀ similar, forewing powdered with blackish, without the dark spot on the cross-vein. ♂♀ types in the Berlin Museum. German East Africa. It may be a season-form of *splendida*.

L. leucoptera *sp. n.* (27 g). Habitus of *splendida*, also all the markings are the same, but the ground- *leucoptera*. colour of the wings is white, slightly tinted yellowish. The black powdering in the forewing is often absent. ♂ type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum.

L. sericaria *sp. n.* (28 g) is closely allied to *unipunctata* *Mschlr.*, but the forewing is in the centre *sericaria*. of the cell without a black dot. Forewing white with a silky gloss, with black (sometimes absent) scales at the cell-end and some similar ones in the marginal area. Hindwing of a duller white. ♂ type from Uganda in the Berlin Museum, some more ♂♂ from Togo. — The ♂♂ without black powdering recall *Stilpnolia luteipes* which, however, is without an accessory cell in the forewing and has only 1 pair of spurs on the hind tibiae.

L. citrona *sp. n.* (28 a). Forewing deep lemon-coloured with a blackish-brown dot in the centre of *citrona*. the cell and a similar large macula at the cell-end. Fringe in the anterior half blackish-brown. Hindwing orange-yellow. Under surface orange-yellow. ♀ type from Bipindi, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum. To this species probably belongs a ♂ from Spanish Guinea with much paler wings.

L. protecta *sp. n.* Forewing grey with a fine blackish antemedian line, a broad blackish macula at *protecta*. the cell-end and a black postmedian line. Distally to it a broader band, the space between them lighter pale. Before the margin a series of internerval streaks. Hindwing yellowish-grey, on the cross-vein and before the margin powdered with blackish. ♂ type from the Bang-Manenguba Mts. in the Berlin Museum. Cameroon

L. pseudolacipa *sp. n.* (27 g). Body white, abdomen ochreous-yellowish with darker segmental. *pseudolaci-* margins. Forewing white with a black dot at the cross-vein and a subterminal row of dots. Hindwing grey, *pa.* at the margin lighter, beneath with a dark dot on the cross-vein, and a subterminal row of dots. ♀ type from Uhehe in the Berlin Museum. German East Africa.

L. hyalinula *sp. n.* (28 e). Body whitish, wings quite purely white, almost transparent, with an intense *hyalinula*. gloss. ♀ type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum.

62. Genus: **Laelaroa** *gen. nov.*

Structurally rather consistent with *Laelia* and *Dasychira*, but in the hindwing vein 8 is for a long distance fused with the cell. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 11 separate, 10, 7 and the forked 8 + 9 from the apex of the accessory cell, vein 6 separated from it. In the hindwing 3 + 4 and 6 + 7 forked, vein 5 rising far before the posterior cell-angle. Genotype:

L. flavimargo *sp. n.* (28 e). Body ochreous-yellow, abdomen above brown. Forewing brown, costal *flavimargo*. margin and distal margin yellow, otherwise scantily strewn with whitish-blue scales. Hindwing and under surface brown, fringe (and costal margin of forewing) yellow. ♀ type from Ogruga, Niger, in the Tring Museum.

63. Genus: **Bracharoa** *Hmps.*

Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 11 from the cell, margin uniformly bent. In the hindwing vein 3 is nearer to 4 than to 5 or forked with 4. Hind tibiae only with 1 pair of spurs. — Separated from *Orgyia* by veins 4 and 5 of the forewing being forked. The ♀♀ are often without wings, the ♂♂ fly in daytime.

bistigmigera. **B. bistigmigera** *Btlr.*, is quite similar to *quadripunctata* *Wllgr.* (23 d), but the fringe of the forewing is dark grey. Eypanse: 27 mm. Nyassa Land. It is questionable whether it is a distinct species.

dregei. **B. dregei** *H.-Schöff.* (23 d). Forewing brownish, only the margins ochreous-yellow, hindwing blackish-brown, proximad only traceably lighter. fringe ochreous-yellow. ♀ uni-coloured grey, without wings. Expanse of ♂ 22 mm. Cape Colony.

quadripunctata. **B. quadripunctata** *Wllgr.* (23 d). Wings ochreous-yellow, forewing with two black spots on the cross-vein. Hindwing with a blackish-brown marginal band. Beneath forewing before the apex extensively blackish-brown, the blackish-brown marginal band of the hindwing being posteriorly very much narrowed down. South Africa, Nyassa Land, East Africa. — ♀ with short stunted wings, blackish-brown, with ochreous-yellow collar, tegulae, and segmental margins of the abdomen.

reducta. **B. reducta** *sp. n.* (23 d) is separated from *quadripunctata* by the following marks: on the whole smaller, colour darker ochreous, wings shorter and broader, costal margin and distal margin of forewing more convex. The black marginal band of the hindwing is uniformly broad (rarely absent), not narrowing down behind. East Africa. A large series, mostly from Dar-es-Salaam in the Berlin Museum.

charax. **B. charax** *Drc.* (22 k). ♂ and ♀ similar, varying from ochreous-yellow to orange, forewing with a black apical third, hindwing with a similar marginal band, both wings with a black spot on the cross-vein. — In *paupera*. a ♂ from L. Nyassa this spot is only present on the forewing beneath: **paupera** *form. nov.* (22 i). The marginal band of the hindwing is narrower (Berlin Museum). East Africa. In this species veins 4 and 5 of the forewing are well separated; it would therefore have to be ranged with another genus.

64. Genus: **Stenaroa** *Hmps.*

Palpi projecting beyond the head, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Forewing long and narrow, vein 4 from the cell-angle, 9 and 10 forked, 11 from the cell. In the hindwing 3 nearer to 4, 6 and 7 from the upper cell-angle.

ignepicta. **St. ignepicta** *Hmps.* Body red-brown, head, tegulae, and legs yellow and fiery red. Forewing dark red-brown, before the centre yellow and fiery red dots in and below the cell. A large spot at the cell-end, small dots on vein 2 and below the cell-end. Subterminal yellow and fiery red dots between the veins 7 and 6, and 5 and 3. Hindwing dark red-brown. Expanse: 24 mm. Madagascar.

65. Genus: **Dasyarctia** *Gaede.*

Very similar to the preceding genus in the neurulation, in the hindwing vein 8 at the base for a long distance fused with the anterior edge of the cell, veins 3, 4 and 5 almost equidistant. Tibial blade of forelegs much shorter.

grisea. **D. grisea** *Gaede* (21 e ♀, 28 g ♂). Forewing reddish-grey, bespangled with black dots, at the cell-end a black spot from which a blackish straight line extends somewhat obliquely to the hind-margin. Postmedian line only in the posterior portion distinct, where it is almost straight. Hindwing white, with a black spot on the cross-vein. Forewing beneath at the costal margin red. Body blackish-grey, sides of abdomen red. The ♀ probably belonging hereto has a more yellowish-grey ground-colour of the forewing, with very feebly indicated bands. It lacks the red under surface of the costal margin and the black spot on the cross-vein of the hindwing, the body being yellowish-white, without red. Cape Colony, German East Africa.

66. Genus: **Rhodesana** *B.-Bak.*

Forewing with an accessory cell, 9 rising from 10 and anastomosing with 8, thus forming the accessory cell, 7 from the end of the latter; in the hindwing 6 and 7 are not forked.

Rh. crenulata B.-Bak. Body nut-brown. Forewing sepia-brown, with an antemedian and a median *crenulata*. grey spot at the costal margin and a similar one below the origin of vein 2; a velvety brown basal line, a similar median line which is double in front and separates the grey spots. Cross-vein with a pale macula bordered by dark. Postmedian line velvety brown, undulate, between the veins 6 to 9 distally bent; a subterminal series of dark red-brown internerval spots, between the veins 4 and 7 only marked as small dots; this series is parallel to the postmedian line. A terminal line is interrupted at the veins. Hindwing whitish grey, postmedianly and at the margin brownish. Expanse 53 (♂) to 74 (♀) mm. North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Rh. mintha Fawc. Smaller and redder than the preceding species, postmedian line on vein 3 incurved, *mintha*. hindwing with a distinct median line. Expanse only 32 mm. British East Africa.

67. Genus: **Casama** Wkr. (*Thiacidas* Wkr.).

This species has already been dealt with in the Indo-Australian *Lymantriidae*.

C. vilis Wkr., being distributed over South India, is said to occur also in Arabia, Somaliland, and *vilis*. Abyssinia. Cf. Vol. X, p. 317, pl. 39 f.

68. Genus: **Dasychira** Steph.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, anterior tarsi covered with long hair and scale-pencils, hinder tarsi without them. Tibial blade of anterior tibiae short, not distally bent. Forewing with an accessory cell from which vein 10 rises, 9 and 8 being forked, with 7 mostly from the same place, 6 only slightly separated from the accessory cell. In the hindwing 6 and 7 are forked or rise from the same place, vein 4 nearer to 3 or forked with it. The 3rd palpal joint is often hidden beneath the hairing of the 2nd. The distinction of this genus from *Laelia* is often very difficult in much flown specimens.

D. fusca Wkr. (= *tephra* H.-Schäff., *subviridis* Wkr.) (23 e). Abdomen without dorsal tufts, forewing *fusca*. at the base and in the centre somewhat tinged with greenish, which is often difficult to distinguish in old specimens. The antemedian and postmedian transverse lines approach each other behind the cell, so that the greenish median area is narrowed there. Before the margin a row of blackish crescents. Hindwing blackish-brown with a dark spot on the cross-vein. A ♂ in the Berlin Museum (and 1 ♀ in the Stockholm Museum? [according to AURIVILLIUS]) exhibit between the terminal and postmedian lines besides a dark subterminal line. The postmedian line is less dentate, the antemedian line is broader, almost straight, running across the cross-vein, so that the ocellus on it disappears. Hindwing uni-coloured dark brown. The forewing apparently does not exhibit a greenish tinge. Beneath the hindwing has a double postmedian transverse line instead of the single one; in case it be a distinct species, it may be named; *aurivillii* sp. n. (23 e). Cameroon to the Cape *aurivillii*. Colony. ♂ type of *aurivillii* from the Cape in the Berlin Museum.

D. caeruleifascia Holl. (23 d). Forewing dark brown with an almost straight postmedian dark transverse *caeruleifascia*. line which, however, is somewhat removed towards the base below the cell, a subterminal broad band of silvery blue scales, which may often be partly obsolete, the most distinct at the hind-margin. A similarly coloured marginal line is narrow and composed of small dots. Hindwing blackish-brown, beneath with a spot on the cross-vein and 1 or 2 indistinct postmedian transverse lines. — In *orthogramma* form. nov. (23 e) which may *orthogramma*. be a distinct species, the postdiscal transverse line is mostly double, the proximal line towards the base not incurved behind the cell; the broad subterminal blue band is extinct, the terminal blue dots are not on the margin, but a little before it, and the species is somewhat larger and in the forewing more brown. ♂ type from Mokundange, ♀ type from Lolodorf (Berlin Museum). Both the forms fly at the same habitats. Cameroon. Ogove.

D. caeca Plötz (= *nubilata* Holl.) (23 d) must be similar to the preceding species; in the description, *caeca*. however, the silvery blue marginal scales of the forewing are not mentioned; antemedian line apparently absent. Expanse: 35 mm. Cameroon. Gabun.

D. albilinea Holl. (23 e). Like the preceding species, the straight postmedian band whitish, distally *albilinea*. margined with dark. Cameroon, Gabun.

D. robusta Wkr. According to the insufficient description the body is above brown, with some white *robusta*. hairs, wings brown with many irregular whitish markings, most of them on the forewing. Under-surface whitish. Expanse about 30 mm. Sierra Leone.

D. fumosa Holl. is like *albilinea* (23 d), but the white line of the forewing is here dark brown. Expanse: *fumosa*. 35 mm. Ogove.

- delicata*. **D. delicata** Holl. (23 e) is easily recognisable by the velvety-brown macula on the hind-margin of the forewing a little before the centre, a similar longitudinal streak below vein 2 and a similar one on the cross-vein and before the margin. Generally above the tornus a white spot. Cameroon to Gabun.
- ruptilinea*. **D. ruptilinea** Holl. (21 e). Wings more oblong than in *delicata*, with a velvety brown longitudinal ray from the base, which is interrupted on the centre of the hind-margin by a violettish-grey spot and contains a milky white dot in the continuation of the strongly dentate subterminal line. Hindwing light grey. Cameroon, Ogove.
- chorista*. **D. chorista** sp. n. (21 g) resembles *ruptilinea*, but it is smaller, without a white spot at the tornus. Ivory Coast. 2 ♂♂ in the Tring Museum.
- citana*. **D. citana** Schs. Clem. Of this species there are in the Berlin Museum 2 ♀♀ which only differ in the blackish hindwings from the figure, though they are certainly *Notodontidae* so that the species is presumably not to be reckoned to the *Lymantriidae*. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.
- punctifera*. **D. punctifera** Wkr. is scarcely to be identified from the insufficient description: forewing brown, with numerous white dots which are the most dense at the indistinct and irregular black undulate transverse lines. Submarginal line composed of black dots. Hindwing brownish ashy-grey. Expanse: 25 mm. Congo.
- peculiaris*. **D. peculiaris** Btlr. Forewing blackish in the basal area, with an omega-shaped black marking which is partly edged with white, a white-edged proximal line, behind it with a slanting, posteriorly yellow oblique band which widens towards the hind-margin and is traversed by a black transverse line, a sinuate discal line of black moon-spots, and submarginal spots which are proximally black and distally yellowish-brown. Fringe blackish with a white basal line. Hindwing white; costal margin, apex, and hind-margin blackish. Forewing beneath ashy-grey. Hind-margin white, the streak on the cross-vein and the discal line blackish. Expanse about 37 mm. Madagascar.
- basistriga*. **D. basistriga** Wkr. Habitat not yet known; it may occur in Africa. Forewing brown with some black longitudinal stripes from the base to beyond $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wing, along the distal margin grey, a brown transverse stripe in the discal area. Hindwing pale brown. Expanse about 25 mm.
- endophaea*. **D. endophaea** Hmps. (23 f). Body blackish-brown, mixed with red-brown and grey, like the forewing. An indistinct yellowish antemedian spot suffused with red-brown extends from the costal-margin to the posterior edge of the cell, a similar subterminal one from the costal margin to below vein 3. Subbasal, antemedian, and median lines indistinct; postmedian line dentate as far as vein 4, then incurved. Subterminal line marked by blackish-brown spots on its proximal side, then to the margin bent at veins 7 and 6, from vein 4 incurved. Hindwing greyish-brown. Under surface brownish ochreous with a spot on the cross-vein and 2 indistinct transverse lines. Expanse: 56 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon.
- antica*. **D. antica** Wkr. (= *albihunulata* Karsch) (23 e). Forewing wood-coloured with a blackish-brown broad longitudinal streak and some similar longitudinal patches, below vein 2 a white crescent. Hindwing light greyish-brown. Cameroon.
- cameruna*. **D. cameruna** Auriv. (23 f). Forewing olive-brown with dentate black subbasal, antemedian and postmedian lines being edged with apple-green, and traces of a similar submarginal line. Hindwing brown. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.
- muscosa*. **D. muscosa** Holl. is like the preceding species, but besides with a black basal ray and before the tornus with a brown spot distally bordered with silvery white. Expanse: 34 mm (♂). Gabun.
- chlorophila*. **D. chlorophila** sp. n. (21 e) is separated from the similar *cameruna* by the following marks: the green markings in the forewing are more olive-coloured, not bluish-green, also more extensive, particularly between the veins 3 and 4 extending to the margin. The postmedian line terminates at the hind-margin a little behind its centre, not shortly before the tornus as in *cameruna* (23 f). 2 ♀♀ in the Berlin Museum from Cameroon (type) and Togo.
- notia*. **D. notia** sp. n. (21 f, g) likewise resembles *cameruna*, ground-colour of forewing violettish-grey, but postmedian line hardly convex, before the macula on the cross-vein a remarkably darker spot, the crescents at the margin much more convex, brown spots between them and the postmedian line very distinct. Body darker, but tegulae at the ends whitish-grey. ♀ type in the Berlin Museum from Ogove, Gabun.
- lampra*. **D. lampra** sp. n. (21 g) is lighter than the other species resembling *cameruna*, in the forewing quite pale olive-green, with reddish-brown markings, the median area still lighter, distally to the postmedian line another broad, almost parallel nebulous band, approaching it at the hind-margin. Lunular spots at the margin finely strigiform convex, not shaded. Hindwing pale ochreous-brown. Under surface uni-coloured light ochreous. ♂ type from Sierra Leone in the Berlin Museum.
- gloriosa*. **D. gloriosa** sp. n. (21 g) is likewise allied to *cameruna*, the green border of the bands on both sides uniform, quite light bluish-green, strongly contrasting. Antemedian band almost straight, only in the cell

with a proximal projection, postmedian line less convex, the lunular line behind it more distinct. Antemedian and postmedian lines on the fold connected by a green streak. 2 ♂♀ from West Africa in the Berlin Museum, type from Spanish Guinea.

D. barbara *sp. n.* (21 g, h). Body olive-greenish, abdomen more yellowish-grey, dorsal tufts blackish. *barbara*. Forewing quite olive-green, with olive-brown transverse lines which in the ♀ are often quite indistinct. Subbasal line sinuate, terminating in a dark dot on the fold, antemedian line rather little dentate, below the cell slantingly towards the base to the hind-margin. Postmedian line almost parallel to it, macula on the cross-vein light reddish-brown, almost parallel to the postmedian line a dentate discal line distally to it, a row of submarginal moon-spots. Hindwing yellowish-grey, under surface pale straw-coloured. In the similar *lampira* the moon-spots before the margin are very convex, in *barbara* they are strigiform, and in *lampira* the abdomen is apparently without hair-tufts. ♂♀ types from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum.

D. chloroscia *sp. n.* (21 h). Body dark olive-green, dorsal tufts blackish-brown. Forewing dark green, *chloroscia*. in some places darkened by violettish-brown powdering which is particularly distinct in a dark straight band from the costal margin across the cross-vein obliquely to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hind-margin. Of the transverse lines there are some traces at most. Hindwing light brownish-grey, often with a dark spot on the cross-vein. Under surface yellowish-brown with darker postdiscal stripes. ♀ type from Togo in the Berlin Museum, ♂ type from Cape Coast in the Tling Museum, also from Bingerville.

D. pista *sp. n.* (21 h) is similar to *chloroscia*, but it lacks the violettish-grey nebulous band in the *pista*. forewing, and the transverse lines are more distinct, particularly the almost straight and little dentate antemedian line. Hindwing somewhat lighter; under surface pale straw-coloured, without intense dark powdering. Somewhat larger than the preceding species. 3 ♂♂ from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

D. phylax *sp. n.* (21 h) is similar to *pista*, larger, hindwing not powdered with brown, whitish yellow, *phylax*. only at the hind-margin with some reddish-brown hairs, but fringes darker. Transverse lines in the forewing rather indistinct, the most distinct is a sharply dentate line distally to the postmedian line; veins at the margin brown. Under surface straw-coloured, spot on the cross-vein and traces of the postmedian line brownish. ♂ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum. The 3 species mentioned last differ also considerably in the ♂ sexual organ.

D. symbolum *sp. n.* (21 i). Body ochreous yellowish-brown, dorsal tufts blackish-brown. Forewing *symbolum*. beautifully apple-green, marginal area wood-coloured brown beginning from the postmedian line excepting a green spot proximally bordered with lilac above the tornus, before the margin a double row of blackish-brown spots. Antemedian line double, at the costal margin and hind-margin lilac; the macula on the cross-vein is blackish-brown. Postmedian line double, filled with lilac, hindwing straw-coloured, powdered with a darker colour. 2 ♂♂ from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

D. albiapex *sp. n.* (21 h). Body pollard-coloured white, dorsal tufts blackish-brown. Forewing green, *albiapex*. powdered with blackish, all the lines indistinct. Apex dull white, bordered by an arcuate line, below which there is another white area. Hindwing grey, at the base whitish. ♀ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

D. scurra *sp. n.* (21 h). Body white, without abdominal tufts. Forewing pale olive-green, with white *scurra*. markings: a subbasal, an antemedian, and a postmedian transverse band, each of which encloses a green dentate line, and a submarginal one with a large proximal tooth on vein 5. Before the margin a series of brownish lunular spots. Hindwing and under surface white. ♀ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

D. poecila *sp. n.* (21 h). Forewing olive-coloured brownish-grey, a brown basal spot, a dot about *poecila*. in the centre of the cell and a macula at the cell-end are brown, in front of it a rather broad, distally convex band touching the macula and being very wide at the hind-margin. Postmedian line quite indistinct, behind it a macular band which is the most distinct at the costal margin, between the veins 4 and 6 and below vein 1 c. Marginal line quite indistinct, fringe speckled. Hindwing grey. Under surface straw-coloured, powdered with blackish, with a spot on the cross-vein and 2 postmedian rows of spots. Body olive-green, abdomen grey with black dorsal tufts. 2 ♂♂ from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

D. rubricosta *sp. n.* (21 i). Forewing light apple-green, powdered with blackish-brown, with a similar *rubricosta*. almost vertical strongly dentate antemedian line and distally convex postmedian line, behind it a row of spots. Macula at the cell-end also blackish-brown. Costal margin and distal margin fine red, fringes red speckled with blackish; hindwing brown with a rosy tinge, costal margin ochreous-yellow. Under surface reddish ochreous-yellow, costal margin and distal margin of forewing more red, forewing otherwise darkened by blackish, also the hindwing more or less powdered with blackish-brown. Body green, beneath yellow, dorsal tufts blackish-brown. ♀ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

D. allotria *sp. n.* (23 f). ♀ habitus recalling that of *basalis* ♀, but the ground-colour of the forewing *allotria*. is dark brown. The basal area at $\frac{2}{3}$ crossed by an indistinct white line. The median area beautifully lilac-grey, but the brown marginal area prominent between veins 4 and 6 as far as the dark, light-edged macula on the cross-vein, between 2 and 3 to the cell and below 2 to the basal area. Before the macula a proximally open white crescent. Postmedian line blackish, below 1 c proximally white-pupilled. The macular band distally to it below the costal margin very broad blackish-brown, from veins 3 to 1 c only traceable. Before the margin a fine

blackish line. Fringe blackish, at the veins intermixed with bluish-white. Hindwing whitish-grey, at the apex darker. Dorsal tufts blackish-brown. 2 ♀♀ from Spanish Guinea in the Berlin Museum.

achatina. **D. achatina** *sp. n.* (26 h). Forewing beautifully lilac-grey with a rosy tinge. Subbasal line ferruginous brown, antemedian line varying from whitish to yellowish with a sharp distal tooth in the cell. At the same place with it a ferruginous-brown oblique band begins, expanding below the cell into a large ferruginous-brown spot at the hind-margin, the centre of which is parted by a darker line and which is continued to the base of vein 2. The macula at the cross-vein is rosy, parted darker by transverse lines. The postmedian line is dentate, brown, proximally shaded dark, behind it a more or less distinct row of streaks, in which there is below the costal margin a large velvety brown spot, still farther before it a costal-marginal line. Submarginal line of dark, proximally light streaks, marginal area behind it rosy, fringe brown. Hindwing brownish-ochreous, at the margin darker. Dorsal tufts large, ferruginous-brown. ♂ type from Spanish Guinea, ♀ type from Togo, Misa Hill, in the Berlin Museum.

castor. **D. castor** *sp. n.* (21 i). Body varying between light and dark grey with black dorsal tufts. Forewing violettish-grey, intermixed with greenish. Beneath 1 c a velvety black dot distally light-edged. The antemedian and median lines are often indistinct; at the cell-end a black crescent, distally open, proximally bordered with light, from which an oblique pale yellowish shadow extends to the costal margin, in which there are beside the distal half of the macula 2 more black spots; the space behind it as far as the straight and oblique postmedian line is darkened. Before the margin a fine black line, below vein 2 suddenly expanded into 2 velvety black spots. Hindwing grey. ♂ type from Cameroon, ♀ type from Togo, also specimens from Liberia, in the Berlin Museum.

pollux. **D. pollux** *sp. n.* (21 i) is separated from *castor* by the following marks: the basal dot of the forewing is absent, at the cross-vein there are only 4 black dots, the space behind them is little lighter, behind the postmedian line a row of dots, below vein 2 therein 2 particularly large dots. Hindwing of a variable colouring. ♂ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon (Berlin Museum), paratypes from the Ivory Coast (Tring Museum).

daphne. **D. daphne** *sp. n.* (23 f, 27 b). Body varying from whitish to brownish-grey, dorsal tufts blackish. Forewing whitish or dark grey, subbasal line blackish, distally to it at the hind-margin often a blackish shadow; antemedian line double, filled up with ferruginous-brown. The postmedian line is very much curved, with a long proximal bow beneath vein 2, then distally obliquely to the hind-margin, in the ♀ in the anterior portion very much expanded like a spot. The submarginal line is fine blackish. Macula at the cell-end whitish, edged with dark. Hindwing in the ♂ white, in the ♀ light grey. ♂♀ types in the Berlin Museum. German East Africa.

daphnoides. **D. daphnoides** *sp. n.* (27 e) is similar to *daphne*, but the ground-colour of the forewing is olive-greenish and brown, at the margin violettish-grey; antemedian line single, postmedian line without a strong proximal bow beneath vein 2. Macula at the cell-end brownish, hindwing in the ♀ darker grey, beneath with a discal dot and transverse line. ♀ type from Tendaguru in the Berlin Museum.

seitzi. **D. seitzi** *sp. n.* (23 f). Forewing olive-green, powdered with brownish, macula at the cell-end proximally bordered with dark brown, behind it a white space which crosses yet the postmedian band and is broadly extended towards the hind-margin below veins 3 and 2, but does not reach to vein 1 a. Distally to the postmedian line a dentate blackish-brown transverse line, at the tornus distally broadly bordered with white; a submarginal blackish line. Hindwing brownish-grey. Body grey. ♀ type from North-West Cameroon in the Senckenberg Museum.

lignea. **D. lignea** *Btlr.* Forewing pinkish-blackish, pale, the proximal half ash-grey, costal margin green-spotted; a longitudinal streak at the posterior edge of the cell is deep black, of the same colour are a streak on the cross-vein and internerval streaks at the margin; a spot at the apex and one before it, a line at the centre of the distal margin, and a triangular spot at the tornus are white, distally narrowly edged with black. Hindwing greyish-white, with an indistinct dark submarginal line. Body yellowish-brown, prothorax and tegulae white-haired. Wings beneath pale ash-grey, the spot on the cross-vein, the discal line, and the submarginal line are blackish. Forewing with 3 short black stripes before the apex. Expanse about 35 mm. Madagascar.

pheosia. **D. pheosia** *Hmps.* (23 g). Head and thorax grey, mixed with white and red-brown. Abdomen reddish-ochreous, basally with a black dorsal line. Forewing reddish-ochreous, a red-brown streak below the basal half of the costal margin, 2 similar streaks in the cell. A curved dark red-brown band from the base along vein 1, behind the centre upturned, extending to the margin as far as vein 7; a thin double streak above it above the centre of the costal margin, at the end of vein 1 bent upward. Tornal area grey. Cellular macula feebly defined, thin red-brown streaks below the costal margin before the apex, a thin black marginal line. Hindwing yellowish-white. In the (figured) ♀ the hindwing is powdered with brown. Expanse: 42 to 44 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon.

basalis. **D. basalis** *Wkr.* (23 g). Forewing with a light brown basal spot surrounded by blackish-brown; distally to it a curved brown transverse line. The distal portion of the wing is greyish-brown, towards the costal margin whitish, with a very undulate postmedian and submarginal line, and a brown spot at the costal margin before the apex. Hindwing white. ♀ much lighter, whitish-grey, almost hyaline. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

D. affinis Holl. (28 f). The ♂ resembles that of *basalis*, but the antemedian band which defines the *affinis*. light brown basal spot is incomplete, only representing an almost square spot at the hind-margin. The costal-marginal half of the forewing is monotonously brown, the marginal and submarginal markings particularly at the tornus darker and more distinct. Ogove.

D. quinquepunctata Mschlr. (23 g). Forewing whitish-grey, scantily powdered with blackish-brown *quinque-* particularly distally, a blackish-brown subterminal row of dots, and 5 similar larger dots around the cross-vein. *punctata*. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, the apical part brownish. Forewing beneath greyish-brown, hindwing as above. Gold Coast.

D. multipunctis Strd. is quite similar to the preceding species, hindwing of a brighter yellow, without *multipunctis*. the red-brown margin, dots at the cross-vein more ring-shaped, behind open, not continued to the costal margin, marginal area darker, bordered by a black zigzag line. Expanse: 44 mm. East Africa.

D. stigmatica Holl. (23 g). Forewing yellowish-brown, with a blackish macula at the cell-end; in *stigmatica*. front of it a sharply curved transverse line, behind it an almost straight postmedian line, finally a lighter submarginal line set with black dots, the dots being particularly distinct at the apex and tornus. A black antemedian dot below the cell. Fringe with a light basal line. Hindwing yellowish-white with blackish, more or less extensive irroration. Cameroon, Gabun. — Larva black, on each of the segments 5 to 10 with two yellowish-white lateral lines. Tubercles with black hair-pencils, on the dorsum of the segments 4 to 7 one dense red hair-tuft each. Dorsal glands on the segments 9 and 10 lemon-coloured. Pupa yellowish-brown, thinly haired, glossy. — In the East African **propensa** nov. (23 g) the space between the transverse lines is lighter *propensa*. than the wing, the fringe has no light basal line, the hindwing is mostly more intensely powdered, the species somewhat larger. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum, from North-East Urundi, German East Africa. In British East Africa lives **aurella** Fawc. (21 i) with almost golden yellow forewings exhibiting a curved postmedian *aurella*. line. Hindwing almost whitish, with a postmedian black macular band.

D. basifurca Wkr. Forewing prolonged, brown, with a black fork-shaped marking at the base, some *basifurca*. black subcostal dots and two dots at the cross-vein. Distal margin very slanting. Hindwing brown. Expanse about 40 mm. Caffraria.

D. ocellata Holl. resembles *stigmatica* (23 g), the spot at the cell-end is brown, beneath margined *ocellata*. with a white semicircle, with 1 or 2 black dots. At the apex a somewhat triangular whitish patch in which there are 3 black subapical spots. Hindwing pale yellowish with a dark submarginal band. Larva similar to that of *stigmatica*. Expanse: 28 mm. Cameroon, Gabun.

D. pulcherrima sp. n. (21 i) is somewhat similar to *pulchra*, the whole anterior half being white *pulcherrima*. with a pink or yellowish tint; brown are only the base, a shadow above the centre of the cell, an indistinct ring at the cell-end and a dot above it, 2 or 3 costal-marginal streaks near the apex. Posterior half dark brown, before the dentate postmedian line broadly bluish-grey. Abdomen with dorsal tufts. ♂ type from Benito, Spanish Guinea, in the Berlin Museum, paratype from the Gold Coast in the Tring Museum.

D. pulchra Swh. Body brown, frons and palpi orange-yellow, abdomen grey, with a slight yellow *pulchra*. tinge. Forewing in the anterior third whitish, somewhat pink, at the apex purely white; these two parts are separated by a club-shaped brown band which is contracted in the centre, 'contains a dark spot below the costal margin and is margined with yellowish-white. The posterior two thirds of the wing are purple brown, towards the hind-margin growing paler; 2 brown subapical streaks connect the club-shaped band with the margin. Hindwing white, with a slight yellowish tinge. Beneath the forewing is yellowish-white, the costal margin and distal margin brown, with darker longitudinal streaks. Body white. Legs grey, anterior tarsi pink. Abdomen without dorsal hair-tufts. Expanse about 38 mm. Coomassie.

D. postalba Swh. Head and thorax reddish-yellow with large white spots. Abdomen purely white, *postalba*. without dorsal hair-tufts. Forewing white, tinged with yellowish, with a broad straight reddish-yellow band in the centre, proximally to it a band of 2 or 3 lines, in some places connected with it, so that different white spots are produced. Similar lines at the base, at the costal margin and hind-margin connected with the next band, so that a white interior is produced. All the veins are reddish-yellow, also two irregular transverse lines. Hindwing of a pure white. Expanse about 30 mm. Coomassie.

D. hieroglyphica Swh. Abdomen without dorsal hair-tufts. Body and wings dark brown, forewing *hieroglyphica*. with a brown spot on the hind-margin near the base, a large green, white-spotted median area bordered by a black, white-edged line extending from $\frac{4}{5}$ of the costal margin to the hind-margin a little behind its centre, where it turns round and runs anteriorly, where it ends at $\frac{1}{5}$ of the costal margin. This line is dentate and sinuate. In the area there are some brown spots and a whitish area on the proximal side. Besides the forewing shows an indistinct submarginal line and a terminal line of black, distally yellowish-white crescents. Hindwing brown, fringe with a yellowish-white basal line. Expanse about 45 mm. Ashanti.

D. sphenalera sp. n. (23 g). Body varying from brown to grey, dorsal tuft dark brown. Forewing brown, *sphenalera*. often mixed with yellowish, particularly at the costal margin the beginnings of the transverse lines. The basal

area being defined by the very convex antemedian line shows a somewhat violet tinge, the postmedian transverse line is dentate, dark, behind it a row of light-pupilled erecents. Hindwing dark grey. 2 ♂♂ in the Berlin Museum from Spanish Guinea (type) and Cameroon.

sphaleroides. **D. sphaleroides** *sp. n.* (23 g) is quite similar, without yellow spots at the costal margin of the forewing, with a straighter postmedian line. 2 ♂♂ from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

municipalis. **D. municipalis** *Dist.* (♀ = *diffusa Dist.*). ♂: body tan-coloured brown, abdomen pale ochreous, without dorsal hair-tufts; forewing pale tan-coloured, finely and irregularly powdered with blackish, darker at the base and cell-end, with a submarginal row of black dots and a discal series of yellow dots below and at the end of the cell. Hindwing still paler, at the apex somewhat darker. ♀: wings yellowish-white, costal margin narrowly pale ochreous; the whole surface irregularly spotted black, more densely in and at the end of the cell, sometimes in 3 rows beyond it. Expanse: 35 mm. Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Nyassaland.

spargata. **D. spargata** *sp. n.* (23 h). ♀ similar to *municipalis*. Body ochreous-yellowish, forewing pale yellowish, the whole surface strewn with blackish scales which are parted by the veins and an antemedian and a postmedian line, without black marginal dots. Hindwing and under surface white. The distal margin of the forewing on vein 4 with a small projection. ♀ type from Lolodorf in the Berlin Museum. Cameroon.

extorta. **D. extorta** *Dist.* (= *hera Drc.*) (23 h). Abdomen with dorsal hair-tufts. Forewing greyish-brown, with irregular darker transverse lines and blackish irroration; darker spots on the cross-vein and distally to the very much curved postmedian transverse line, those at the costal margin between veins 4 and 6 and one at the tornus being particularly prominent and characterizing the species. Hindwing with a blackish spot on the cross-vein, in the ♂ yellowish-grey or whitish-grey, in the ♀ more brownish-grey. A very variable species. South and East Africa.

nubifuga. **D. nubifuga** *Holl.* (23 h). Abdomen with dorsal hair-tufts. Forewing dark brown with darker dentate transverse lines edged with a lighter colour. A velvety brown spot at the base, distally to it another one on the hind-margin, then a submarginal row of such spots, of which that before the tornus is the most distinct. The latter spot is in the ♂ mostly, in the ♀ invariably followed by a silvery white dot, whereby the species is the best recognizable. Cameroon, Gabun.

miserata. **D. miserata** *Holl.* Body brown, tegulae paler. Forewing brown with numerous black transverse streaks, a submarginal zigzag line, and a terminal line of small dark streaks. Apical region much paler, where it is not touched by the transverse lines. At the cell-end an oval whitish macula extending to the costal margin, bordered with brown and crossed by 2 narrow brown median lines. Hindwing greyish, at the margin lighter. Expanse: 28 (♂) to 36 (♀) mm. Ogoe River.

ocellifera. **D. ocellifera** *Holl.* (23 h). Abdomen with dorsal tufts, forewing in the basal half dark brown, bordered by a bluish-grey line despatching proximally in the centre an oblique branch, behind it a white transverse line widening at the costal margin; the rest of the wing is more olive-brown, in the apex a white zigzag line towards the base edged with brown, a darker indistinct submarginal line. Hindwing brownish-grey. Under surface straw-coloured, forewing at the base of the costal margin and before the apex brown. ♀ the same, larger. Expanse: 30 (♂) to 40 (♀) mm. Cameroon. Gabun.

clavis. **D. clavis** *Saalm.* (21 i). Forewing brown, mixed with violettish-grey and green. Subbasal line brown, indistinct, antemedian line olive-brown, proximally margined with light, in the cell a tooth showing towards the base. Macula on the cross-vein green, bordered with white, this border being pointedly extended towards the base. Postmedian line indistinct, from it to the apex a dark violettish-grey shadow. Subterminal line indistinct, distally bordered with white. Below vein 2 a deep blackish-brown spot. Hindwing yellowish-white. Madagascar.

fuliginosa. **D. fuliginosa** *Saalm.* (24 a). Forewing blackish-brown, powdered with olive-green. Subbasal, antemedian and postmedian transverse lines black, dentate, bordered with green. Subterminal line broken up into spots, a dentate line as fine as a hair, distally bordered with light, on the margin. Hindwing blackish-grey. Madagascar.

sanguinea. **D. sanguinea** *sp. n.* is quite similar to *fuliginosa*, but the forewing is not powdered with green but dark red; antemedian and postmedian bands behind less nearing each other, marginal line absent. Hindwing yellowish-grey, in one specimen from the Comoros blackish-grey. Madagascar. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum.

gephyra. **D. gephyra** *sp. n.* (23 h) is likewise similar to *fuliginosa*, but without the green irroration, the antemedian line is double, at least behind, the space between filled up with red-brown. Postmedian line distally, subterminal line proximally bordered with red-brown. The species is easily recognised by a deep dark brown spot between the subbasal and antemedian lines below the cell. Hindwing grey. Abdomen as in the preceding ones with dorsal tufts. ♂ type from Tabora in the Berlin Museum. German East Africa, Natal, Congo.

gloveroides. **D. gloveroides** *sp. n.* (23 h) is allied to *glovera*, the postmedian and subterminal lines are separate, ground-colour of forewing greyish-white, hindwing of ♀, mostly also of ♂ darkened by greyish. ♂♀ types from Spanish Guinea in the Berlin Museum.

D. omissa *sp. n.* (24 a). Markings as in *gloveroides*, postmedian area very much darkened by brown. *omissa*. ♀ type from Mt. Misa in the Berlin Museum. Togo, Ivory Coast.

D. glovera *Swh.* Body and forewing somewhat reddish yellowish-white, forewing basally as far as *glovera*. $\frac{1}{3}$ olive-brown, defined by a brown line, with two dents distally. In this brown area a dark subbasal line and a large yellowish-white spot. A fine, sinuate brown transverse line being incurved on vein 2 and then running slantingly distally to the hind-margin. A brown stripe crosses it on vein 5, being incurved on vein 2 and running semicircularly to the costal margin. Before the apex a brown spot. Hindwing and abdomen white, the latter with dorsal tufts. Expanse: 35 mm. Uganda.

D. umbrensis *B.-Bak.* Body and wings dark brown. Forewing with three black dots in the shape of a reverted triangle at the cell-end, with an irregular, strongly dentate postmedian line and a submarginal row of internerval dots. Expanse: 43 to 48 mm. Uganda.

D. rocana *Swh.* Forewing basally as far as $\frac{1}{2}$ greenish-grey, partly mixed with white, defined by a vertical straight black transverse line. The rest of the forewing is olive brown, powdered with grey. A fine sinuate transverse line from $\frac{4}{5}$ of the costal margin, at vein 3 incurved, extends to the centre of the wing, then it turns distally to the hind-margin near the tornus. A short black subapical line at the costal margin is connected with the sinuate submarginal line. Terminal line grey. Hindwing white, abdomen grey, dorsal tufts black. Expanse of wings: 45 mm. Coomassie.

D. basilinea *sp. n.* (24 a) is similar to *rocana*, basal area of forewing with 3 black longitudinal streaks. otherwise as *rocana*. ♂ type from Cameroon in the Berlin Museum.

D. pytna *Drc.* Forewing tan-coloured yellowish-brown, at the costal margin darker; a small black streak at the base, a large greyish-white spot at the apex, below it 2 or 3 brown spots. Fringe speckled light and dark. Hindwing pale greyish-brown, two dark brown spots at the margin. Expanse about 40 mm. Gambia.

D. maligna *Btlr.* Forewing at the base whitish-brown, the proximal third black; a broad dark brown belt from the costal margin to the hind-margin; the costal margin is blackish-brown from the base to the outside of this median band, so that the light colouring of the basal area only consists of a large slanting spot. The distal area is brown, the apical portion whitish with an oblique dark brown spot at the costal margin; a submarginal row of black, pale-edged spots, a terminal row of small black dots. Hindwing whitish-brown with two indistinctly bent dark discal stripes, the submarginal stripe being rather broad at the apex. Expanse: 33 mm. Madagascar.

D. phasiana *Btlr.* (23 i). Forewing with a brown basal area in which there are darker longitudinal streaks, particularly towards the hind-margin, the median area is dark bluish-grey in front, and greenish behind, marginal area dark bluish-grey for the greatest part, at some submarginal places lighter yellowish-grey, particularly a spot at the tornus. Hindwing greyish-whitish, towards the margin darker. Madagascar.

D. thermoplaga *Hmps.* Head and thorax pale brownish-grey with a red-brown longitudinal stripe. Abdomen grey, dorsal tufts black. Forewing olive-grey, powdered with red-brown. A red-brown spot at the costal margin at the base, below the cell distally prolonged. Conical red-brown spots at the centre of the costal margin, enclosing a black streak on the cross-vein, and on the hind-margin. Small red-brown subterminal dots at the costal margin, below veins 5 and 2 and on the hind-margin. Hindwing ochreous yellowish, powdered with brown. Fringes of both wings spotted brown. Expanse: 30 mm. Sierra Leone.

D. whitei *Drt.* (23 i). Forewing varying from brownish-grey to blackish-grey, with a light brown longitudinal streak on the hind-margin, which at the place where it touches the median area formed by the antemedian and postmedian lines projects anteriorly and then extends rather broad to the margin; another light streak at the apex. Hindwing brownish-grey or blackish-grey. Old Calabar to South Africa. Abdomen with dorsal tufts.

D. goodii *Holl.* (23 i). Forewing blackish red-brown with bluish-white markings at the hind-margin and distal margin, in the cell and at the transverse lines. Hindwing brown. Abdomen with dorsal tufts. Cameroon, Ashanti.

D. libella *Swh.* Palpi ochreous-yellow and brown. Head and collar white with a few brown hairs. Forewing greyish-white powdered with brownish-grey, more densely on a thin antemedian line and a broad median band; the latter contains a thick black line on the proximal side and a similar distal one which is sinuate and above the centre distally curved. A similar paler grey line is situate distally to it, as well as traces of a similar submarginal line. Hindwing white, abdomen grey with dorsal tufts. Under surface of wings almost white. Expanse: 35 mm. Ashanti.

D. cromptoni *Swh.* (24 d). Forewing ochreous-yellowish; two black subbasal spots, a dark brown spot in the cell, a white moon-spot on the cross-vein with one small white spot each above and below it, a vertical antemedian somewhat dentate transverse line, a postmedian brown band from the centre of the hind-margin straight to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin, where it is somewhat incurved; in this band we notice a fine dentate

black line with paler dots. An oblique row of blackish-brown dots parallel to the second line; the lower space between the first line and the band is lighter ochreous than the rest of the wings. Hindwing pale ochreous-grey. Body ochreous. Expanse: 34 mm. Old Calabar; Niger River.

gwelila. **D. gwelila** *Sw.* Body and forewing dark grey, almost black, veins somewhat prominent. Feeble traces of an antemedian, a postmedian and a discal transverse line; a submarginal row of more distinct black dots close at the distal margin. Hindwing white, forewing beneath grey, posteriorly white, body and legs white, legs with brown stripes. Expanse about 35 mm. Gwelil, British East Africa, also in German South West Africa.

albibasalis. **D. albibasalis** *Holl.* Body above dark brown, beneath lighter. Forewing reddish-brown with a submarginal band which is darker clouded, and a dark brown longitudinal ray about from the base behind the cell to the cell-end, where it is interrupted by an indistinct paler brown ring, then continued beyond the cell to the costal margin which is reached at $\frac{2}{3}$. At the base an oval white spot and a series of similar white spots at the apex. Hindwing pale grey. Expanse: 23 (♂) to 30 (♀) mm. Ogove River.

gabunica. **D. gabunica** *Holl.* Body dark brown, abdomen pale yellowish-brown, with brown dorsal tufts, under surface yellowish with a brown lateral stripe. In the forewing the distal angle is produced and the hind-margin somewhat convex near the base. Forewing wood-coloured brown, in the centre clouded dark with a bent white band in the centre of the wing from the costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hind-margin. This band is widened beyond the cell and has there on its outside a light line proximally bordered with brown which terminates at the origin of vein 4 in a light white dot. The marginal area with a few whitish spots at the costal margin and hind-margin. On the distal margin a row of black dots. Hindwing yellowish-white. Expanse: 24 mm. Gabun.

gonophora. **D. gonophora** *Holl.* Forewing brown, in the cell and at the costal margin darker, crossed by a broad dark brown line rising before the apex, where it is broadest, and extending almost to the centre of the hind-margin, where it is continued parallel to the hind-margin almost to the base. [It is proximally bordered by an interrupted row of erect dark brown velvety scales. At the base a longitudinal ray of the same colour. At the distal area the forewing is darker clouded, with minute spots of black erect scales; a small triangular spot is situated near the transverse line. On the distal margin a row of small spots of dark erect scales. Hindwing grey, at the distal margin the darkest. Expanse: 33 mm. Gabun.

curvirogata. **D. curvirogata** *Karsch.* (23 i) is similar to *gonophora*, but the transverse band of the forewing much lighter than the ground-colour, varying between yellowish-brown and whitish, on the inside not bordered by velvety brown scales, only two such spots or streaks in the cell and a longitudinal streak at the base. The small black spots at the distal margin are absent. Only in the ♀ the hindwing is grey, in the ♂ yellowish-white with a grey indistinct submarginal line. Togo, Cape Colony.

umbricolora. **D. umbricolora** *Hmps.* (23 i) is similar to the following species, smaller, all the transverse lines indistinct, a thin white streak on 1 e, connecting the antemedian and postmedian lines. Expanse: 32 to 34 mm. South Nigeria.

albinotata. **D. albinotata** *Holl.* (23 i). Body brown, antennae with a white basal dot, abdomen apparently without dorsal tufts. Forewing dark brown with indistinct darker spots and streaks and above and below the origin of vein 2 with a bluish-white macula. About in $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cell a white spot. At the margin a row of light inter-nerval spots. Hindwing blackish-grey. Cameroon, Gabun.

striata. **D. striata** *Holl.* is said to resemble *albinotata* or even to be identical with it. Forewing with a distinct ring of erect scales at the cell-end, behind it with a dark transverse line being on both sides bordered with white. Expanse: 38 mm. Gabun.

obscura. **D. obscura** *Holl.* is said to resemble the preceding ones, forewing brown with small yellowish and whitish spots near the base and at the hind-margin, the largest at the tornus. A similar row of spots before the apex. Basal, median, and submarginal transverse lines dark, partly on both sides bordered with light. Hindwing brown with a dark spot on the cross-vein, and indistinct median and submarginal lines. Under surface yellowish-brown with a dark spot on the cross-vein, filled up with light brown. Expanse: 38 mm. Ogove.

brunneicosta. **D. brunneicosta** *Holl.* (24 b). Abdomen with dorsal tufts. Forewing greyish-yellowish with a blackish costal-marginal spot which also occupies part of the cell and sometimes coheres with a similar one at the hind-margin, distally bordered with white. In the light basal area a dark spot. Marginal area red-brown with a black, distally light-edged spot before the centre of the distal margin, by which the species is easily recognised. Hindwing yellowish-grey. Cameroon, Gabun.

cedestis. **D. cdestis** *sp. n.* (24 a) chiefly differs from *strigidentata* in the following marks: orange-red spots at the margin of the forewing absent, the space behind the 2nd postmedian band being lighter lilac-grey, submarginal line distinct, hindwing without a black spot at the cross-vein, also beneath with a black submarginal band. 2 ♀ from Spanish Guinea in the Berlin Museum.

D. strigidentata B.-Bak. (24 b). Yellowish-brown, forewing darker, with a red-brown subbasal cellular *strigidentata* spot touching the double antemedian line. Macula at the cell-end dark, surrounded with light; postmedian line double, below vein 2 projecting far proximad, behind it a red-brown marginal area enclosing variable orange-red spots and grey spots which are partly bordered with white. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, spot at the cross-vein and at least the distal margin blackish-brown. Lagos, Spanish Guinea, Gabun.

D. horrida Swh. (24 a). Dark brown, abdomen at the base somewhat whitish. Forewing olive-brown; *horrida*. a proximal, distally curved, rather sinuate blackish-brown transverse line, a moon-spot at the cell-end, an almost straight and vertical discal line; marginal spots black, spotted white. Hindwing somewhat paler, marginal line dark ochreous. Expanse: 38 mm. Old Calabar.

D. pulchripes Auriv. Forelegs yellow, mixed with brown and white. Forewing silky white, veins. *pulchripes*. an interrupted median band before the apex obliquely to the hind-margin near the base and a broad marginal band growing narrower towards the apex are blackish-grey. Hindwing silky white. Expanse: 24 mm. Cameroon.

D. plagiata Wkr. (21 f). White, forewing with a brown spot at the base, a brown wedge-shaped spot, *plagiata*. widening along the distal margin, and a large almost square spot on the centre of the costal margin. Hereto probably belongs the figured specimen from the Tring Museum from Bingerville, Ivory Coast, although the prothorax does not exhibit the brown band mentioned by WALKER. The forewings of the fresh specimens seem to exhibit a somewhat greenish tinge. Abdomen without dorsal tufts. Another specimen in the Berlin Museum has only the margin narrowly margined with brown as far as the apex, the forewing being more of a brownish tinge. Bipindi.

D. deplagiata sp. n. (24 a). Forewing yellowish-white, a broad blackish-brown spot at the hind-margin *deplagiata*. before the tornus, a dot at the cell-end, traces of blackish irroration at the hind-margin and marginal area, blackish marginal spots at the apex, at veins 5 and 3, hindwing of a pure white. Cameroon. ♂ type in the Tring Museum from Bitye.

D. ampliata Btlr. White, forewing strewn with a smoky brown colour, crossed by two irregular *ampliata*. transverse lines, the proximal one bordered by more brown scales, the distal one proximally bordered with blackish, distally with grey. A greyish indistinct submarginal line followed by a thin undulate black line. On the distal margin a grey thin line. Hindwing suffused with a pale smoky brown colour, except at the costal margin. Expanse: 85 to 90 mm (♀). Madagasear. Its exterior is said to be entirely the same as that of the Brazilian Lymantriid *Lobeza aglone* H.-Schäff.

D. denudata sp. n. (24 d). Quite similar to *ampliata*, the antemedian line not bordered with red-brown, *denudata*. the terminal line is absent, between the subterminal line and the margin the veins are black, at the cell-end a rarely absent black dot. ♀ with more faded markings. Madagasear. ♂♀ type from Diego Suarez in the Tring Museum.

D. georgiana Fawc. (24 e). Wings white, forewing with blackish transverse lines, hindwing towards *georgiana*. the hind-margin with blackish hair. Body white, abdomen orange-yellow with black dorsal spots. South Africa. — Larva on Elephantorrhiza, velvety brown, with red and grey tubercles and very long hair-tufts which are yellow; on the 4th to 7th segments the dorsal tubercles are fused and exhibit shorter grey tufts. The pupa with yellowish and black markings in a thin web constructed of the yellow hair of the larva.

D. tessmanni sp. n. (24 b, c) is like *georgiana*, but the forewing has a brownish-white ground-colour, *tessmanni*. the abdomen is above scarlet with black dorsal tufts. A large number collected by TESSMANN in the Uam District, in the Berlin Museum.

D. octophora Hmps. Similar to *tessmanni*. Forewing with more distinct and more numerous black *octophora*. lines, besides separated by the following marks: a black streak between the antennal bases, antennal pinnae blackish, tegulae behind margined with black, thorax with black spots, abdomen ochreous-white with blackish dorsal and lateral bands. Hindwing with darker spots around the apex, and an indistinct subterminal band, at the distal margin a series of small black stripes. Expanse: 38 mm (♂). South Africa.

D. polia sp. n. (24 b). Similar to the preceding ones, but the forewing is distinctly dark grey with darker *polia*. lines and partly whitish brightenings, a particularly distinct dark median shadow over the cross-vein and the origin of 2 to the hind-margin, in the ♀ distinct as a spot on the fold. Much lighter are also the postmedian and limbal lines, before the margin a series of dark spots. Hindwing white, abdomen above yellow with black dorsal tufts. Markings of ♀ paler. ♂♀ types from the Uam District in the Berlin Museum, also from Transvaal.

D. grandidieri Btlr. Forewing silky drab, scantily strewn with black scales, with 4 white zigzag transverse *grandidieri*. lines which are more or less strewn with large black scales and spotted orange-yellow. A marginal row of white-edged orange spots is speckled black; a similar spot at the cell-end. Hindwing white. Body whitish-brown, collar behind spotted white and black, abdomen with black dorsal spots. Expanse: 53 mm. Madagasear.

D. vibicipennis Btlr. Forewing dark ash-grey, powdered with white, in the ♀ whitish ash-grey; veins *vibicipennis*. white, a basal transverse band, two undulate bands of moon-spots, a double streak at the cross-vein, two more

or less distinct, slantingly placed subapical spots and a series of marginal spots rust-coloured. Hindwing pale brownish-yellow, distally in the ♀ darker. Thorax yellowish-brown, tegulae somewhat whitish, abdomen yellowish-brown, segments behind whitish. Expanse about 50 to 75 mm. Madagascar.

problematica. **D. problematica** *sp. n.* (24 c). Body of a bright ochreous yellow. tarsi and antennal shaft black. *ca.* Forewing orange-red with black markings mixed with bluish-white: a basal spot, subbasal, antemedian, median, postmedian, and submarginal transverse bands. Fringe brown. Hindwing yellow, at the margin diffusely darkened, fringe yellow. ♂ type from Madagascar in the Berlin Museum.

gentilis. **D. gentilis** *Btlr.* (24 d). Similar to the preceding species, forewing chalky white and densely dotted black except at the margin. Basal band composed of 3 spots, at the cross-vein 5 spots, all the bands and spots red-brown. Hindwing straw-coloured. Madagascar.

chelonina. **D. chelonina** *Le Cerf*. Forewing yellowish-white, base black with a broad black median band, its proximal margin curved, the distal margin projecting between the veins 3 to 5 and enclosing two white spots, one at the costal margin above the cell-end, the other at the base of cells 3 and 4, reaching to 1 c. Distally to the median band another band of black spots, enlarged at the hind-margin. Hindwing orange-yellow. In the ♀ the transverse bands of the forewing are only present as lines. Expanse: 74 to 83 mm. Madagascar.

acrisia. **D. acrisia** *Pltz.* (24 c). Forewing yellow with red transverse bands: a basal one, two subbasal lines being united at the hind-margin, a postmedian one and a terminal one; red are besides the veins and a longitudinal streak in the cell. Between these lines 4 transverse stripes of spots powdered with blackish. Hindwing varying from yellowish to somewhat reddish. — The form **crausis** *Drc.* (24 c), apparently predominating at Lake Nyassa, hardly exhibits yet the yellow ground-colour, because the black spots are much expanded and fill the spaces between the red lines as broad bands. — In **conjunctifascia** *Joic. & Talb.* the antemedian and postmedian black bands are fused. West and East Africa.

ertli. **D. ertli** *Wichgr.* is very similar to *crausis* (24 c), but the hindwing is red with a black marginal band. Expanse: 28 mm. Angola.

elegans. **D. elegans** *Btlr.* Forewing snow-white, strewn with black scales, particularly in the basal third which is bordered by a brown transverse line. Veins brown. A slanting postmedian black zigzag line, distally to it a black spot at the costal margin, below the latter an irregular brown band. A sinuate black discal line is anteriorly connected with the zigzag band. The marginal area being powdered with black contains a marginal row of white dots. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, in the cell greyish, and with an indistinct dark distal margin. Expanse: 51 mm. Madagascar.

pastor. **D. pastor** *Btlr.* (24 c). Forewing apple green with blackish-brown subbasal antemedian and postmedian lines, the latter being anteriorly convex, between them with scattered white spots, a white base and a whitish submarginal line. Between the 1st and 2nd transverse stripes the space is grey filled up by a blackish spot at the costal margin and a larger one behind the cell. Cross-vein with a 3-shaped macula, before the white submarginal line some blackish spots, particularly between veins 3 and 4. Hindwing pale grey; thorax and dorsal tufts of abdomen rust-coloured yellow, mixed with white. Madagascar.

ila. **D. ila** *Swh.* Forewing grey, powdered with darker grey, with 6 sinuate transverse bands of brown moon-spots: two antemedian ones near the base, two median ones (terminating in a moon-spot on the cross-vein), a distally curved discal one and a submarginal one, composed of sometimes double dots. Fringe with double dots, hindwing and abdomen white, under surface purely white. Abdomen with dorsal tufts. Expanse: 35 mm. Ashanti.

bergmanni. **D. bergmanni** *Swh.* Forewing olive-green with a brownish stigma at the cell-end, scantily powdered with brown, with 8 indistinct brown transverse bands enclosing, particularly distally, dentate white and brown transverse lines. Marginal line blackish-brown, fringe ochreous-yellowish, with a grey median line and blackish-brown spots at the ends. Hindwing pale ochreous yellowish-brown like the abdomen, with blackish-brown dorsal tufts. Expanse about 60 mm. Ashanti.

butleri. **D. butleri** *Swh. nom. nov.* (*moerens* *Btlr.*) (24 d, e). Forewing lilac grey with black basal, antemedian, and distally curved postmedian transverse lines, as well as a double streak at the cross-vein, all of them edged with dark green. The 2nd and 3rd lines exhibit at the costal margin a chalky white spot. Marginal area greenish with black submarginal crescents. Hindwing whitish or grey. Madagascar.

subochracea. **D. subochracea** *Auriv.* Body and forewing dark greyish-brown, abdomen, hindwing above and both wings beneath of a bright ochreous-yellow colour. All the tarsi are long-haired. Forewing basally and at the margin lighter violettish-grey with a brown postmedian line which projects very much towards the margin at vein 5 and is bordered with white between vein 5 and the costal margin; between this line and the apex a white spot. 2 fine brown submarginal lines. Abdomen with black dorsal spots. Expanse: 43 mm. Kilima-Njaro.

D. lemuria *sp. n.* (21 c, 27 a). Wings of a pure white, in the ♂ on the cross-vein of the forewing a blackish macula, above it a black spot at the costal margin, sometimes the hindwing with a black shadow at the margin above the tornus. Body white, antennal pinnae red-brown, abdomen with the exception of the base above dark yellow with black dorsal tufts. Expanse: 30 (♂) to 58 (♀) mm. ♂ type from Madagascar in the Berlin Museum; ♀ type from Mohanoro and several paratypes in the Tring Museum, also from the Comoro Is.

D. ugandensis *sp. n.* (27 c). In the contours of the wings similar to *lemuria*. Body white, abdomen pale ochreous-yellow, palpi outside blackish, as well as the antennal pinnae; a dot at the antennal base, and the femora above red. Wings white, veins of forewing white, but margined with brownish. ♂ type from Entebbe (Uganda) in the Tring Museum.

D. ursina *sp. n.* (24 e) in the habitus resembles an Arctiid. Body straw-coloured, abdomen above with scarlet transverse bands, except at the 1st segment which shows an orange dorsal tuft. Forewing silky brownish straw-coloured, transverse lines very indistinct, hindwing and under surface lustrous yellowish-white. ♀ type from East Transvaal in the Berlin Museum.

D. suspecta *sp. n.* (26 h). Body brownish-yellow, forelegs dark brown. Wings above ochreous yellow, fringes and forewing in the marginal area somewhat darker, forewing at the costal margin before the apex with a faded brown small hook and with traces of a not dentate postmedian line. Under surface darker, red-brown, only forewing in the hindmarginal half and on the upper surface yellow. Both wings with a crescent on the cross-vein darker, distally to it 2 distally very convex transverse lines. In the forewing before the apex 1 or 2 black spots, a milky white moon-spot in the centre of the cell and whitish irroration below the costal margin as far as the centre of the wing. Apex of forewing somewhat produced. Expanse: 44 mm. Sierra Leone. ♂ type in the Tring Museum.

D. laeliopsis *sp. n.* (27 e). Body ochreous yellowish-brown, dorsal tufts blackish. Forewing wood-coloured brown, the median area being enclosed by the dark, proximally light-edged antemedian and postmedian lines is darker; macula at the cell-end indistinct. Behind the postmedian line and right before the margin one row each of dark dots. Hindwing yellowish-grey with a darker submarginal line. Under surface straw-coloured, the spot on the cross-vein and 1 or 2 transverse lines blackish. 2 ♂♂ from Bingerville, Ivory Coast, in the Tring Museum. The ♀ probably belonging to it has the same scheme of markings, but the ground-colour of the forewing is light olive greenish brown. ♀ type from Lolodorf. Cameroon, also specimens from Spanish Guinea.

D. mediofasciata *sp. n.* (24 e). Basal half of forewing dark brown, before its end the darker antemedian line. Median area as far as the postmedian line whitish, in it the brown macula at the cell-end. Marginal area lighter brown than the basal area with traces of a dark transverse line bordered with white, at the costal margin. Hindwing greyish, towards the margin darker. Under surface yellowish straw-coloured. Body brown, dorsal tufts black. 1 ♂ from German East Africa with quite straw-coloured hindwings. 5 ♂♂ in the Berlin Museum from Spanish Guinea, Cameroon, German East Africa, type from Alén.

D. thanatos *sp. n.* Body greyish-brown, abdomen above dark, with light rings, beneath brownish ochreous. Dorsal tufts blackish. Forewing greyish-brown, intermixed with pinkish-white. Antemedian line double, both as distant from each other as the first is from the subbasal line, the former with a blackish proximal ray, all being distally margined with whitish. Median area darker with a very large light macula broadly margined with dark at the cell-end. Postmedian line undulate, very convex, on both sides margined with light; distally to it an irregular row of blackish-brown spots, the largest spots between veins 5 and 7; before the margin a row of proximally open crescents, with speckled fringes. Hindwing grey, fringes likewise speckled. Under surface dark grey with a broad straw-coloured marginal area of both wings. ♀ type from Spanish Guinea, ♂ type from Bipindi, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

D. taberna *sp. n.* (27 b). Body blackish mixed with red-brown, abdomen grey, dorsal tufts blackish. Forewing red-brown, shaded with sooty black in the cell and distally to it as far as behind the postmedian line and in a stripe before the submarginal line. Antemedian and postmedian line, the macula at the cell-end, a short basal streak below 1 c, and the submarginal line of moon-spots dark brown. Fringes uni-coloured blackish, but mixed with light grey. Hindwing brownish-grey, basally lighter. ♀ type from the Uam District in the Berlin Museum.

D. torniplaga *sp. n.* (27 a). Body brownish-grey, abdomen lighter, dorsal tufts dark. Forewing greyish-brown, in some places mixed with olive-green, particularly in the cell and on a spot above the tornus. Antemedian line double, at the hind-margin single, postmedian line below vein 3 inwardly convex, submarginal line irregular; all the lines dark brown. The area between the postmedian line and submarginal line with light ferruginous spots margined with whitish. Hindwing brownish-grey. ♀ type from the Uam District in the Berlin Museum. The East African **nigerrima** *subsp. nov.* (27 e) has the same scheme of markings, but the whole forewing is powdered with blackish, of the olive-green tornal spot only the proximal border is preserved as a blackish-brown spot, also the hindwing and under surface darker blackish. ♀ type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum.

- nebulifera*. **D. nebulifera** *sp. n.* (27 b). Forewing wood-coloured, transverse lines and macula at the cell-end blackish-brown. Antemedian line with a proximal sharp tooth on 1 c, postmedian line not very convex. Submarginal line only in some dots between veins 2 and 5 more distinct. A dark cloudy spot between the subbasal and antemedian lines at the costal margin, not crossing vein 1 c downward, another similar spot at the distal margin between the veins 2 and 7, almost extending to the postmedian line. Fringes speckled. Hindwing brownish-grey. Body brownish grey; abdomen grey with somewhat darker dorsal tufts. ♀ type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum.
- sagittiphora*. **D. sagittiphora** *sp. n.* (24 e). Forewing brown with a dark blackish-brown very short basal ray, behind it a transverse area of violettish-grey irroration; antemedian line downward distally oblique, median area powdered with violettish-grey, but macula brown, with a darker margin. Distally to the postmedian line another transverse line extended in several sagittae to the margin, thus piercing the submarginal row of dots. Fringe speckled. Hindwing grey. Under surface straw-coloured with a discal dot and a postmedian band dark. Body brownish-grey, dorsal tufts blackish. 3 ♂♂ from Spanish Guinea in the Berlin Museum.
- acroleuca*. **D. acroleuca** *sp. n.* (27 f) resembles the following, white spots accumulated at the apex, in the apex itself the largest of the white dots. The area distally to the cross-vein is lighter. ♀ type from Mohanoro, Madagascar, in the Tring Museum.
- leucostigmata*. **D. leucostigmata** *sp. n.* Forewing dark brown, in some places clouded lighter. Transverse lines indistinct, blackish, but bordered with numerous white dots, particularly in the transverse line situate behind the postmedian line, the most distinctly pronounced before the apex and at the tornus. The ♀ has fewer white dots, but always 2 before the apex and a larger one above the tornus. Hindwing grey, in the ♂ basally lighter. ♀ type from the Ukami Mts. (Berlin Museum), ♂ type from Kyambu (Tring Museum), East Africa. Hereto probably also belong specimens from Bingerville and Spanish Guinea. The number of white dots is apparently very variable.
- scotina*. **D. scotina** *sp. n.* (24 e). Scheme of markings as in *leucostigmata*, but all the white dots are absent; transverse bands only very feebly lighter, forewing very much darkened, monotonous. 3 ♀♀ in the Berlin Museum from the Uam District. An otherwise entirely similar ♂ from German East Africa has white hindwings, only the apex being brownish.
- leucogramma*. **D. leucogramma** *sp. n.* (27 f). Forewing dark brown, antemedian line at the costal margin as far as the cell and postmedian line entirely on both sides margined with pinkish-white, behind them an irregular, distally partly white line and a dark submarginal line. At the cell-end an interrupted dark macula. Above the tornus a dark spot. Body dark grey, dorsal tufts blackish. ♂ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.
- violacea*. **D. violacea** *sp. n.* (24 g). Scheme of markings as in *leucogramma*. Forewing without any white, mixed with a lighter violettish grey, macula at the cell-end mostly large and black. In the hindwing beneath the two transverse lines are more remote than in *leucogramma*, interrupted by spots. 2 ♂♂ from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.
- loxogramma*. **D. loxogramma** *sp. n.* Forewing parted by an oblique whitish line extending from the apex to the centre of the hind-margin. The anterior portion is almost unicoloured ferruginous, the portion behind it containing the postmedian transverse line is blackish-grey, but the marginal area with the blackish submarginal row of dots is again red-brown. The blackish portion is more or less powdered with lilac grey or whitish which colour may predominate therein. Hindwing grey like the body, dorsal tufts dark brown. The colouring of the forewing is very variable. 4 ♀♀ from Lolodorf in the Berlin Museum. The ♂ doubtfully placed hereto is dark brown in the forewing and shows in the direction of the oblique band a light brown brightening.
- xylopoecila*. **D. xylopoecila** *sp. n.* (27 e). Forewing chocolate-brown with a dark basal streak below margined with white, hind-margin light red-brown. Macula at the cell-end orange-ochreous, edged with black, distally in front of it a pinkish wood-coloured spot, extended to the apex, crossed by the darker dentate postmedian line. Between veins 2 to 5 before the margin 2 or 3 white spots. Hindwing and abdomen grey, dorsal tufts blackish, thorax ochreous-yellowish: ♀ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.
- hypocrita*. **D. hypocrita** *sp. n.* (27 a). Forewing dark brown; median area tinted violettish-grey, at the hind-margin with a large yellowish-white, anteriorly blue spot. The transverse line behind the postmedian line with sharp dents to the margin, on vein 1 c with a white dot. Hindwing and body dark brown. ♂ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.
- hastifera*. **D. hastifera** *sp. n.* (27 d). Forewing red-brown, mixed with a lighter colour, with black markings. Antemedian line connected with a basal streak, at the hind-margin entirely incurved towards the base, postmedian line double, its proximal border at the hind-margin running to the antemedian line, the distal one between veins 1 c and 2 and between 4 and 5, and 5 and 6 extended to the margin. Cellular macula above vein 4 extended to the postmedian line. Hindwing yellowish-grey, powdered with pinkish-brown. Body and dorsal tufts pinkish-brown. ♂ type from Tabora, German East Africa in the Berlin Museum, paratype from Agoniland in the Tring Museum.
- pluto*. **D. pluto** *sp. n.* (27 e). Forewing brownish-grey, mixed with whitish, particularly before the antemedian line and around the postmedian line. The former double, divergent at the hind-margin, with a distal

tooth on the posterior margin of the cell. Distally to the broad white-edged postmedian line another strongly dentate line, another submarginal lunular line. Macula at the cell-end darker, this darkening being continued, particularly over the tornus. Hindwing light grey, at the margin darker. South African specimens are more monotonously coloured and show hardly any white in the forewing. ♀ type from the Uam District in the Berlin Museum.

D. blasphemia *sp. n.* (24 g). Body grey, abdomen with a black dorsal line. Forewing brownish-grey; *blasphemia*. antemedian and postmedian lines double, the space between them as well as the subbasal area lighter, at the cell-end 2 or 3 dark dots, before the margin 2 rows of dark crescents being distally light-pupilled. Hindwing greyish-brown, fringes speckled. East Africa, ♀ type from Bangamoyo in the Berlin Museum. — In the South African **xanthochroma** *nov. subsp.* the abdomen is yellow, the ground-colour of the forewing yellowish-brown, *xanthochroma*. the central area not lighter. ♀-type vom Verulam in the Berlin Museum.

D. albimaculata *sp. n.* (27 c). Body greyish-brown, also the forewing which shows a white macula *albimaculata*. filled with yellowish at the cell-end. Subbal, antemedian, postmedian, and a fine submarginal line darker. Central area violettish-grey. Hindwing white. ♂ type from Verulam, Natal, in the Berlin Museum.

D. zena *sp. n.* (27 c). Body dark brownish-grey, dorsal tufts blackish. Forewing brown, basal area *zena*. dark violettish-grey and powdered with green. Antemedian line double. Postmedian line below vein 2 very much removed towards the base, the line behind it indistinct, submarginal line composed of internodal spots. Macula on the cross-vein dark, continued to the costal margin, in front of it greenish and violet costal-marginal irroration. Hindwing greyish-brown. Under surface straw-coloured. Madagascar. ♂-type from Diego Suarez in the Tring Museum.

D. ania *sp. n.* (27 c). Body blackish-brown, abdomen lighter, dorsal half blackish. Forewing olive- *ania*. greenish brown, extensively clouded with black, particularly in the distal portion; the postmedian line extends to the tornus. Hindwing whitish, darkened by brownish. 2 ♂♂ from Diego Suarez, Madagascar, in the Tring Museum.

D. rhopalum *sp. n.* (27 b). Body brown, dorsal tufts darker, forewing brown, transverse lines indistinct, *rhopalum*. a spot before and at the cell-end, the macula dark brown, at the hind-margin a large dark velvety brown spot, bordered by the posterior margin of the cell and vein 2, behind by the submarginal line. Hindwing grey. ♂ type from Cameroon in the Berlin Museum.

D. longistriata *sp. n.* Body yellowish-grey, forewing yellowish-grey, powdered with dark, particularly *longistriata*. in a long ray extending from the base through the centre of the wing almost to the margin. The marginal area and the cell are more or less powdered with violettish-grey. Antemedian and postmedian lines indistinctly blackish. Before the margin between veins 4 and 7 three black triangular spots being posteriorly divergent with the distal margin, distally bordered with light. Veins in the distal portion lighter than the ground-colour. Below $\frac{2}{3}$ of vein 2 a light dot. Hindwing greyish-brown. Under surface wood-coloured, powdered with dark, forewing with the submarginal spots and a dark cross-vein, hindwing with a large spot on the cross-vein, and 1 to 3 submarginal spots. 2 ♂♂ from Spanish Guinea in the Berlin Museum.

D. grammodes *sp. n.* (27 f) in the habitus somewhat like a *Laelia*. Body and forewing ochreous- *grammodes*. yellowish with blackish dots in a postmedian indistinct row below vein 4 scarcely distally curved, more distinct, then developed along the fold (1 c), where it represents an incomplete double row, above and below the fold, a dot at the cell-end, a similar row also on the hind-margin. Hindwing greyish-brown. Under surface lighter, hindwing with a blackish median spot. ♂ type from Madagascar in the Berlin Museum, paratype in the Tring Museum.

D. pais *sp. n.* (27 d). Body yellowish-grey, forewing brown, the whole costal margin brightened up by *pais*. white, scantily powdered with blackish, macula at the cell-end obliquely extended, pinkish-brown, behind it besides 3 indistinct transverse lines. Hindwing and under surface greyish brown. Ivory Coast. ♀-type from Bingerville in the Tring Museum.

D. pachytaenia *sp. n.* (27 d). Body brownish, mixed with grey, antennal shaft white, abdomen yellow. *pachytaenia*. Forewing lilac-grey, in some places powdered with a darker colour. Antemedian line blackish, with a sharp distal tooth in the centre of the cell, connected with the similar subbasal line by veins being powdered with blackish and whitish. Postmedian line blackish, below vein 2 with a large white, distally open crescent, behind it a blackish spot. In the central area from the cell-end to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hind-margin a red-brown broad line. Behind the postmedian line another transverse line which defines an almost purely lilac-grey marginal area. Marginal line blackish, fringe red-brown speckled with yellowish. Hindwing yellowish hyaline, iridescent, in the marginal area darker, marginal line yellow. ♀ type from Kibwezi, British East Africa in the Tring Museum.

D. chlorobasis *sp. n.* (27 d). Body red-brown, beneath lighter, dorsal tufts blackish. Forewing brown, *chlorobasis*. basal quarter green, crossed by the double dark subbasal line. Antemedian line in front double, between the cell and 1 a indistinct. Blackish spots below the cell-end. Postmedian line feebly dentate, dark brown, between veins 5 to 7 deep black, behind it an indistinct lighter line, adjoining to it between the veins 5 and 7 a large lilac grey spot, a similar one at the tornus. Submarginal line indistinct. Hindwing straw-coloured, at the tornus a black spot, fringes brown, under surface straw-coloured with dark brown subapical spots. ♂ type from Uelleburg, West Africa, in the Berlin Museum.

- sublutescens.* **D. sublutescens** Holl. (24 f). Forewing tan-coloured with a round cross-vein ring, before and behind it numerous irregular sinuate transverse lines. At the costal margin dark zigzag-spots, at the base a transverse line, a submarginal and a terminal row of sagittary spots. Hindwing basally pale ochreous-yellow, at the margin clouded with brown. Beneath both wings are pale ochreous, at the margin brownish. Expanse: 43 to 53 mm. Gabun.
- magnifica.* **D. magnifica** Hmps. Body brown, mixed with yellow and black. Abdomen orange, dorsal tufts black, black segmental rings and anal tufts. Forewing pale red-brown, powdered with black, a postmedian band of black irroration, at the costal margin very broad. Marginal area greyish. Subbasal, antemedian, and median lines black, the two latter distally bordered with grey. At the cell-end a macula of black dots. The black postmedian line proximally with a yellow streak at the costal margin, a subterminal row of black spots distally bordered with white, an irregular black marginal line. Hindwing orange-yellow, marginal area broad black. Expanse: 64 mm. Nigeria.
- subflava.* **D. subflava** Wkr. Forewing whitish, at the distal margin brown, with brown spots at the costal margin and hind-margin and a row of black spots at the margin. Under surface and hindwing pale yellowish. Expanse: 27 mm. Ashanti.
- enos.* **D. enos** Drc. (= *insolita* Auriv.) (24 f). Forewing dark red-brown, the darkest from the cell-end to the tornus. Hindwing yellow with a broad red-brown distal margin. Abdomen yellow with black dorsal spots. Expanse: 50 mm. Old Calabar.
- viola.* **D. viola** Btlr. Forewing purple grey with a white central spot partly filling up the postmedian band. Basal area greenish with black spots; distal margin broadly pale, greenish, proximally bordered with black; a double, dentate greenish-white postmedian line is edged with black, distally undulate. Cross-vein with a black lunular spot. Hindwing white, costal margin and distal margin yellowish, submarginal stripes and cross-vein blackish. Expanse: 42 mm. Madagascar.
- mascarena.* **D. mascarena** Btlr. ♂: forewing whitish-green, near the base two interrupted black, white-edged transverse lines; a similar sinuate antemedian and postmedian line, a sinuate row of dark discal spots bordered with white, and an irregular submarginal row of spots. Hindwing pale greyish-brown, costal margin whitish. Thorax whitish, abdomen brown. Under surface whitish. ♀ whiter than the ♂, hindwing white excepting a spot behind the cell. Expanse: 45 to 55 mm. Madagascar.
- melochlora.* **D. melochlora** sp. n. (= *eongia* Holl.) (24 f) is similar to *mascarena*, darker green, but in the forewing in the basal area only two brown, white-edged spots at the costal margin, and a brown spot in the fold, antemedian line behind the fold no more white-edged, discal spots only distally bordered with white, partly fused with the submarginal spots. Hindwing quite purely white. Under surface purely white, only the costal margin of the forewing and the fringe brownish. Abdomen above grey. Expanse: 43 mm. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum. Southern Nigeria, Lagos.
- cangia.* **D. cangia** Drc. (24 f). Forewing white with yellow or green veins, in the marking similar to *mascarena*, intensely powdered with greenish; hindwing white, at the hind-margin broadly blackish-grey. Abdomen above grey. ♀ larger with more distinct markings, hindwing darker. Expanse: 45 to 60 mm. Delagoa Bay.
- prasina.* **D. prasina** Btlr. Forewing green, at the costal margin darker and more bluish-green, intermixed with slanting snow-white spots. The 5th dark green costal-marginal spot is continued in a curved dark green transverse line, beyond which there are traces of a row of white-edged dots. Costal margin between the white spots bordered with black. A large black oval spot at the hind-margin before the centre white, hind-margin blackish as far as $\frac{1}{2}$ of the wing, a brown spot at the anal angle. Hindwing beneath white or with a curved brown longitudinal streak from the base. Abdomen beneath in the centre black, sometimes only in the posterior half flesh-coloured. The black hindmarginal spot of the forewing may be absent. Expanse: 30 mm. Madagascar.
- malgassica.* **D. malgassica** sp. n. (24 g) resembles *prasina*, but the forewing lacks the black spot at the centre of the hind-margin, whereas a black dot is above the tornus on 1 c distally to the postmedian line. Hindwing white, marginal area greenish, sometimes darkened into blackish. Under surface purely white, only the costal margin of the forewing is blackish. 3 ♂♂ in the Berlin Museum from Betsileo, Madagascar. Middle tibiae with projecting hair, thus probably belonging to *Notohybe* Aur.
- gnava.* **D. gnava** Swk. (= *virescens* Mschlr.) (24 i). Forewing olive-brown, powdered with green, with blackish antemedian and postmedian lines, at the costal margin bordered with a lighter green, the antemedian line interrupted from the cell to the fold, crossing vein 2 after its rise, not very sinuate. Discal line blackish-brown with two angles extending spear-shaped to the margin, behind vein 2 distally margined with white. Hindwing brownish-grey. Collar uni-coloured. Under surface reddish-brown. Aburi, Togo.
- macrodonia.* **D. macrodonia** sp. n. (24 h) differs from *gnava* in the antemedian line being situate more basally, crossing the cell before its rise from vein 2, more strongly dentate, particularly below vein 1 b, the discal line connected by a black ray with the margin not only below veins 7 and 4, but also below vein 6, costal margin without lighter green spots. Body lighter, collar parted by brown. Under surface uni-coloured pale ochreous. Abdomen with a black dorsal line. ♂ type from South Nigeria in the Berlin Museum.

D. infima Holl. (= *infirmata* Swh.). Forewing indistinctly olive-green; at the cell-end a dark ring of *infima*, erect scales filled up with light. Distally to it at the costal margin some indistinct darker spots, near the distal margin a small oval spot of erect dark brown scales. Hindwing pale greyish, at the distal margin somewhat darker. ♀ larger, forewing more monotonously olive-green, markings more indistinct. Expanse: 30 to 35 mm. Gabun.

Note: *D. variegata* Holl. and *D. remola* Dre. (= *D. trapezimaculata* Strd.) are *Noctuidae* in spite of the presence of vein 5 in the hindwing, which is evident from the shape of the antennae and of the larvae.

D. phaeosericea Mab. Forewing silky whitish-yellow mixed and reticulated with blackish lines and *phaeosericea*, spots. In the centre of the costal margin a broad blackish band, expanded at the hind-margin. Bases of wings whitish. Hindwing purely yellow. Beneath all the wings are yellow. Madagascar. It may be a *Lymantriid*?

D. nigrosarsata Kenr. Forewing dark brown with black basal, median, and postmedian angular *nigrosarsata*, transverse lines, the former being on both sides bordered with white, the latter lines only at the costal margin white, the whole wing strewn with small black dots. Hindwing orange with an indistinct dark distal margin. Under surface orange, with a dark spot on the cross-vein in both wings. In the ♀ the dark lines are indistinct, without the spot on the cross-vein. Expanse: 42 (♂) to 70 (♀) mm. Madagascar.

D. proletaria Holl. (24 g) is a conspicuous species. Forewing at the base, hind-margin and distal *proletaria*, margin profusely ferruginous brown. In the median area a broad lilac-grey spot, separated from the brown colouring by an irregular line extending from the costal margin distally from the base slantingly, almost to the centre of the hind-margin, then irregularly and broken to the apex. At the cross-vein a ring of erect brown scales. Basal, median, and subterminal transverse lines present, the latter narrow and dentate. Hindwing greyish-brown as in *D. delicata*. Expanse: 30 mm. Ogoe, Cameroon.

D. cana Wichgr. Very similar to the palearctic *pubibunda*. Forewing drab with 5 transverse bands, *cana*, of which only the 2nd and 4th are distinct. The 2nd begins at the costal margin at $\frac{1}{3}$, extending zigzag-shaped to the centre of the hind-margin, where it is expanded to a triangle. The fourth begins at the costal margin as far as $\frac{2}{3}$. Before the margin a submarginal row of crescents. Hindwing white. Expanse: 40 mm. German East Africa.

D. collini Mab. Forewing brown, strewn with white scales; a brown band powdered with pink from *collini*, the cell to the hind-margin. Hindwing yellow. Beneath all the wings are yellow with black internerval rays. Senegambia.

D. saussurii Dew. (24 h). Forewing brown, in the ♀ more violettish-grey, in the ♂ olive-green; a *saussurii*, subbasal transverse line, behind it two prominent blackish-brown dots. Antemedian and postmedian lines distinct, distally to the latter a discal line which, below the costal margin and below veins 4 to 2, is particularly spotlike expanded and bordered with whitish; a submarginal row of sagittary spots. Hindwing brownish-grey. Chinchoso, Cameroon (Lolodorf).

D. herbida Wkr. Forewing greenish, spotted black, some whitish spots along the costal margin. Hind- *herbida*, wing brownish-white with a broad brown distal margin. Abdomen without dorsal tufts. Expanse about 45 mm. South Africa.

D. nolana Mab. Forewing yellowish-white, from the apex to the centre of the disc a brown streak. *nolana*, Fringe with a black basal line. Hindwing orange-yellow like the under surface, where only the forewing is brown before the margin. Expanse: 19 mm. Madagascar.

D. procincta Saalm. (24 g). Forewing with almost straight margins in the ♂, violettish-grey powdered *procincta*, with brown scales, the lightest at the base. Costal margin in the centre with a triangular brown spot the proximal margin of which is continued in a transverse line ending in a dark spot on the hind-margin. At the distal margin the dark crossvein spot is situate. Before the margin two lighter grey transverse lines. Hindwing yellowish-grey with 2 postmedian transverse lines. ♀ similar, wings more elongate, the costal-marginal spot of the forewing almost quadrangular. Expanse: 18 to 22 mm. Madagascar.

D. ruficosta B.-Bak. (= *ruficata* Swh.). Body dark grey, abdomen whitish with a dark dorsal tuft. *ruficosta*, Forewing in the costal-marginal half red-brown, in the hindmarginal half grey. An antemedian line is pale, edged with dark brown and slanting; a fine dentate dark postmedian line; beyond it between veins 1 a and 2 a pale brown moonspot; a subterminal line of dark internerval spots, distally bordered with whitish. None of the transverse lines extends into the red-brown costal-marginal area. Hindwing purely yellowish white. Expanse: 34 mm. North Angola.

D. obsoletissima B.-Bak. Body darker, abdomen paler brown. Forewing dark brown only with an *obsoletissima*, indistinct darker oblique postmedian transverse line which is dotted dark grey. Hindwing dark grey. Expanse: 29 mm. Northern Angola, at an altitude of 2700 ft. It is said to be allied to *D. caeruleifascia*.

D. inconspicua B.-Bak. Forewing brown with a somewhat greyish tint; a dark dentate subterminal *inconspicua*, line receding a little at the tornus, is the only marking. Hindwing uni-coloured dark brown. Expanse: 35 mm. Gannal, West Africa.

- perdita*. **D. perdita** B.-Bak. Forewing uni-coloured brown without markings, only the veins in the median area darker. Hindwing pale brown with dark veins. Expanse: 34 mm. Guinal, West Africa.
- exoleta*. **D. exoleta** B.-Bak. Forewing chocolate-brown with a blackish longitudinal stripe at the fold, ending shortly before the margin. It is interrupted by the paler antemedian line. In the median area a large irregular grey spot occupying the posterior portion of the cell and below it suddenly strangled, then again expanded at the hind-margin. A dark double postmedian line from the costal margin to vein 5, with traces of a velvety brown irregular and interrupted deeply dentate subterminal line from which 2 or 3 small fine spots extend into the margin. Hindwing greyish-brown. Expanse: 40 mm. Malange, West Africa. It is said to be allied to *D. gonophora* Holl.
- ladburyi*. **D. ladburyi** B.-Bak. (= *ladburyi* Sw.). Body grey, collar greenish. Forewing green with a dark basal spot at the costal margin. Antemedian line dark, irregular, in front dentate and fine, below the cell broader and oblique with a black spot in the fold. A dark-edged spot at the cell-end, a grey postmedian line is undulate. Subterminal line very irregular, broad and dark, several times deeply angled. Shortly before the margin a line of black lunae between the veins. Hindwing yellowish-grey. Expanse: 54 mm. Uganda.
- styx*. **D. styx** B.-Bak. is said to be allied to *D. fusca* Wlkr. Forewing blackish-brown, markings velvety black, a distinct, irregular undulate and dentate basal line, a dentate and distally curved median line, postmedian line very irregular and deeply undulate; it is followed by a likewise dentate line which, however, is not parallel to it. A subterminal row of spots recedes on the fold into the distal postmedian line. Margin with dark internerval spots. At the cross-vein two dark streaks, the distal one representing part of the real postmedian line. Hindwing grey, beyond the cell brownish. In the ♀ the lines and spots are often bordered with yellowish-brown. Expanse: 34 to 40 mm. North Angola.
- castanea*. **D. castanea** Kenr. Forewing pale ochreous with numerous red-brown undulate transverse lines of which the 2nd, 4th and 6th are broader than the others. Hindwing dull orange with a black submarginal stripe which is the most distinct at the anal angle, beneath with three similar stripes. Expanse: 46 mm. Madagascar.
- ornata*. **D. ornata** Obthr. Forewing whitish-yellow, all the brown transverse stripes very irregular; the subbasal one is very broad, at the hind-margin narrower, fused with the narrow antemedian one; the median one only in the anterior half, where it is very broad, towards the tornus fused with the discal one which is very much narrower in the middle, the latter in two places extending to the margin. The brown bands partly contain irregular spots of the ground-colour. Hindwing and abdomen yellow. Expanse about 50 mm. Madagascar.
- rufotincta*. **D. rufotincta** Kenr. Forewing pink, at the costal margin broadly suffused with white; an interrupted black basal line, a slanting angular antemedian line and two likewise angular postmedian lines enclosing a dark grey area, an irregular subterminal line. Hindwing dark grey, somewhat reddish at the base. Expanse: 48 (♂) to 70 (♀) mm. Madagascar.
- didymata*. **D. didymata** Kenr. In the marking similar to *rufotincta*, forewing pale ochreous, particularly conspicuous a black hindmarginal streak connecting the antemedian and postmedian lines, and a dark spot at the tornus. Hindwing pale pink. Colouring of ♀ paler. Expanse: 34 (♂) to 50 (♀) mm. Madagascar.
- brunneata*. **D. brunneata** Kenr. Similar to *didymata*, but with broader wings. Forewing ochreous-yellow, powdered with red-brown; an oblique dark brown basal streak, a broad angular antemedian line, a short dark streak in the cell; a postmedian line, interrupted at the cell, a subterminal band of 8 whitish dots, posteriorly angular; a terminal line of dark dots. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, basally somewhat pink. Expanse: 40 mm. Madagascar.
- aurantiaca*. **D. aurantiaca** Kenr. (24 h). Body greyish-white, abdomen yellow. Forewing greyish-white, the lightest at the base, with black transverse lines at the base, followed by a darker shadow, the antemedian line partly double, the postmedian line strongly angular, discally and subterminally. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, powdered with blackish with an indistinct blackish submarginal line. Expanse: 42 mm. Madagascar.
- viridipicta*. **D. viridipicta** Kenr. Forewing tan-coloured with dark green markings: a basal spot extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costal margin, distally dentate and arched, but leaving free a basal spot at the hind-margin. At $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin a triangular, proximally black spot, at the tornus a somewhat quadrangular spot. Hindwing pale ochreous. Expanse: 38 mm. Madagascar.
- ocellatula*. **D. ocellatula** nom. nov. (= *ocellata* Kenr. nec Holl.). Forewing brown, at the base powdered with green, a dark brown spot in the centre of the wing and a brown stripe at the hind-margin. Beyond it a green transverse streak, distally bordered by an angular dark line. At the costal margin the wing turns darker brown, and two lines form a paler ocellated spot; beyond it an indistinctly defined white spot, above it a dark brown spot. Distally to it a pale band, turning greenish towards the tornus. Marginal line black. Hind-

wing pale ochreous with a dark cross-vein and a broken indistinct submarginal stripe. Expanse: 34 mm. Madagascar, Cameroon.

D. ophthalmodes *sp. n.* (25 a). Forewing yellowish-brown, more or less powdered with a darker colour, basal third marked as in *basalis*, postmedian line very dentate, in the anterior part darkened, forming an ocellus with some bows distally to it. Subterminal line fine black, straight. Hindwing whitish-grey, at the margin darker. ♂ type from L. Nyassa in the Berlin Museum. *ophthalmodes.*

D. dubia *Swh.* (21 a). Forewing white with angular black and grey transverse lines: a short black streak near the base on the hind-margin, an interrupted basal line followed by an indistinct and broken line, an antemedian line, a dot in the cell, and a curved macula on the cross-vein; postmedian line double, posteriorly both nearer to each other. A subterminal dentate line and 9 black dots on the margin. Hindwing grey, basally lighter, with some black marginal dots. Expanse: 40 mm. Madagascar. *dubia.*

D. miselioides *Kenr.* (24 h). Forewing dark brown, powdered with green, purple and pale tan-colour, green at the base, along the costal margin and hind-margin, as well as between the median transverse lines and on the subterminal line. A white crescent at the tornus from which the subterminal line proceeds. Hindwing ochreous-yellow with a darker subterminal line. Expanse: 40 mm. Madagascar. Some specimens have a dark spot at the base of the wing, others a dark longitudinal line behind and parallel to the cell in the forewing. *miselioides.*

D. abbreviata *Kenr.* (24 g). Forewing whitish-green, a dark green spot at the base, margined with pink and bordered by a darker antemedian line; in front of the latter on the hind-margin a dark spot. A similar one on the cross-vein; a feeble postmedian line, the darkest at the costal margin. Distally to it traces of a subterminal line and an area powdered with pinkish-brown. Hindwing almost white, an indistinct dark spot at the tornus. Expanse: 40 mm. Madagascar. *abbreviata.*

D. luteolata *Kenr.* Body whitish, abdomen ochreous-yellow with a black dorsal line of the basal 3 segments. Forewing whitish-ochreous, strewn with brown scales; a dark costal-marginal spot before the antemedian line and a similar one behind the postmedian line. Antemedian line only traceable, postmedian line distinctly dentate; an indistinct submarginal line and a terminal row of spots black, a macula on the cross-vein. Hindwing ochreous-yellow, with traces of a cross-vein streak and of a dark marginal line. Expanse: 50 mm. Madagascar. *luteolata.*

D. metathermes *Hmps.* Forewing dark greyish-brown with an indistinct double subbasal line, a similar antemedian line which is connected with the median line below the cell by a blackish spot. Postmedian line distally bordered with whitish, subterminal line whitish. Before the margin a row of dark streaks, the one above the fold being slanting. Hindwing light yellow, at the apex brownish. Abdomen yellow, dorsal tufts blackish. Expanse: 34 mm. Cape Colony. *metathermes.*

D. litigiosa *sp. n.* (24 i). Similar to *metathermes* in the marking of the forewing, which is indistinct. whereas the spots before the margin are very distinct. Hindwing yellow, costal margin broad black like the cross-vein, a stripe on 1 c and a spot at the tornus. German East Africa, ♂ type from Lindi in the Berlin Museum. *litigiosa.*

D. aureotincta *Kenr.* (24 i). Body white, antennae red, abdomen basally white, then orange-yellow. Forewing white with similar black transverse lines as in the preceding species. Hindwing dark grey. Expanse: 56 mm. Madagascar. *aureotincta.*

D. geoffreyi *B.-Bak.* Forewing pale ochreous yellowish-grey, in the cell and fold scantily strewn with brown, more thickly at the costal margin and beyond the cell in the costal-marginal area, less again at the margin. Traces of an irregular basal line, a cross-vein spot surrounded by dark, a fine dentate postmedian line. Hindwing ochreous-grey, at the margin more grey. Expanse: 38 (♂) to 50 (♀) mm. Uganda. *geoffreyi.*

D. carpenteri *B.-Bak.* (25 a). Forewing pale grey with a dark, very dentate basal line, an irregular double median line enclosing a whitish area proximally provided with a black dot, the distal line being very dentate. Distally to it an interrupted serrate-dentate line. Cross-vein with a black macula, above it a dark spot at the costal margin, followed by the double dentate postmedian band. Margin with dark dots. Wings partly powdered with brown. Hindwing straw-coloured with a broad, posteriorly narrower marginal band. ♀ darker grey, lines less distinct. Expanse: 40 to 50 mm. Uganda, Northern Nigeria. *carpenteri.*

D. bimaculata *Auriv.* Forewing dark brown, with a black dentate antemedian and postmedian line. At the base below the cell an elliptic velvety black spot, another one at the costal margin before the apex, a black row of marginal crescents. Before the margin a row of yellowish crescents. Hindwing blackish-grey. Expanse: 40 mm. Cameroon. *bimaculata.*

D. albosignata *Holl.* (24 h). Wings longer than in the following, forewing with a basal and subapical spot as in *bimaculata*, postmedian line composed of lunae, below the cell very much projecting proximad, below vein 2 between the postmedian line and the subterminal line an oblong white spot, the area distally to it lighter. *albosignata.*

Cell and space between the antemedian and postmedian lines pinkish or greenish white. Hindwing light grey. Ogoe, Spanish Guinea, Togo.

prospera.

D. prospera *sp. n.* (24 i) differs from *bimaculata* in the absence of the velvety black spot before the apex; postmedian line hardly dentate, almost straight, not curved below the cell, the yellowish submarginal line extending in front only to vein 3 or 4. Cameroon, German East Africa. ♀ type from Batanga in the Berlin Museum, ♂ type from the Ogoe River in the Tring Museum.

hampsoni.

D. hampsoni *nom. nov.* (= *postfusca* *Hmps.* nec *Sw.* 1895). Forewing grey, powdered with brown, particularly medianly and terminally. Costal margin black at the base, subbasal line distally curved, antemedian line double, very dentate; ring-macula and reniform macula black margined with brown, traces of a dark median line; postmedian line distally very convex, dentate; two slanting black stripes at the costal margin before the apex, a submarginal row of black and white streaks. Hindwing dark brown. Expanse: 34 mm. Cape Colony.

postpura.

D. postpura *Hmps.* Body white mixed with brown. Abdomen without dorsal tufts. Forewing white, powdered a little with brownish and densely with blackish. Base of costal margin black. Subbasal and antemedian lines black, angular, black macula in the centre and at the end of the cell. In the middle an almost straight dark shadow. Postmedian line as in *hampsoni*, two black stripes at the costal margin before the apex, an undulate terminal line. Hindwing white, cross-vein with a lunar spot, marginal area slightly powdered with brownish, the most densely at the apex. Expanse: 32 mm. Cape Colony.

proleprota.

D. proleprota *Hmps.* Body brown, powdered with whitish. Forewing brown, with a whitish-grey tint. Some indistinct spots at the base, two whitish dots on the centre of the costal margin and two before the apex. At the cell-end a narrow macula filled with whitish. Traces of a double undulate antemedian line. Postmedian line below the costal margin slightly distally convex, more so on vein 4, on the fold proximally curved. Hindwing reddish-brown. Expanse: 32 mm. Cape Colony.

greeni.

D. greeni *Janse* (24 i). ♂. Forewing elongate-triangular, light tan-coloured, powdered with blackish, except before and behind the antemedian line, on a triangular median spot below the costal margin, the anterior portion of the postmedian line, and the subterminal line between the veins. Subbasal line indistinct, antemedian line blackish, dentate. The double median line is indistinctly undulate, blackish. Spot on the cross-vein light, hindwing brown. Expanse: 36 mm. ♀: forewing likewise yellowish-brown, sometimes darker without the black powdering of the ♂, with blackish transverse stripes. Hindwing yellow, at the margin brownish. Expanse: 47 mm. ♂ and ♀ bred from larvae on „milkweed“. South Africa.

rubrifilata.

D. rubrifilata *Hmps.* Forewing pale purple-grey, powdered with blackish, the transverse lines and the spot at the cell-end being ferruginous reddish, undulate. Hindwing pale greyish. Expanse: 42 mm. Central Africa, Rhodesia.

escota.

D. escota *Hmps.* Forewing pale greyish-brown, slightly powdered with dark, basal half and postmedian and terminal areas powdered with a greenish grey, traces of a reddish and black subbasal line, a similar distinct antemedian line and spot at the cross-vein. Postmedian line double, inside filled with red; beyond it the costal margin is slightly powdered with blackish. A submarginal row of red and black dots. Hindwing grey, powdered with dark brown, at the margin darker. In the ♀ the median and marginal areas are paler. Expanse: 30 to 40 mm. Mashonaland.

lunensis.

D. lunensis *Hmps.* Forewing pale olive-coloured, powdered with brown. Costal margin, cell, and the area from the cell-end to the subterminal line suffused with purple. Traces of a subbasal and a double antemedian transverse band, postmedian line distinct, feebly dentate, a slanting row of black and white dentate spots between veins 4 and 1 c beyond it, the lowest being the largest. A subterminal line of black streaks, slantingly placed above veins 3 and 2. Hindwing whitish-yellow, at the margin blackish. In the ♀ the median area is greenish, the macula at the cross-vein whitish. A large brown crescentiform spot from below the costal margin to vein 2, a whitish line before the subterminal streaks, proximally with black dentate spots. Expanse: 32 to 36 mm. Natal. — Larva yellow, tubercles with whitish hair-tufts, 1st segment with brown pencils of long pinnate hairs. A brown dorsal stripe, spotted yellow, subdorsal line yellow with pink spots on the centre of each segment.

atrifilata.

D. atrifilata *Hmps.* Forewing grey, powdered with blackish, with a thin subbasal line ending on a black spot below the cell, with a dark distal shadow towards the costal margin. Antemedian line broad, rather straight. At the cell-end a spot surrounded by black, above it at the costal margin a black streak. A median line from the origin of vein 2, incurved, towards the hind-margin. Postmedian line feebly dentate, subterminal line incurved on veins 2, 3 and 5. Hindwing white, marginal area darker. In the ♀ the forewing is more powdered with blackish. The spot on the cross-vein is connected with the antemedian line; before the subterminal line an undulate black line with a black moonspot below vein 2. Hindwing darker. Expanse: 40 to 46 mm. Mashonaland.

satanas.

D. satanas *sp. n.* (24 i). Similar to the following *extatura*, but the postmedian line of the forewing is rather not dentate, distally to it a red-brown nebulous band. Hindwing purely white. Antennae ochreous-yellow. ♂♀ types from Windhoek in the Berlin Museum, one ♂ also in the Tring Museum.

D. extatura *Dist.* Body grey, tibiae and tarsi ochreous. Forewing greyish-brown with 4 dark transverse *extatura*. lines. The antemedian line is almost straight, the postmedian line undulate and distally convex. Between the subbasal line and antemedian line some groups of black scales, between the 2nd and 3rd transverse lines a ring-macula in the cell, between the 3rd and 4th transverse lines a dark streak at the costal margin. Hindwing pale creamy white with a dark spot at the apex. ♀ more intensely clouded black, particularly at the base and around the 3rd transverse line. Hindwing with traces of a dark submarginal band. Expanse: 35 to 43 mm. Transvaal.

D. pseudosatanas *sp. n.* (25 b). Markings as in *satanas*, but ground-colour of forewing red-brown, *pseudosatanas*. below 1 e before the antemedian line a dark spot, the subterminal line irregularly undulate, hindwing of a somewhat yellowish tint. Wings shorter. ♂ type from Bosum, Uam District, in the Berlin Museum.

D. poliotis *Hmps.* Forewing white, thickly powdered with brown, veins brown. Antemedian line *poliotis*. slightly undulate. At the cell-end a brown triangular spot at the cross-vein. A brown line from the origin of vein 2 to the hind-margin, below vein 2 distally angled. Traces of a transverse line from the costal margin beyond the cell to the posterior margin of the cell. Postmedian line hazy, brown. Traces of a subterminal row of spots, and a row of black dots directly before the margin, a fine dark terminal line. Hindwing white. Expanse: 54 mm. Abdomen white, dorsally pale reddish-brown, on the sides yellowish. Transvaal.

D. pyrosoma *Hmps.* Head and thorax white; tegulae, upper portion of patagia, anterior femora and *pyrosoma*. tibiae yellow. Abdomen white, basal segment with a red dorsal tuft, segments 2 to 6 scarlet with a white median line and white posterior margins. Anal end white. Forewing silvery white, antemedian line yellowish like the spot at the cross-vein. Terminal area with 4 feebly curved yellow transverse lines. ♀ with more numerous and more distinct transverse lines. Expanse: 52 mm. Transvaal.

D. confinis *Dist.* Body chalky white, $\frac{2}{3}$ of abdomen ochreous-yellow, posterior margins of the three *confinis*. basal segments black, two black spots before the end. Wings white, transverse lines of forewing, if present, yellowish, not dark. Expanse: 46 mm. Transvaal.

D. octophora *Hmps.* Body white, with black spots; abdomen ochreous yellow with blackish dorsal *octophora*. and lateral stripes. Forewing white, costal margin at the base black. Subbasal line black, angular, a double dentate antemedian line, the second of which proceeds from a ring at the costal margin. A ring in the centre of the cell, macula at the cell-end 8-shaped. A stripe proceeding from the centre of the costal margin and a Y-shaped marking at the hind-margin. Postmedian line irregularly dentate, strongly bent. A black streak at the costal margin with a white dot in it before the apex; a submarginal irregular row of dots, a terminal row of black dots, growing larger and triangular towards the tornus. Hindwing white, some dark spots at and below the apex; traces of a submarginal line, a terminal row of black streaks. Expanse: 38 mm. South Africa.

D. bryophilina *Hmps.* Allied to *D. octophora*; body yellowish-white with black spots. Abdomen white, *bryophilina*. powdered with blackish. Forewing yellowish-white. Subbasal line black with a short streak branching off below the costal margin. Antemedian area with thin black streaks above the hind-margin. Antemedian line very much angled black. A black spot at the hind-margin unites the antemedian, median, and postmedian lines. A round black spot in the centre of the cell, a macula surrounded with black at the cell-end. Median and postmedian lines black. A black spot at the costal margin before the apex, indistinct subterminal vein-streaks, a slanting black spot at the tornus. Terminal line black. Hindwing white, powdered with blackish, marginal area darker. The spot at the cross-vein and a series of dots and streaks at the margin black. Expanse: 32 mm. South Africa.

The following species chiefly described by HOLLAND are often not determinable; they may often have been wrongly ranged.

D. clathrata *Holl.* (25 a) is easily recognised by the claret-coloured forewing with 2 straight vertical *clathrata*. whitish transverse lines proximally bordered with dark. Costal margin narrow, distal margin broader dark. Hindwing varying from light reddish to yellowish. Expanse: 25 to 30 mm. Ogove. Ivory Coast.

D. argiloides *Holl.* (25 b). Body greyish-white, basal third and distal margin powdered with blackish, *argiloides*. 2 or 3 black spots at the cross-vein and some black spots on the otherwise yellowish fringe. Hindwing white, at the anal angle blackish. Under surface purely white, only the costal margin is brown, and the spots on the fringe are black. Gabun.

D. arctioides *Holl.* is doubtfully placed to this genus. Body ochreous yellow, abdomen white, at *arctioides*. the end greyish. Forewing pale ochreous, base of discal cell whitish; numerous red-brown lines form a reticular marking; in the middle they are denser and form a transverse band. At the distal margin below the apex and at the anal angle a dark nebulous spot. Hindwing purely yellowish-white. Expanse: 30 mm. Ogove.

D. apateloides *Holl.* is doubtfully ranged here. Body pale grey, abdomen beneath white. Forewing *apateloides*. greyish-white; cross-vein with a narrow streak of erect black scales. Behind it a transverse line of erect white scales, distally bordered with dark brown. A submarginal row of dark crescents is proximally bordered with white. Margin with black internerval spots, proximally sagittiformly bordered with white. Fringe whitish.

Hindwing ash-grey with a whitish fringe, beneath purely white. Expanse: 44 mm. Ogove. It may be a *Notodontida*.

- viridis.* **D. viridis** Holl. Antenna at the base with a white dot. Body olive-coloured, abdomen grey, beneath whitish. Forewing basally near the hind-margin whitish, then olive-green, turning greyish-blue towards the centre of the wing. At the cross-vein a spot of erect dark scales, beyond it a narrow line of similar scales in a right angle to the hind-margin, then a curved olive-coloured band which is united with the dark line at the hind-margin. Beyond it an irregular olive-brown transverse line. Apex fawn-coloured; at the distal margin a row of olive-coloured internerval spots, fringe olive-coloured. Hindwing whitish, fringe brown. Expanse: 32 mm. Ogove.
- crucifera.* **D. crucifera** Holl. Body brown, dorsal tufts on the abdomen darker. Forewing dark brown, somewhat purple. Subbasal line dark brown, distally slightly bordered with yellowish. Submedian line bent and dentate; behind it an almost square dark brown spot at the costal margin, enclosing the cell-end. The narrow postmedian line below veins 2 and 3 with lighter spots. Submarginal line dark brown, distally to it a row of dark internerval spots and a dark marginal line. Fringe lilac-grey speckled with brown. The light areas before the apex between the spot at the cell-end and the submarginal line are so arranged that they show the contours of an Andreas-cross. Hindwing yellowish-brown. Expanse: 40 to 55 mm. Ogove.
- thersites.* **D. thersites** Holl. Body blackish-brown; forewing dark brown, with blackish shadows at the base and beyond the cell-end. At the cell-end a dark brown spot. Submarginal and marginal lines irregular and dark. Fringe speckled light and dark grey. Hindwing grey. Expanse: 38 mm. Ogove.
- viridipallens.* **D. viridipallens** nom. nov. (= pallida Holl. nec Btlr.). Body greenish-brown, beneath whitish. Forewing greenish-brown, very pale, with darker transverse lines and reniform spot at the cell-end. Behind it a double undulate median line, a dark submarginal line and a marginal line, expanded to a spot at the hind-margin. Fringe speckled light and brown. Hindwing pale yellowish-brown, fringe lighter. Expanse: 43 mm. Ogove.
- bonaberiensis.* **D. bonaberiensis** Strd. (= hildvides Holl.) (25 a). Forewing greyish-brown, an antemedian transverse line below the costal margin, rectangularly broken and a postmedian one, distally bordered with white, almost parallel to the margin. Distally to it a row of brown internerval spots. Under surface of both wings straw-coloured, more or less powdered with brown. Hindwing above whitish, with a brownish hue towards the margin. Abdomen whitish, without hair-tufts. Expanse: 42 mm. Cameroon. It resembles considerably the *Limacodid Ctenocompa hilda* Drc. Cameroon, Congo, Transvaal.
- mkattana.* **D. mkattana** Strd. (25 a). Forewing light grey, with a strongly broken subbasal transverse line, a zigzag-shaped antemedian one and a strongly curved postmedian one, of a blackish colour, slightly bordered with dark red; an indistinct row of submarginal and marginal dots. Hindwing above grey, beneath white. German East Africa.
- albospargata.* **D. albospargata** Holl. Body red-brown. Forewing dark brown with a black ring at the cell-end. A broad chalky white stripe extends from the cell obliquely to the apex, indented by the black ring and a brown spot at the costal margin before the apex. Some indistinct pale transverse lines before the margin. Hindwing pale yellowish-brown. Expanse: 25 mm. Ogove.
- apicala.* **D. apicala** Holl. Forewing dark brown, with a whitish crescentiform spot at the hind-margin near the base. Apex broadly whitish, this area interrupted by a dark brown cloud, a continuation of the submarginal line. On the margin a row of whitish dots. Fringe speckled light and dark brown. Cross-vein with a black small spot edged with light brown. Hindwing pale grey, at the margin lighter. Expanse: 22 mm. Ogove.
- circumdala.* **D. circumdata** Holl. Body brown. Forewing dark brown, clouded and dotted with blackish. Distal margin and hind-margin broad reddish-brown like the upper surface of the thorax. Some whitish dots near the apex, an indistinct submarginal row of small brown dots; fringe speckled dark brown and reddish-brown. Hindwing pale brownish-yellow. Expanse: 26 mm. Ogove.
- albicostata.* **D. albicostata** Holl. (25 b). Forewing dark brown, extreme base whitish with several dark transverse lines. Anterior half of the wing chalky white, before the apex interrupted by a brown oblique streak, behind it some brown dots. Hindwing yellowish-grey. Ogove, German East Africa.
- diluta.* **D. diluta** Holl. Body ash-grey. Forewing chalky white, at the hind-margin clouded with pale brown, and on the hindmarginal half with 4 pale brown transverse lines, the distal ones of which extend farther in front than the proximal ones. Hindwing glaringly white. Expanse: 20 mm. Ogove.
- flava.* **D. flava** Holl. Body yellowish-grey, dorsal tufts on the abdomen dark brown. Forewing pale yellowish-brown, in the centre and at the distal margin clouded darker brown, in the centre with an incomplete transverse macular band. Hindwing pale greyish-yellow, at the anal angle with some dark brown spots. A variable species. Expanse: 23 mm. Ogove.
- pallida.* **D. pallida** Btlr. (25 b). Forewing greyish-white, costal margin somewhat greenish-grey, clouded darker. At the cell-end 1 or 2 blackish dots, from which an oblique line extends to the centre of the hind-

margin behind it a similar line, posteriorly divergent with it, towards the tornus, the space between both being brightened up by whitish. Before the margin a row of dark brown dots; between veins 3 and 5 a dark nebulous spot before them. Hindwing whitish. Ogove, Nigeria.

D. fuscula *nom. nov.* (= *fusca* Holl. nec *Wkr.*). Body and wings wood-coloured, the wings at the distal margins clouded darker. Forewing in the cell with a number of black dots. Under surface paler, at the cell-end a dark spot, forewing with a straight row of dark dots from below the apex to the tornus. Hindwing with some brown submarginal spots before the apex and a brown spot at the tornus. Expanse: 26 mm. Ogove. *fuscula.*

D. costiplaga Holl. Body greyish-white, abdominal tuft dark brown. Forewing dark brown, apex and hind-margin whitish. The white apical area is interrupted by a brown comma-shaped small costal-marginal hook. Hindwing greyish-white. Costal margin and distal margin lighter. Expanse: 40 mm. Ogove. *costiplaga.*

D. hyloica Holl. Collar brownish-grey with an erect dark brown median bunch of scales, body otherwise dark brown, apex of abdomen whitish. Forewing purple brown, interrupted by a lighter area extending from almost the centre of the cell to the apex, containing a brown ring at the cell-end, beyond which there are some dark longitudinal streaks. Before the apex a dark brown costal-marginal spot. Subbasal and median transverse lines dark brown. Hindwing white. Expanse: 42 mm. Ogove. *hyloica.*

D. agrotoides Holl. Body brown, abdomen yellowish. Forewing lilac-brown, at the tornus ash-grey. Forewing with an irregularly bent yellow, proximally brown subbasal line, a dark ring in the centre and at the hind-margin beyond the base a spot of dark brown erect scales. Limbal and submarginal lines indistinct, at the costal margin more distinct. Hindwing whitish, at the distal margin darker. Under surface whitish with a silky gloss, in the forewing at the base and in the centre darker. Expanse: 28 mm. Ogove. *agrotoides.*

D. nigristriata Holl. Forewing in the costal half chalky white, in the hindmarginal half pale yellowish. A white bent subbasal line, a similar one from the distal margin below the apex to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the hind-margin. Between them a brown space continued to the distal margin beyond the beginning of the white line. Above it at the distal margin a narrow black longitudinal streak. At the cell-end a black ring. Hindwing purely which. Expanse: 25 mm. Ogove. *nigristriata.*

D. erubescens Holl. Body whitish. Forewing light pink, at the tornus yellowish-white. Darker pink, a subbasal line and a ring at the cell-end. Hindwing yellowish-white. Expanse: 30 mm. Ogove. *erubescens.*

D. nubifera Holl. (25 b). Forewing wood-coloured brown with a blackish-grey band extending from the base of the costal margin to the centre of the hind-margin and from there almost rectangularly to the apex. The marginal area is lighter than the rest of the wing and contains a narrow dark line. At the cell-end a greyish-black spot, distally to it in the dark band a darker irregular postmedian line. Antemedian line indistinct. Hindwing light grey, at the cell-end and distal margin darker. Ogove. *nubifera.*

D. danva Schs. & Clem. (25 b). Forewing blackish-brown mixed with green, the darker markings indistinct. Hindwing blackish-brown, with a triangular orange spot projecting from the margin; this spot is of a variable width. Cameroon, Sierra Leone. *danva.*

D. suarezia Mab. is difficult to range. Forewing yellowish-brown with transverse rows of brown crescentiform spots. We can distinguish an antemarginal band of lighter spots, distally followed between the veins by 1 or 2 brown spots. In cell 2 there are 2 light spots followed by a brown spot extending pointed to the fringe. Fringe brown, on the veins crossed by yellow. Hindwing brown. Body above brown, beneath yellowish. Madagascar. *suarazia.*

D. ochroderoea Mab. Forewing yellowish-brown, mixed with greyish black, with a yellow quadrangular spot in the cell with a black dot. A yellow band of oval spots from the costal margin right before the apex extends to the tornus, these spots being proximally margined black by a dentate stripe, distally by a row of spots. Hindwing uni-coloured blackish. Madagascar. *ochroderoea.*

D. nora Pagenst. In the colouring and marking very similar to the palearctic *D. fascelina*. Forewing violettish-grey with lighter and darker embedments. Antemedian transverse line blackish, almost straight, postmedian line slanting, distally bordered with reddish, proximally with blackish, the latter being split towards the costal margin, with proximal roundish projections. Terminal area lighter shaded, a blackish submarginal line therein. Hindwing grey, apex and distal margin darker. Expanse: 30 mm. Ganale, East Africa. *nora.*

D. grisea Pagenst. Abdomen on the ground blackish, then yellowish-brown with blackish rings and anus. Forewing ash-grey, base of wing whitish-grey, separated by the antemedian transverse stripe from the darker rest of the wing. Median line whitish, bordered by dark, at the costal margin triangularly widened, with *grisea.*

a dark cross-vein dot therein. Postmedian band dark, indistinct. Hindwing grey, distally darker, with a marginal row of punctiform dots, a dot on the cross-vein and a submarginal band. Expanse: 55 mm. Abyssinia.

phoca. **D. phoca** Hmps. Abdomen ochreous yellowish-brown, without dorsal tufts. Forewing yellowish-brown with a coppery gloss. Subbasal line and the indistinct undulate antemedian line blackish, at the cross-vein blackish streaks. An undulate line from the posterior angle of the cell to the hind-margin. Postmedian line indistinct, at the costal margin somewhat dentate, below vein 4 inwardly bent. Subterminal line blackish, at veins 6 and 4 distally bent, a row of black crescents at the margin. Hindwing whitish, with an ochreous-brownish tint. In the ♀ the forewing is almost entirely suffused with blackish-brown. Hindwing whitish with a blackish-brown tint. Expanse: 36 to 38 mm. Uganda.

griseinubes. **D. griseinubes** Hmps. Body reddish-ochreous, forewing the same, powdered with red-brown. Antemedian line bent, red-brown, proximally bordered with yellow, distally followed by a grey band which is indistinctly forked at the costal margin. Macula at the cell-end distally with long teeth on veins 6 and 4 extending to the strongly dentate postmedian line; the tooth on vein 4 almost reaches the margin; below vein 3 this line is double. Marginal area red-brown with a dark thin marginal line. Hindwing reddish-ochreous. Expanse: 42 mm. South Nigeria.

leucogramma. **D. leucogramma** Hmps. (28 b). Veins 3 + 4 in the hindwing rise on a very long stalk. Body white, mixed with red-brown, abdomen white. Forewing white, suffused with red-brown. Below the cell a white longitudinal streak. A slanting white line from the costal margin before the middle towards the basal portion of the white longitudinal streak, another line from the same place at the costal margin to beyond the centre of the streak, where it unites with a slanting white line from the costal margin before the apex. Hindwing purely white. Expanse: 24 mm. Sierra Leone.

stegmanni. **D. stegmanni** Grünb. (25 b). Body blackish-brown, abdomen lighter with dark dorsal tufts. Forewing dark-brown. Subbasal line blackish, only distinct below the cell. Antemedian line below the cell double; a black streak right before the macula at the cell-end. Postmedian line indistinct, distally to it above the tornus a dark spot, between veins 3 and 4 a yellowish crescent. Subterminal line composed of internerval streaks. All the transverse lines are distinctly bordered by a bluish-green hue. Hindwing greyish-brown. Lake Kiwu, Central Africa.

obliquilinea. **D. obliquilinea** Fawc. is allied to *D. nubifera* Holl., without the greenish tint on the forewing. Basal streak as in *nubifera*, antemedian line straighter, subterminal line zigzag-shaped. In the hindwing besides the dark cross-vein spot at the hind-margin the beginning of a median band, at the apex a dark terminal spot. Expanse: 50 mm. East Africa.

batoides. **D. batoides** Pltz. (23 i) in the marking recalls *Thyatira batis* (Vol. II, pl. 49 e). Abdomen and wings dark brownish-grey. Forewing before the apex with an oblong white, centrally strangulated whitish spot; a similar one at the hind-margin almost extends to the base. West Africa.

plötzi. **D. plötzi** sp. n. (27 c) is quite similar to *batoides*, the subapical spot is broken up into 2 circular spots; at the hind-margin a circular spot at the tornus, a much smaller one before $\frac{1}{2}$ on vein 1 b and another larger one at the base. Thorax except collar above whitish. ♀ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.
cymatophorina. — At the same habitat a different form: **cymatophorina** form. nov. (27 c) was taken, which may represent a distinct species. It is smaller, all the spots are filled up with yellow, the most central spot on the hind-margin is as large as the others, the ground-colour of the forewing is not chocolate-brown, but blackish olive-green. ♀ type in the Berlin Museum.

diatoma. **D. diatoma** sp. n. (25 c). In the habitus similar to *D. danva*, but in the forewing the antemedian and postmedian lines are distinct, partly bordered with whitish. Fringe not speckled. Hindwing blackish-brown with a yellow central area which is crossed broadly with black by the cross-vein, fringe yellow. Under surface the same, but in the forewing blackish-brown with a yellow spot distally to the cross-vein, and a long yellow longitudinal stripe below the cell. ♂ type from East Usambara in the Berlin Museum. The West African race: **stenoptera** subsp. nov. (25 c) has a narrower forewing which is slightly concave at the margin below vein 4, and it is much darker, the yellow markings of the forewing beneath are somewhat reduced. ♂ type from Spanish Guinea in the Berlin Museum.

melanoproctis. **D. melanoproctis** sp. n. (25 a). Uni-coloured white, tarsi, anterior femora, anal tuft, and apices of some fringes in the forewing brownish-black. ♀ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

orphnina. **D. orphnina** sp. n. (27 c). Forewing violettish-brown, at the hind-margin from the posterior antemedian line to the tornus broadly greyish-whitish. The lines are violettish-grey, two antemedian lines being rather remote from each other and two postmedian lines being nearer to each other. Submarginal line composed of blackish dots basally light-pupilled, the brightening gradually widening towards the tornus and thus passing over into the light hindmarginal stripe. Hindwing brownish-grey, the spot on the cross-vein being darker. Abdomen as well as hindwing without dorsal tufts. ♂ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

multilinea. **D. multilinea** sp. n. (27 d). Body brownish-grey, forewing brownish-grey with 4 darker transverse lines, the two remote antemedian ones of which are almost straight, whilst the postmedian line is very convex, the

line behind it distally edged with whitish. Hindwing yellowish-grey, powdered with a darker colour, with an indistinct postmedian line. ♀ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon in the Berlin Museum.

D. dina *sp. n.* (27 b). Thorax and forewing of the same colour, the abdomen and hindwing also equally *dina*. coloured, dorsal tufts blackish, forewing violettish-grey, at the base behind the cell-end and in the postmedian area powdered with whitish, with a double subbasal and antemedian dentate transverse line, a similar, though single postmedian and discal line, submarginal line composed of intense crescentiform spots, and at the cell-end a macula composed of dots, all of them being darker. Fringe speckled. Hindwing greyish-brown, fringe uni-coloured. Under surface yellowish-brown. ♀ type from Lagos in the Tring Museum.

D. blastema *sp. n.* (27 d). Forewing red-brown, powdered with violettish-grey, subbasal and antemedian *blastema*. lines darker; the macula is followed at the cell-end by an olive-tinted, yellowish-white spot at the costal margin, being traversed by the postmedian line. Behind it a stripe of red-brown powdering, more intensely darkened between the veins 5 and 7, at the apex again a paler spot. Submarginal dots dark, distally bordered with light, fringe speckled. Hindwing and body dark brownish-grey, dorsal tufts blackish. ♀ type from Luebo, Kassai, in the Tring Museum.

D. amata *sp. n.* (25 c). Body greyish-brown, dorsal tufts darker. Subbasal line blackish, antemedian *amata*. line almost straight, double, the space between particularly in the ♀ filled up with dark. Macula at the cell-end indistinct, blackish, postmedian line in the ♀ distally often shaded with dark, behind it an irregular lighter line, submarginal row in the ♀ composed of very irregular streaks. Hindwing red-brown in the ♂, in the ♀ + yellow in the basal portion. ♀ type from the Uam District, 2 ♂♂ from Verulam and Bagamoyo in the Berlin Museum.

69. Genus: **Dasychirinula** *gen. nov.*

Cell, as in *Micraroa*, open in both wings, but in the forewing veins 6 and 7 are present, forked. Vein 11 of forewing rises very far basally, veins 10 to 8 forked, 10 rising behind 8, 6 + 7 forked. In the hindwing vein 8 is turned towards the centre of the costal margin, 4 + 5 rise together remote from 3. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs.

D. chrysogramma *sp. n.* (28 d, e). Body whitish bluish-grey, abdomen lighter. Forewing mouse-*chrysogramma*. coloured, the median area in the ♀ darker, bordered by the lighter antemedian and postmedian lines, submarginal line composed of dots. Before the antemedian line a black dot, indistinct in the ♀, covered with golden green scales, a similar one at the cell-end, in the ♂ forming a proximally open crescent. Hindwing whitish-grey, at the costal margin darker, in the ♀ the hindwing is almost entirely darkened by grey. ♂ type from Kilimatinde in the Berlin Museum, ♀ type from Kilawezi in the Tring Museum. East Africa.

70. Genus: **Dasychirana** *B.-Bak.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, forelegs with a thick hair-tuft. Forewing: vein 7 to 10 forked, accessory cell small, vein 7 rising before 10. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 rise together, as well as 6 and 7, vein 8 near the centre of the cell connected with the anterior margin of the cell by a small cross-vein.

D. obliquilinea *B.-Bak.* (25 c). Body brown; forewing brown with an indistinct dark basal transverse *obliquilinea*. line, being angular in the cell, but below it straight; an oblique straight dark postmedian line, forewing otherwise without markings. Hindwing uni-coloured brown. Expanse: 38 mm. Malange, West Africa.

D. unilineata *B.-Bak.* Body brown; forewing brown, in the cell and around it darkened; postmedian *unilineata*. line paler, at the centre distally undulate; the darkening of the wing extends yet to beyond this line. Hindwing glossy brown. Expanse: 34 mm. Lokoja.

D. crenulata *B.-Bak.* Body greyish-brown, forewing pale brown, with a dark, curved, interrupted *crenulata*. dentate basal line. A dark, distally slanting, dentate median line is distally margined with pale. Postmedian line likewise dark, edged with pale, proximally undulate, and posteriorly oblique. Traces of a subterminal row of dots, and at the margin a row of yellowish dots proximally edged with dark brown. Hindwing pale brownish-grey with an indistinct slanting median line. From Lokoja.

71. Genus: **Abynotha** *Swh.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing with or without an accessory cell, veins 7 to 10 forked, 10 rising before 7 from the stalk. Vein 6 rises together with this stalk. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 forked, 3 and 4 nearer to each other. Abnormal neurulation of frequent occurrence here.

meinickei. **A. meinickei** *sp. n.* (26 g). Forewing blackish-brown with a white central area almost filling up the cell and distally to it extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ of vein 2, the cross-vein, however, with a black macula. Hindwing yellowish-white with a broad black marginal band. ♂ type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum, collected by MEINICKE.

preussi. **A. preussi** *Mab.* (22 k, 23 a). Body blackish, abdomen with whitish or yellowish rings, with an ochreous-yellow anal tuft. Wings blackish-brown with a white central area; the other markings mostly indistinct. Only ♂♂ have become known. Cameroon.

hylomima. **A. hylomima** *Holl.* Its position is uncertain, according to the author it belongs hereto. Body brown, abdomen pale yellow, with 2 brown dorsal tufts. Forewing brown, at the costal margin and cell-end clouded in a darker colour. A double curved basal line and a similar antemedian line which is edged with a paler colour. At the cell-end a jet-black oval ring margined with whitish. Apical area lighter. Limbal transverse line irregularly bent and dentate, behind it a row of sagittary spots, alternately white and deep black, their apices turned proximad. Behind them a brown band, then again a row of sagittary spots, apices turned distally, proximad bordered by white. Fringes brown, speckled with black. Hindwing blackish-grey. Expanse: ♂ 53. ♀ 90 mm. Ogove.

72. Genus: **Pachicispia** *Btlr.*

Forewing without an accessory cell. Veins 8 + 9 fused, forked with 10; at the bottom of this fork vein 7 rises. Vein 6 rises together with the stalk from the same place, vein 5 from the centre of the cross-vein. In this mark it differs from all the *Lymantriidae*, and it may be better placed to the *Notodontidae*.

picta. **P. picta** *Btlr.* Forewing red-brown, powdered with grey and black; antemedian and postmedian lines dentate, black, above the centre inwardly bent, the former proximally, the latter distally bordered by 4 ochreous spots; the belt enclosed by both the lines contains two silvery white dots on the hind-margin. Marginal area broadly ochreous-yellow, proximally deeply dentate, the distal margin again of the ground-colour. Hindwing ochreous-yellow. Head white, above mixed with brown, collar pink, thorax and abdomen yellow, at the sides and end white. Expanse: 52 mm. Madagascar.

73. Genus: **Lymantriades** *B.-Bak.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, forelegs with tufted hair. Forewing without an accessory cell, veins 10 to 7 forked. 10 rising behind 7. In the hindwing 3 + 4 and 6 + 7 forked. Distinguished from *Euproctis* in the vein 6 of the forewing rising very far away from the stalk of 7 to 10.

obliquilinea. **L. obliquilinea** *B.-Bak.* Body brown, palpi yellow, abdomen yellow, with black bands. Forewing dark brown with an almost straight antemedian line and an oblique postmedian line, the latter being distally broadly shaded with a darker colour, proximally to it lighter scaling. A slightly undulate subterminal line. Hindwing grey, towards the base much lighter.

74. Genus: **Parapirga** *B.-Bak.*

Forewing with a very long accessory cell, 11 from the discal cell, 7 rising before 10 from the accessory cell, connected with 6 by a cross-vein and at that place both the veins are nearer together; by this mark the genus is easily discernible. In the hindwing 6 + 7 forked.

neurabrunnea. **P. neurabrunnea** *B.-Bak.* Body grey, wings semi-hyaline, in the forewing all the veins and the distal margin are brown; hindwing only shortly before the margin with brown veins. Veins in the ♀ paler. Expanse 49 to 59 mm. Angola.

75. Genus: **Cifuna** *Wkr.*

It seems as if this genus cannot be distinctly separated from *Dasychira*, for which reason it might be better united with it.

nigroplagata. **C. nigroplagata** *B.-Bak.* Body and wings dull cinnamon-brown, forewing with a large blackish spot at the cell-end, being extended towards the costal margin. At the origin of vein 3 traces of a dark stripe towards the centre of the hind-margin, traces of an irregular submarginal line, in the anterior portion with some dark dots. Hindwing with an indistinct cross-vein spot and an irregular submarginal band. Expanse: 36 mm. The species is apparently variable; frequently specimens are found, in which the marginal area of the forewing, excepting the apical region, is dark brown; such specimens seem to predominate in Cameroon, representing a

special subspecies: *chilophaea* *subsp. nov.* (25 c) (3 ♀♀ in the Berlin Museum from Lolodorf). *C. nigroplagata chilophaea*. occurs in Uganda, from the Isle of Damba.

C. marginenotata *sp. n.* (25 d). Similar to *nigroplagata*, distally to the black costal-marginal spot *marginenotata*. the dentate postmedian line is distinct, before the margin a row of dark dots, hindwing unicoloured dark grey. ♂ type from Bingerville, Ivory Coast in the Tring-Museum.

76. Genus: **Polymona** Wkr. (= *Morasa* Wkr., *Sarothropyga* Fldr.).

Hind tibiae with but 1 pair of spurs, anterior tibiae with projecting long hair. Forewing without an accessory cell, veins 10 to 7 forked, 10 rising before 7. In the hindwing 6 and 7 are separate, vein 3 is nearer to 4, posterior angle of cell produced, cross-vein in the forewing obtusely angled or curved.

P. rufifemur Wkr. (♀ = *scurilis* Wlgr., *lorimeri* Btlr.) (26 b). Body black, femora and upper surface *rufifemur*. of abdomen red, abdomen with a black dorsal line and anal tuft. Forewing greyish-black with some ochreous scales on the veins and fringe. Hindwing in the ♂ white; in the ♀ grey, at the base powdered with pink, fringe ochreous-yellow. South and East Africa.

P. inaffinis *sp. n.* (28 f). Body blackish-brown, abdomen ochreous-yellow, collar, base of antenna, *inaffin*. and femora above red. Forewing blackish-grey with a red dot at the base and cell-end, with a postmedian band of whitish lunar spots, and a spot on the centre of the hind-margin. Veins dotted white. Hindwing blackish-grey, basally hyaline, at the hind-margin yellowish. ♂ type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum. (*Poloma* [not *Polymena*, as with SWINHOE] *obtusa* Wkr. is an *Eupterotida*!).

77. Genus: **Heteronygmia** Holl.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing without an accessory cell, 10 to 7 forked, 10 rising before 7, 6 distantly separated from the stalk (in *Lymantria* close at it), cross-vein almost rectangular. In the hindwing the posterior angle of the cell is produced, 6 and 7 are separate, 4 almost nearer to 5 than to 3.

H. flavescens Holl. (26 f). Forewing light brown, antemedian line, postmedian line, and median *flavescens*. shadow darker like the veins. Hindwing yellow. ♂ unknown. Togo, Cameroon, Ogove.

H. manicata Auriv. (= *rhodapicata* Holl.) (26 f). ♂. Forewing greyish-green or brownish with 3 *manicata*. shadow-like transverse lines, hindwing white, ♀ larger, lighter, veins brownish. Sierra Leone to Gabun.

H. strigitorna Hmps. Body and forewing reddish-brown, the latter with a small black dot on the *strigitorna*. cross-vein and traces of subterminal internodal dots. Hindwing varying from yellowish to reddish-brown with a black streak above the tornus. Expanse: 52 mm. Congo.

H. chismona Swh. is similar to *strigitorna*, but the abdomen is above and below pale pink, in *strigitorna chismona*. white or grey. Expanse: 45 mm (♂). Aburi, Gold Coast.

H. dissimilis Auriv. (= *leucogyna* Hmps.) (25 d). ♂. Abdomen and hindwing pale yellow, body *dissimilis*. and forewing reddish-grey, forewing with a black central dot and a curved antemedian and postmedian line. ♀ white, forewing somewhat greyish, in fresh specimens the markings of the ♂ are very indistinct. Usambara, Nyassaland. Rhodesia. The form *rufescens* *nov.* has also reddish-grey hindwings and abdomen. (♂ type from *rufescens*. Magunda in the Tring Museum.)

78. Genus: **Lomadonta** Holl.

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Forewing with a projecting dent in the centre of the distal margin; with an accessory cell, vein 10 rising before 7 out of this cell; in the hindwing 6 and 7 are separate, 4 nearer to 5 than to 3.

L. erythrina Holl. (= *albisigna* Drc.) (26 e). Forewing yellow with numerous undulate red transverse *erythrina*. lines, a very broad subapical band extending from the costal margin to the dent of the distal margin, being brown and in the ♀ absent; below it a hyaline white spot between veins 2 and 3. Hindwing white, at the apex and margin reddish or brownish. Forewing beneath white, apex yellow, the subapical band reddish-brown. Cameroon, Congo, Gabun.

L. johnstoni Swh. Forewing ochreous-yellow, somewhat pink, costal margin and distal margin dark *johnstoni*. red, two hyaline white discal spots, the wing with red transverse lines. A brownish line from beyond the centre of the costal margin to the upper white dot, where it is distally bent, from there straight to the hind-margin.

A submarginal line of brown lunar spots. Hindwing white, somewhat pink, distal margin dull pink. Expanse: 38 mm. Congo.

ochriaria. **L. ochriaria** *Hmps.* Body pale ochreous-yellow, abdomen orange, anal tuft dark brown. Forewing pale ochreous powdered with dark brown, this irroration forming an indistinct, slanting shadow from the centre of the cell to the hind-margin, at the cell-end it forms a dark spot and a postmedian and subterminal curved nebulous line. Hindwing white, hind-margin and distal margin ochreous-yellowish. Expanse: 40 mm. Gold Coast.

obscura. **L. obscura** *Sw.* Forewing brown, somewhat yellowish, costal margin dark brown, a spot on it before the apex is still darker, a median dark transverse band; the proximal part of the wing is darker than the distal part. A pale sinuate discal line, a similar submarginal line with some blackish lunar spots; terminal line dark brown. Hindwing paler, without markings. Under surface whitish with a brown discal line. ♀ paler and less distinctly marked. Expanse about 35 mm. Ashanti. Separated from the preceding ones by another small distal-marginal tooth right below the apex.

umbrata. **L. umbrata** *Bryk* (26 e). Body and wings greyish-brown, forewing tinged with olive-green. Before the margin between the veins a series of dark erecents. A median and submedian transverse line are present, the former at the costal margin expanded into a blackish spot, distally to it a spot on the cross-vein. Cameroon.

saturata. **L. saturata** *Sw.* Forewing dark chocolate-brown with a dark brown dentate transverse line from the costal margin beyond the middle to the hind-margin beyond the middle, where it turns round to the costal margin near the apex. Hindwing and abdomen brown, thorax white. Beneath the costal margin of the forewing and hindwing are pink, the latter with a black spot at the cross-vein and two transverse lines. ♀ paler, beneath more intensely pink. Expanse about 40 mm. River Niger.

hosesmanni. **L. hosesmanni** *Bryk* (26 e). Forewing brownish-grey with a double darker antemedian and postmedian line, the former line sometimes filled up and distally bordered with ochreous-red, extended to the invariably present milky white spot between veins 2 and 3. Before the margin at the apex and tornus some small dark lunae. Hindwing white, distal margin broad brownish-grey, a dark dot at the cross-vein. Cameroon.

citrago. **L. citrago** *sp. n.* (28 b). In the forewing of the typical specimen the accessory cell is absent, but otherwise it structurally corresponds with *Lomadonta*. Body above yellowish, below white, forelegs and palpi dark red. Forewing lemon-coloured with 3 oblique brownish transverse lines. Fringe red. Hindwing snow-white. Fringe between the tornus and vein 2 red. Ivory Coast. Type from Bingerville in the Tring Museum.

79. Genus: **Barobata** *Krsch.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 10 rising from it before 7 which likewise rises from it. In the hindwing vein 4 rises nearer to 5 than to 3, veins 6 + 7 are forked. Distal margin of forewing with projecting dents.

trocta. **B. trocta** *Krsch.* (26 f). Forewing olive-green, in the ♂ lighter, with an indistinct dentate submarginal band. Antemedian and postmedian transverse lines as well as the spot on the cross-vein are brown, in the ♂ lighter and more contrasting. Hindwing in the ♂ almost white, in the ♀ yellowish-brown, in both wings in front darker. Togo, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

80. Genus: **Laelapia** *Btlr.*

It is said to be allied to the genus *Lopera*, with longer wings, forewing at the hind-margin rounded off, legs long-haired.

notata. **L. notata** *Btlr.* Forewing ash-grey, suffused with pale pink, in the centre darker. A large almost triangular spot in the centre of the costal margin dingy white, but in the cell snow-white, distally bordered with black dots, the proximal ones of which are situate in an angular transverse row of such dots. At the costal margin a black basal streak, a curved discal row of black dots. Hindwing light ochreous. Beneath in the forewing the white macula is partly ochreous-yellow, the hind-margin silky yellow. Hindwing with a black spot at the cross-vein and on the costal margin. Expanse about 40 mm. Madagascar.

81. Genus: **Aclonophlebia** *Btlr.*

Hind tibiae only with 1 pair of spurs, anterior tibiae with appressed scales; eyes very large. Forewing without an accessory cell, veins 10 to 7 forked, 10 rising before 7, cross-vein not strongly angled. In the hindwing 8 only slightly touches the cell, 6 and 7 separate, not forked, 4 nearer to 3 than to 5.

A. lymantrioides *sp. n.* (26 c). Forewing brown with a black basal dot, a white dentate antemedian transverse line, a white median band being strangulated below the cell, a median band containing a black dot, a white postmedian line, and a mostly white marginal area. Fringe spotted red and grey. Hindwing, abdomen, collar, and palpi red. Cross-vein of forewing often very prominently black. ♂♀ types in the Berlin Museum from Lindi, German East Africa. *lymantrioides.*

A. flavinotata *Btlr.* (26 c). Forewing brown, at the costal margin and hind-margin darker, with a median transverse line which, behind the cell, is far removed towards the base and proximally whitish, distally broadly shaded with dark brown. Distally to the cell between the veins 3 and 5 a chrome-yellow oblong spot which is continued towards the base on the posterior edge of the cell. In the cell a black dot, three black sometimes absent streaks in a traceable discal band distally to the cell. Hindwing straw-coloured. Body brown, abdomen ochreous yellowish-grey. British East Africa. *flavinotata.*

A. lugardi *Swh.* (26 c). Abdomen pink, ground-colour of forewing purple brown with a dark basal line, the white median band similar as in the following *rufotincta*, but not extending to the hind-margin, a pale dentate discal line and the yellow discal spots are present. Hindwing of a pure ochreous-yellow colour. Expanse about 35 mm. N'Gamiland, German East Africa. *lugardi.*

A. rufotincta *sp. n.* (26 c). Forewing more elongate than in *lugardi*; an antemedian line, which in *lugardi* is only traceable, is more distinct here, the median belt behind it almost purely white, projecting more distally at the posterior angle of the cell, the yellow spot on the posterior edge of the cell is not continued, but another similar spot is below the cell, directly proximally to vein 2. The distal portion of the wing is whitish-grey, without markings. Hindwing pink, also beneath. Body grey, collar and abdomen pink. Expanse: 27 mm. ♀ type from Kibwezi, British East Africa, 16. X. 1916, in the Tring Museum. *rufotincta.*

A. rhodea *Hmps.* (26 c) resembles *rufotincta*, it is larger, with a white antemedian band, slantingly from the costa, below the cell connected with a white spot at the hind-margin, which is parted by darker streaks. A white postmedian line, expanded into a spot at the costal margin, a series of pink dots on the margin and fringe. Hindwing pink with a blackish marginal band. Expanse: 40 mm. South Africa, Delagoa Bay. *rhodea.*

A. triangulifera *Hmps.* (26 c, d). Forewing yellow with two transverse lines enclosing a brown belt, but being situate much farther distally than in the preceding ones. This belt is strangulated below the cell, expanded at the hind-margin and darker, so that an almost triangular darker area is produced here. In the discal area some blackish spots. Hindwing straw-coloured yellowish. Body yellowish-grey, abdomen with black dorsal and lateral spots. Expanse: 25 mm. To this species probably belongs a ♀ from the same habitat, its forewing being powdered with purple grey, so that yellow spots occur chiefly basally and proximally and distally at the median belt. Hindwing in the whole anal half powdered with blackish. British East Africa. *triangulifera.*

A. inconspicua *Hmps.* (26 d). Body dark red-brown, mixed with whitish. Forewing brownish-white, powdered with dark brown, veins almost blackish. A dark brown subbasal spot from the costal margin to below the cell, antemedian line blackish like the strongly curved postmedian line which is distally bordered with white; at the cross-vein a black crescent, a indistinct median line is present. At the costal margin before the apex some white spots. Hindwing white, somewhat diaphanous, veins brownish. Expanse: 30 mm. Somali Land. *inconspicua.*

A. flaveola *sp. n.* (26 d). Body dark yellow, thorax above yellowish-white, greater part of head red. Forewing white with dark brown markings: a basal dot, 2 subbasal ones at the costal margin and vein 1 b, a median irregular band of spots, the postmedian line at the costal margin and vein 5, and on vein 2 distinct, expanding towards the margin, some marginal spots, also part of the fringe. Cross-vein with a red luna. Hindwing quite yellow. Nigeria, ♂ type from Ilesha in the Tring Museum. *flaveola.*

A. civilis *sp. n.* (26 d). Body blackish, abdomen dark yellow, basally somewhat pink. Head laterally red. Forewing blackish, markings pinkish-white, dull: the base excepting a dot, the antemedian line which is connected with the light basal area and extends to the postmedian band from which it is only separated by a narrow line. Postmedian line broad, between veins 2 and 6 extending to the margin, fringe speckled light and dark. Hindwing uni-coloured yellowish-white with a pink tint. ♂. Type from German East Africa in the Berlin Museum. *civilis.*

A. ganymedes (*Tessm.*) *Her.* (24 f). Body grey, abdomen yellowish-brown, chest and legs red. Forewing white; costal margin, distal margin, and cross-vein red. Transverse markings blackish. Hindwing yellowish-white. Cameroon. *ganymedes.*

A. rubripunctata *Weym.* (26 d) is similar to *ganymedes*, the black spots in the forewing are more extensive, distal margin only on the veins dotted red and yellow, costal margin only beyond the cell yellowish-red. Hindwing blackish, at the hind-margin broadly yellowish. East Africa. *rubripunctata.*

A. diffusa *sp. n.* Body brownish, beneath and at the abdomen ochreous-yellow. Forewing greyish hyaline, mixed with white. Antemedian and postmedian lines black, the latter bordered with white, at the

cross-vein a white crescent. Marginal area projecting irregularly, whitish, marginal line brownish. Hindwing hyaline whitish with a blackish marginal band. 2 ♀♀ from Cameroon in the Berlin Museum.

disparina. **A. disparina** *sp. n.* (26 h). Habitus entirely the same as of the palearctic *Lym. dispar*, only the hindwing somewhat more elongate; hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. ♂ type from Transvaal in the Berlin Museum.

rhodalipha. **A. rhodalipha** *Fldr.* (= *tesselata* *Dist.*) (26 d). Forewing pinkish-white, blackish at the base, a broad median band growing narrower towards the hind-margin, in this band the cross-vein is yellow, a submarginal band with projections towards the margin and small black spots. Hindwing hyaline with a few black lunar spots below the apex and at the tornus. Abdomen above yellow. South Africa.

82. Genus: **Numenoides** *Bltr.*

According to the author's statement, separated from *Numenes* by the ♀ antennae being deeply pectinate.

grandis. **N. grandis** *Bltr.* Forewing with pink bands edged with straw-colour, alternating with irregular ferruginous brown bands. In the discal row a series of rust-brown lunar spots bordered with black, apical area and distal margin broadly rust-brown. Hindwing ochreous-yellow with a blackish interrupted median band and blackish spots on the cross-vein, at the apex and tornus. Thorax pink, above ochreous-yellow, abdomen ochreous-yellow with black lateral spots. Antennae white with brown pinnac. Expanse: 70 mm. Madagascar.

83. Genus: **Orgyia** *O.*

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs, anterior tarsi partly long-haired, forewing with an accessory cell, 10 rising from it, also 7, 10 rising before 7, 8 + 9 forked from it, 6 separated from it, 4 and 5 not forked as in *Bracharoa*. In the hindwing 6 + 7 are forked, 4 nearer to 3 than to 5.

tricolor. **O. tricolor** *H.-Schäff.* (Vol. X. pl. 42 i). Forewing brown with a subbasal, antemedian, postmedian and terminal transverse band of black spots, some similar spots also at the cross-vein. Hindwing black with a yellow central area behind the cell, in front projecting in 2 dents, fringe yellow. South Africa, H. EDWARDS statement (Viet. Nat. 1891, p. 152) that *tricolor* occurs also in Australia, is undoubtedly a mistake.

vaporata. **O. vaporata** *sp. n.* (26 e). Body above chocolate-brown, beneath ochreous-yellow. Forewing chocolate-brown with dentate lighter, pink-tinted subbasal, median, postmedian, and subterminal transverse lines. Hindwing and under surface of both wings uni-coloured, somewhat lighter brown, fringes ochreous-yellowish speckled with brown. Ivory Coast. ♂ type from Bingerville in the Tring Museum.

aurantia. **O. aurantia** *Mab.* Forewing golden yellow with two rust-brown transverse lines, one basally and vertical, the other submarginally and deeply dentate, extending from before the apex to the hind-margin. The apex itself is dark brownish, with 3 whitish-blue dots therein. At the cell-end a white spot surrounded by rust-brown. Hindwing yellow. Beneath all the wings are yellow, in the forewing the discal dot and two spots in the apex are reddish, the fringe rust-brown, hindwing with a black spot on the cross-vein. Expanse: 22 mm. Madagascar.

albacostata. **O. albacostata** *B.-Bak.* (= *albaeosta* *Swh.*). Body brownish. Forewing brownish with a basal spot of darker scales. Costal margin as far as the postmedian line, and the greatest part of the cell are greyish-white; postmedian line fine, dark, double, and incurved on 1 e. A broad slanting whitish spot from the apex to vein 5, an indistinct subterminal row of internerval spots. Hindwing pale brownish-grey. Expanse: 28 mm. Malange, West Africa.

vetusta. **O. vetusta** *Hmps.* Body whitish, tinged with brown. Forewing greyish, suffused with red-brown and + powdered with black. The central area is powdered with dark, except at the costal margin. An indistinct black subbasal line, a slanting sinuate antemedian line, distally bordered with whitish. At the cross-vein a reddish spot surrounded by black. Postmedian line black, dentate, as far as vein 4 distally bent, then proximally bent, proximally bordered by whitish. A subterminal row of oblong black spots from the costal margin to vein 3, at the costal margin in a whitish spot. Hindwing blackish-brown, fringe paler, reddish. Expanse: 24 mm. Nigeria.

malagassica. **O. malagassica** *Kenr.* Body greenish-grey, abdomen blackish, beneath paler. Forewing greenish-grey. Basal transverse line black, distally paler, antemedian line rather straight, postmedian line at the costal margin angular and then straighter. At the costal margin, at the beginning of the black transverse lines white spots. Subterminal line paler and angular. At the cell-end a dark spot followed by a paler one. Hindwing smoky-grey. Expanse: 32 mm. Madagascar.

mixta. **O. mixta** *Snell.* Forewing in the basal third red-brown, then follows a grey belt of 2 white transverse lines, distally bordered by the blackish postmedian line which is distally broadly shaded by red-brown, in this line

the spot on the cross-vein is black, distally broad brown. Marginal area whitish-grey with 2 blackish spots at the apex. Hindwing blackish-grey. Lower Guinea, German East Africa.

O. nigrocristata Joic. & Talb. Forewing greyish-brown, marked black and white. At the base a black costal-marginal spot, continued in a transverse line towards the hind-margin. Close next to it a black dot below the cell. Antemedian line black, strongly angled. The black macula on the cross-vein does not reach to the posterior margin of the cell. The black postmedian line is broken below the costal margin and at vein 6, and ends at vein 4. Another postmedian line distally to it, very undulate, almost parallel to the margin, distally bent at vein 2. The submarginal line is interrupted at the veins. Before the apex 3 black costal-marginal spots, some more black spots in cells 7 to 1 c, the last being the largest. All the black spots and lines are mostly bordered with greyish-white, a white dot in the cell between the antemedian line and postmedian line. The greatest part of the costal margin is black, the cells 2 to 4 black, excepting a round spot of the ground-colour near the margin. Fringes speckled light and dark. Hindwing yellowish-grey, powdered with purple brown, at the margin darker. Abdomen yellowish-grey with black dorsal tufts. Expanse about 40 mm. Lake Albert. *nigrocristata*.

84. Genus: **Lymantria** Hbn. (= *Liparis* Ochs., *Palasea* Wlgr.).

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, forewing without an accessory cell, 10 to 7 forked, 10 rising before 7. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 separated. Some specimens have sometimes 2, sometimes only 1 pair of spurs on the hind tibiae, so that the genus is difficult to separate from *Aclonophlebia*.

L. atala Swmh. (= *binotata* Mab.). Forewing white, at the costal margin 4 or 5 black spots, the 2 nd and 3 rd extended into a short sinuate transverse band. The last of these spots is followed on the disc by 2 or 3 spots forming an incomplete row of spots parallel to the margin. At the latter a row of black dots. Hindwing white with small and indistinct marginal dots. Body white, thorax with a few yellow dots. Size of *L. monacha* L. Madagasear. *atala*.

L. tacita sp. n. (25 d). Body light grey, palpi, collar above, base of patagia, and spots on the thorax blackish. Forewing of a pure white with black markings: some spots in the subbasal area, a broad median band composed of black spots and at the hind-margin fused with the dentate postmedian band, subterminal line irregular, extending spot-like to the margin on veins 1 b and 4. Fringes white, black spots above the veins 2 to 7. Hindwing white with a black marginal spot above the tornus and traces of some more similar spots, beneath of a pure white. ♂ type from Nairobi in the Tring Museum. *tacita*.

L. rebuti Pouj. Forewing flesh-coloured, apex black, bordered by a sinuate line beginning in the centre of the costal margin and terminating a little above the tornus. Hind-margin divided into 3 parts by two black spots; the distal spot is round and largest, the other being oblong and vertical; besides some more small black spots. Hindwing uni-coloured orange-yellow. Under surface yellow, only the apex of the forewing and the cross-vein of the hindwing is black. Expanse: 29 mm. Madagasear. *rebuli*.

L. rusticana sp. n. (25 e). Similar to *atala*, with more abundant black markings of the forewings: 2 subbasal spots, an antemedian row of dots, a crescent at the cell-end; postmedian line with a large proximal projection below vein 1 c, a subterminal row of crescents and terminal dots. Body white, femora and hips pink, palpi outside and thorax above spotted black, frons with 2 yellow spots. Madagasear. ♂ type from Diego Suarez in the Tring Museum. *rusticana*.

L. velutina Mab. (25 e). Forewing lustrous white. At the costal margin four black streaks, the basal ones representing a transverse line, in the cell rather indistinct, the apical ones double, a basal streak black. Hindwing dingy yellow, a black dot at the costal margin and a dark marginal band. Hindwing beneath yellow with 3 black dots, on the cross-vein, at the costal margin and tornus. Body yellowish. Expanse: 65 mm. Madagasear. *velutina*.

L. nigrostriata Kenr. Body tan-coloured. Forewing white with scattered black scales, more densely scaled at the base, costal-margin, and cell-end. Hindwing purely white, at the hind-margin yellowish. Expanse: 38 mm. Madagascar. *nigrostriata*.

L. vacillans Wkr. (25 e). ♂. Forewing brown with a whitish dentate subbasal and antemedian line, a similar median line which is twice as broad from the costal margin to the posterior edge of the cell and contains a brown dot, a double postmedian line composed of crescents and being distally convex, with a terminal band of moon-spots, those between 4 and 5 and at the tornus being the largest. Fringes grey. Hindwing creamy-white with a cross-vein spot being distinct below. Body greyish-white, legs, palpi, base of antennae, and a spot behind the collar red. ♀ larger, in the forewing the brown markings are more extensive, the transverse lines more indistinct, partly obsolete, fringes red. Hindwing varying from whitish to pink, hyaline, fringes red. Another form with more extensive white markings has been described as (*Abynotha*) *dubiosissima* Strd., particularly the postmedian band is very broad. STRAND considers it to be the ♀ of *Abynotha preussi*. Togo, Cameroon, Congo. *vacillans*, *dubiosissima*.

- dulcinea*. **L. dulcinea** *Btlr.* (26 a). Forewing in both sexes as in the palearctic *L. monacha* *L.*, but all the transverse lines are red-brown; hindwing pale pink. Head and collar flesh-coloured, thorax white with red-brown spots; abdomen yellowish-white, at the end darker. In the ♀ the forewing shows sulphur-coloured margins and olive-brown markings, hindwing at the base pink, at the margin silky white, the edge spotted brown. Expanse: 35 (♂) to 46 (♀) mm. Madagascar.
- rosea*. **L. rosea** *Btlr.* Pinkish-white, forewing with a silky gloss. Base dotted white and spotted black, a black antemedian angular and dentate transverse line, a similar more regular discal one, and an undulate submarginal line. Hindwing with a spot on the cross-vein and a darker submarginal band. Body white, abdomen pink. Expanse about 40 mm. Madagascar.
- bananoides*. **L. bananoides** *sp. n.* (25 f) resembles the following *bananae*; forewing darker brown, the yellowish spots smaller, hindwing lighter, almost white, only at the hind-margin yellowish. ♂ type from Gabun in the Berlin Museum, also from Cameroon.
- bananae*. **L. bananae** *Btlr.* (25 f). Forewing yellowish-grey, the costal margin, hind-margin, and basal quarter brown, also the cross-vein and a postmedian line which is not sinuate, but distally convex. Distal margin brown, more or less brightened up, sometimes only brown marginal spots between the veins 5 and 6 and at the tornus. Hindwing thinly scaled, greyish-yellow, at the hind-margin deeper yellow. Forewing beneath yellowish with a brown costal margin. East Africa, Congo.
- melia*. **L. melia** *Fawc.* (25 f). Quite similar to *albimacula*, but the hindwing and abdomen are red, the white band of the forewing does not cross distally the transverse band, but one white spot between veins 3 and 5. Expanse: 46 mm. British East Africa.
- tottea*. **L. tottea** *Swh.* Similar to *bananae*, forewing brownish-grey with a yellow tint, with a broad whitish band parted into 8 spots by the veins, a white spot at the cell-end, a smaller one in the disc outside the band. Abdomen pale greyish-yellow. Hindwing white, with a yellow tint. Under surface white, without any marking. Expanse about 40 mm. Old Calabar.
- albimacula*. **L. albimacula** *Wllgr.* (= *mosera* *Drc.*) (25 g). Forewing brown, with a white median band broken up into spots by the veins and getting much narrower towards the hind-margin, sometimes traces of a lighter postmedian line. Hindwing yellow. Delagoa Bay, South Africa.
- marwitzi*. **L. marwitzi** *Grünb.* (25 f) is separated from *albimacula* by the absence of the white spot of the forewing right behind the cross-vein. East Africa.
- miniata*. **L. miniata** *Grünb.* (25 g). Like *marwitzi*, but the hindwing and abdomen varies from pink to red-brown. Larva flat, of the *Lymantria*-type, dorsum light with 2 darker lines, on the segments 11 and 12 with a eutaneous gland that can be turned forward. East Africa, Kilimanjaro.
- metella*. **L. metella** *Fawc.* (25 h). Like *miniata*, but between the veins 4 and 5 no white spot any more. East Africa.
- eddela*. **L. eddela** *Swh.* Body pale pinkish-brown like the forewing at the base of which there is a black spot with 3 more dots close next to it; a straight hardly dentate antemedian and discal transverse line of black spots, three black dots at the cell-end. Hindwing paler, almost white, with a broad black marginal band. Abdomen orange with black dorsal spots. Expanse about 35 mm. Tanganyika.
- pruinosa*. **L. pruinosa** *sp. n.* (25 g). Similar to *miniata* *Grünb.* Forewing brown with the same whitish marking at the cell-end, but distally to it, broadly separated, another postmedian line hued with whitish from the costal margin to vein 3. Hindwing pale yellow, veins darker, hind-margin and hindwing broadly dull red. East Africa. ♂ type from Uhehe in the Tring Museum.
- carriala*. **L. carriala** *Swh.* (= *earriola* *Swh.*). Body and forewing blackish-brown, two white spots on the thorax. Forewing with a white spot on the centre of the hind-margin and a white dot above it, therein a group of 4 black dots. 2 or 3 indistinct pale spots in the upper disc. Hindwing pale pink, a rather broad pale blackish-brown apical band almost to half of the distal margin. Abdomen yellow with dorsal and lateral black spots. Expanse about 40 mm. Angola.
- gondona*. **L. gondona** *Swh.* Thorax and forewing pale grey, almost white, the latter with 4 dark grey transverse bands bordered by brown lines: the first being basal, the second antemedian and broad, the border-lines being rather sinuate; the third is discal, narrower, distally convex, the fourth apical. Hindwing white, without markings. Abdomen pink. Expanse about 40 mm. British East Africa.
- modesta*. **L. modesta** *Wkr.* (= *rhodopepla* *Fldr.*) (25 g, h). Body and legs as in *gondona*, but abdomen at the base red, then ochreous-yellow, in the ♀ often darkened. ♂: forewing brown with a white antemedian line parted by brown, widening in the cell, extending to the costa and enclosing a black dot. Postmedian line straight, like the veins distally to it white. Hindwing whitish with a grey marginal area. In the ♀ the first band in the forewing is only represented by a whitish cellular spot containing a black dot and sometimes by a white

hindmarginal spot, and the thinner and more convex postmedian line. Hindwing pink with a blackish distal margin. Both sexes with a white subbasal spot, behind it a subbasal band composed of golden yellow spots. British East Africa.

L. parvula *Kenr.* Body grey, abdomen somewhat ochreous-yellow. Forewing whitish at the base, *parvula*. then grey as far as the postmedian line before which there is an irregular white band. Postmedian line angular, at the tornus widened into two dark spots; beyond it the wing is pale grey, at the apex darker, at the margin a row of dark spots. Hindwing brownish-grey with a fine dark marginal line and two transverse lines. Expanse: 37 mm. Madagascar.

L. melete *Fawc.* Body blackish-brown, abdomen red with black dorsal spots. Forewing blackish- *melete*. brown with a whitish median band powdered with dark, therein a black dot. An indistinct postmedian band of grey lunae. Hindwing pale grey. Expanse: 46 mm. British East-Africa.

L. menecles *Fawc.* Blackish-brown, head, tibiae and abdomen red. Forewing greyish-brown, at the *menecles*. hind-margin reddish. A bent black antemedian line, followed by a white median band powdered with dark, parted by the posterior edge of the cell. This median band is distally bordered by a blackish band which is broadest at the costal margin. Besides there is a submarginal undulate line. Fringes spotted red and black. Hindwing yellowish, fringes and marginal line red. Expanse: 40 mm. British East Africa.

L. arete *Fawc.* Body reddish-brown; abdomen red with black dorsal spots. Forewing brown with *arete*. blackish and rust-brown irroration. A black dot at the base of the cell, a similar one right before the cell-end and cross-vein with a black streak. Three indistinct pale transverse lines, an antemedian line, one over the cross-vein, then incurved, and a postmedian one. Marginal area paler. The second and third transverse lines are distally broadly shaded with dark. Veins and partly the spaces between them are rusty brown. Hindwing pale brown, towards the apex darker. Margins of both wings with black dots. Expanse: 40 mm. British East Africa.

L. conspersa *sp. n.* (25 g). Forewing yellow, basal area violettish-black, bordered by a narrow line *conspersa*. of the ground-colour, behind it an antemedian band and a postmedian one, both being broad, connected below the cell, terminal area for the greatest part dark, with some yellow spots at the margin. Hindwing uni-coloured ochreous-yellow. Body brownish-yellow. British East Africa. ♀ type from Guasa Nyioro in the Tring Museum.

L. melissa *Fawc.* (25 g). Body yellow, abdomen red. Forewing in the basal third brown, only at *melissa*. the hind-margin light reddish; then follow two light brownish-pink spots in the ♂, which are connected in the ♀ and form a transverse band; marginal area broad chrome-coloured, before it traces or spots of a pinkish-brown lighter postmedian band. Hindwing pink, marginal area ochreous-yellow. British East Africa. The species varies greatly in the distinctness of the red-brown marking.

L. rufofusca *Mab.* The position of this doubtful species is very uncertain. Forewing blackish with *rufofusca*. a broad black longitudinal band from the base to the costal margin and the centre of the distal margin, the rest of the wing is dark ochreous-yellow. Two dentate subterminal transverse stripes and fringes black. Hindwing at the costal margin blackish, in the centre brownish-yellow, the same at the hind-margin. Forewing beneath reddish with black longitudinal stripes. Hindwing red with a bent median line and a dot at the cross-vein ? Madagascar.

L. flavicilia *Hmps.* Body greyish-brown, femora above pink, abdomen pinkish-red with subdorsal small *flavicilia*. black dots and ventral black bands, anal tuft yellow. Forewing dark greyish-brown, at the cell-end lighter, therein a black dot before the cross-vein and a crescent on it. An indistinct dark postmedian line distally bordered with light grey, and a similar subterminal line. Fringes speckled yellow and brown. Hindwing pale greyish-brown, hind-margin yellowish-white, fringes with yellow ends. Expanse: 54 mm. Rhodesia.

L. joannisi *Le-Cerf.* (25 f). Body grey, abdomen above more pink, beneath brownish-yellow. Forewing *joannisi*. reddish-grey, transverse lines indistinct, the most distinct is the crescent on the cross-vein and the subterminal transverse row of crescentiform spots, which is distally bent between 3 and 4; at the margin small internerval dots. Hindwing flesh-coloured, the spot on the cross-vein, and large postmedian patches are blackish, the margin projecting very much between the veins 2 and 4. Madagascar.

L. taurina *sp. n.* (25 h). Body grey, abdomen above pink with a dorsal row of black dots, beneath *taurina*. whitish-yellow, femora partly pink. Forewing light grey, basal third darkened, an undulate antemedian line proximally bordered with whitish. In the light discal area a black crescent on the cross-vein, a dot before it, and one at the lower cell-angle; behind it a blackish nebulous band, then a postmedian line which is dentate, towards the hind-margin double. Subterminal line irregular, composed of single moon-spots. Fringes speckled brownish and grey, at the end whitish. Hindwing white; fringes darker, often with a dark spot on the cross-vein and traces of a subterminal band at the apex and tornus. British East Africa, 8 ♂♂ in the Tring Museum.

- subfusca*. **L. subfusca** Bsd. Forewing brown, somewhat glossy, greyish-white at the costal margin, with a central brown dot therein; two fine dentate transverse lines, before the centre and before the distal margin, between them a whitish median band which is not dentate. A similar somewhat slanting transverse line near the base. Hindwing reddish-grey with 2 darker dentate transverse lines. Amazulu. Expanse about 40 mm.
- melanocera*. **L. melanocera** Mab. Forewing whitish-hyaline, strewn with darker scales, with yellowish margins. Hindwing hyaline white, in the centre of the margin below the cell a dark shadow, veins distinctly reddish. Body white, abdomen at the end yellowish. Antennae deep black, palpi dark reddish. Expanse: 106 mm. Madagascar.
- vitrina*. **L. vitrina** Mab. Wings almost transparent. Base narrowly yellow, costal margin of forewing black, veins and fringes black. Thorax yellow like the abdomen, antennae and legs black. Expanse: 65 mm. Madagascar.
- lutea*. **L. lutea** Bsd. Forewing ochreous-yellow, at the distal margin with a broad brown band which begins very narrow at the apex and widens very much towards the tornus. Before it a dentate band of dark spots which is beneath fused with the former band. In the centre of the wing a dark yellow transverse line. Hindwing yellow with a brown spot at the distal margin near the tornus. Under surface yellow. Expanse about 40 mm. Amazulu.
- heptasticta*. **L. heptasticta** Mab. Forewing whitish hyaline, with a silky gloss, particularly on the veins, where it turns somewhat yellow. Forewing with a submarginal line of 7 black dots between the veins. Hindwing white. Thorax reddish-white, abdomen yellowish. Expanse: 70 mm. Madagascar.
- rhodophora*. **L. rhodophora** Mab. Wings yellowish-white, suffused with a bright pink, particularly at the base; beneath yellow mixed with white, the red colour at the margins is obsolete. ♀ larger, yellowish-white, base of forewing and disc of hindwing suffused with pink. Antennae, thorax, and apex of abdomen white, abdomen above pink. Tarsi black. Expanse: ♂ 50 mm. Madagascar.
- rubroviridis*. **L. rubroviridis** sp. n. (25 h). Body olive-green, abdomen above basally red, otherwise with black bands. Forewing olive-green with 2 blackish-brown subbasal spots below the cell, antemedian line in front very much widened like a spot, the spot on the cross-vein broad, a very undulate postmedian line and a similar double subterminal line, at the margin spots between the veins. Hindwing pink. Under surface uni-coloured light greenish-white with a dark brown spot on the cross-vein, and traces of marginal dots. ♂ type from Bipindi in the Berlin Museum.
- multiscripta*. **L. multiscripta** Holl. (26 a). In spite of the peculiar habitus it belongs to this place structurally. Body yellow, legs partly dark brown. Abdomen with black dorsal dots. Forewing yellow, powdered with brownish, with a brown bent subbasal line. A median line is very prominent and forms a sharp angle at the lower cell-end, connected with the brown spot at the cross-vein. Postmedian line from the apex to $\frac{4}{5}$ of the hind-margin, between the veins 3 and 5 indistinct or interrupted. At the margin indistinct dark dots. Hindwing pale yellow. Congo.
- The following species comprised by SWINHOE under *Pyramocera* Btlr. presumably all belong to *Lymantria*.
- fuliginea*. **L. fuliginea** Btlr. Forewing smoky brown with an oblong white spot in the cell, containing 2 black dots. Hindwing smoky brown like the body; collar and abdomen red, dorsal spots and anal tuft black. Expanse about 80 mm. Madagascar.
- barica*. **L. barica** Mab. ♂ is said to be similar to *L. dispar* (Vol. II, pl. 20 d), but larger and stronger. Forewing reddish-grey, basally more hazy, with indistinct black dentate transverse lines. A square spot at the costal margin is greyish-white, extending into the light cell, where it exhibits 3 black dots. Hindwing basally reddish-yellowish, otherwise dark grey. Thorax greyish-black, abdomen above pink with a blackish dorsal stripe. Expanse: 77 mm. Madagascar.
- fumosa*. **L. fumosa** Saalm. (25 h). Forewing similar to *barica*, but much smaller. The costal-marginal spot at the cell-end only light reddish-grey; the black dots before and at the cell-end otherwise as in this species. Hindwing quite blackish-brown, beneath at the base and hind-margin and partly on the veins, as well as the base of the forewing yellowish. Expanse (♂) about 60 mm. Madagascar.
- uxor*. **L. uxor** Saalm. (26 a). Thorax blackish-brown, collar creamy-white, basally red; abdomen red with an interrupted black dorsal line. Forewing greyish-brown with a white broad median band exhibiting the 3 black dots before and on the cross-vein, with velvety black antemedian, postmedian, and discal lines bordered with white. Hindwing greyish-brown, Expanse: 93 mm. Madagascar.

85. Genus: **Imaus** Mr.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs; forewing without an accessory cell, veins 10 to 7 forked, 7 rising before 10, 6 separated from it. In the hindwing vein 4 is nearer to 3 than to 5, 6 and 7 from the same place. Distal margin of hindwing at vein 3 distinctly angular, by which the genus is easily discernible. It is more distributed in the Indo-Australian region.

I. malgassica *Kenr.* Body brownish-grey, thorax with a few pink hairs, abdomen yellowish. Forewing *malgassica*, pale brownish-grey with numerous darker dentate transverse lines. Hindwing semi-transparent white. Expanse: 38 mm. Madagasear.

I. lata *Holl.* (26 a). Body light brownish-grey, abdomen whitish, forewing of an almost white ground-*lata*, colour with fewer though broader brown markings. Brown are the base, a distally convex antemedian line, distally to it the whole cellular portion, a very broad postmedian line, a similar submarginal line, and traces of a terminal line. The latter three are broken up into spots. Hindwing all white, at the margin with some brown dots. Expanse: 39 mm. Cameroon, Ogove.

86. Genus: **Psalis** *Hbn.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, palpi with only two joints. Forewing with an accessory cell, 10 rising from it before 7. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 from the same place, 3 and 4 forked. Forewing of the ♀ with a pointedly produced apex.

P. pennatula *F.* (= *securis* *Hbn.*) (25 e). Anterior half of the forewing varying from a yellowish *pennatula*, brown to whitish, the posterior longitudinal half bluish-grey, at the hind-margin often brownish and with traces of black stripes. Hindwing whitish. Distributed in the whole Indo-Australian region. South and East Africa, Cameroon. — Cf. Vol. II, p. 115—116, pl. 22 e; Vol. X, p. 292.

87. Genus: **Terphothrix** *Holl.*

Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 11 rises separately from the discal cell, in the hindwing 3 + 4 from the same place or forked. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, anterior tarsi with appressed scales, middle tibiae densely clad with long-stalked scales.

To this genus probably belong also a few species enumerated in the *Euproctis*.

T. lanaria *Holl.* (26 e). Forewing creamy-white, in the centre clouded with brown. Three rows of *lanaria*, dark dots on the costal margin, one beyond the cross-vein, two before the apex. A subbasal transverse line and a subterminal line projecting towards the margin on vein 2 are paler, on the proximal side edged with dark brown. At the place, where the subterminal line projects distally, there is a series of black dots, proximally defined by yellowish spots; distally to them there are black spots on the fringes. Hindwing pale yellowish-white, fringes partly dark brown; in the ♀ the wing is slightly clouded with brown. Expanse: ♂ 25, ♀ 30 mm. Ogove, Cameroon, Fernando Po. Larva with long light yellow hair, dorsally on the segments 4 and 9 with 2 scale-pencils. On the segments 7 to 10 a large vesicular protuberance. Pupa yellowish-white, bare, lying in a thin web composed of the hair of the larva.

T. tenuis *Holl.* (26 e). Forewing whitish, densely powdered with rusty brown, particularly at the *tenuis*, apex and distal margin. A small black dot in the centre of the cell, two similar ones above the tornus. At the cell-end a narrow macula shaped like a K. Subbasal and postmedian lines paler. A white spot at the apex, followed by some darker crescents, the third of them with a white sagittiform spot. Hindwing purely white. Expanse: 20 to 30 mm. Ogove, Cameroon.

88. Genus: **Liparodonta** *gen. nov.*

Anterior and middle tibiae with projecting hairs, hind tibiae with appressed hairs, the latter with 2 pair of spurs. Palpi with 3 joints, projecting slightly beyond the head. In the forewing vein 11 rises separately, 10 forked with 8 + 9 from the accessory cell, behind $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pedicel, 7 separated from the pedicel from the accessory cell, 6 separated from it. In the hindwing 6 and 7 are separated, 4 nearer to 3 than to 5. In fresh specimens at the tornus a dentiform tuft of scales. Genotype:

L. convexa *sp. n.* Body pale ochreous, dorsal tufts at the ends brownish. Forewing at vein 4 with *convexa*, a distinctly prominent margin, brownish-red, at the base olive-green, above the hind-margin a triangular yellowish-white macula crossed by brown, a similar one at the cell-end and the base of veins 3 to 5. At the margin some blackish dots. Hindwing yellowish-white. ♀ type from Lolodorf, Cameroon, in the Berlin Museum.

L. uniformis *sp. n.* Margin less projecting, forewing more uni-coloured, macula at the cell-end indistinct. *uniformis*, the spot at the hind-margin powdered with dark, hindwing suffused with pale pinkish-brown. ♀ type from Ogruga, Niger, in the Tring Museum.

89. Genus: **Rhyopteryx** *Auriv.*

Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Forewing without an accessory cell, 10 forked with 7 to 9, rising before vein 7. In the hindwing vein 4 nearer to 3 than to 5, vein 8 not fused for a long distance with the anterior edge of the cell.

- sordida.* **R. sordida** *Auriv.* (26 e). Blackish, wings diaphanous. Expanse: 32 to 35 mm. The ♂ resembles the palaearctic *Hypogymna morio* L. (Vol. II, pl. 19 a) in the habitus. Damaraland, Nigeria.
- summissa.* **R. summissa** *sp. n.* (27 f). Body wood-coloured yellowish, abdomen above whitish, forelegs inside and antennal pinnae blackish, antennal shaft white. Wings diaphanous, forewing grey, cross-vein and fringes darker, hindwing dull white, fringes grey. ♂ type from Nairobi in the Tring Museum.
- diplogramma.* **R. diplogramma** *sp. n.* (27 f). Body with long blackish-brown hair. Forewing pinkish-brown, pale, in the distal third of the wing powdered darker, with dark double subbasal, antemedian and postmedian lines, the latter line behind bordered with light. Hindwing diaphanous grey, basally somewhat lighter. ♂ type from German South West Africa. — **chera** *subsp. nov.*, from Cape Colony, is of a more yellowish-brown ground-colour, the antemedian and postmedian lines are practically plain, larger. ♂ type in the Berlin Museum.

90. Genus: **Mylantria** *Auriv.*

Forewing without an accessory cell, vein 10 rises from the pedicle of 8 + 9 before vein 7. 6 rises on the pedicle of 7 to 10. In the hindwing 6 and 7 are forked, discal cell of normal length.

- xanthospila.* **M. xanthospila** *Pltz.* (= *orestes* *Drc.*) (26 g). Forewing intensely yellow with 1 or 2 orange-yellow spots at the base and seven similar rows of spots as far as the margin, those of the 5th row towards the margin powdered with brown, cross-vein with a black moon-spot. Hindwing light yellow, with a narrow dark yellow margin. Abdomen light yellow with an orange-yellow dorsal stripe. Expanse: 45 mm. Aburi.

91. Genus: **Argyrostagma** *Auriv.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, forelegs long-haired. Forewing with an accessory cell, vein 10 from its centre, 7 on a short fork with 8 + 9. In the hindwing 3 + 4 and 6 + 7 forked.

- niobe.* **A. niobe** *Weym.* (= *thomsoni* *Drc.*) (26 g). Forewing brown with a silvery white spot at the cell-end and some dots behind it, hindwing brownish-white. West and East Africa.

Pettigramma spiculata *Karsch.* described as a Lymantriid, is an *Arbelida* (= *Salagenia transversa* *Wkr.*).

Anomocoetidia basifulva *Swd.*, described as a *Zygaenida*, exhibiting a Lymantriid habitus, is a Geometrid.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the Ethiopian *Lymantriidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

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8. Family: Lasiocampidae.

The *Lasiocampidae* form one of the most interesting families of the Bombyces and are very well distinguished in all their stages. Their size varies between small and very large. The ♀♀ of some species of *Gonometa*, owing to the volume of their body, number among the largest lepidoptera known. The ♀♀ as a rule have a stout abdomen, much stouter than that of the ♂♂. They consequently fly in a very unwieldy way or very little, and are sought for by the ♂♂ being provided with a very highly developed sense of smelling from great distances. The sexes do not only differ in size, but often also in the formation of the antennae, in the shape of the wings, and in the colour and marking of the forewing. The antennae in both sexes almost invariably exhibit two rows of pectinations which, however, are longer in the ♂ than in the ♀ and often much longer before the middle than beyond the middle, whereas in the ♀ they gradually shorten towards the apex of the antenna. The forewings are in the ♂♂ often much longer and narrower, and the hindwings smaller and more triangular than in the ♀♀. The marking and colouring of the forewing may also be extraordinarily different in the sexes of the same species, as in many species of the genera *Lechriolepis*, *Chrysopsyche*, *Taragama*, *Pachypasa* etc., where the sexes can only be ascertained by breeding. The breeding of the *Lasiocampidae* from the larvae is also otherwise of the greatest importance for the increase of our knowledge of this family. The imagines are only rarely chanced upon in the open air and are then often damaged; the ♂♂ fly very swiftly and are therefore very difficult to capture, and the ♀♀ keeping in hiding are still more difficult to discover. The large hairy larvae, however, with frequently bright colours and living very gregariously are generally easy to find and can be bred in numbers. Every lepidopterologist may therefore be highly recommended to breed *Lasiocampidae*, and whoever will occupy himself with it, will surely find great pleasure and gain important disclosures. In every consignment from Tropical Africa containing larvae there are such that evidently belong to still unknown species of *Lasiocampidae*. If one wishes to render a great service to science, it is important to preserve the larvae in alcohol or inflated.

Systematically, the *Lasiocampidae* form a very natural and sharply defined family which can be easily distinguished from other families. They are characterised by the following marks. Spiral tongue absent. Palpi rarely stunted, usually of medium length, sometimes long, projecting far beyond the frons and together forming a conical apex. Abdomen hairy, often densely clad with long hair. Hindwing at the base of the costal margin lobately projecting; costal margin of hindwing in the resting insect projecting beneath the costal margin of the forewing which is folded in the shape of a roof. The discal cell in both wings is narrow and short, not or hardly reaching to the centre of the wing; discal cell rarely open, generally closed up by the median cross-vein alone, the upper and lower cross-veins being almost invariably quite absent; vein 5 thus proceeds from the posterior angle of the discal cell and vein 6 from the anterior angle of it. The majority of the genera are besides distinguished by vein 8 of the hindwing being united with the anterior edge of the discal cell or with vein 7, whereby a smaller or larger basal cell is formed, from the anterior edge of which generally one or several veins (so-called „accessory veins“) are despatched towards the costal margin of the hindwing. Such a basal area with „accessory veins“, so far as I know, does not occur in any other family. These „accessory veins“ have either been explained as formations intended to support the basal lobe of the costal margin or as real though stunted veins. A. JEFFERIS TURNER, in his meritorious revision of the Australian *Lasiocampidae*, has joined this opinion and therefore counts in the hindwing 12 veins just like in forewing. It must be owned that among the genera of the *Gastropachinae* and of the American *Malacosomatinae* there are many facts in favour for this opinion, as the „accessory veins“ are developed exactly like real veins. If we take the hindwing of the genus *Estigena* as an example, according to TURNER the anterior edge of the basal cell would be formed of the united and then gradually separated veins 12 to 9 (besides the precostal vein) and the shutting up of the basal cell caused by vein 8 proceeding from the anterior edge of the discal cell and anastomosing for some distance with vein 9. According to TURNER, the *Lasiocampidae* have kept up a primeval formation of the neurulation of the hindwing, but by general consent it is rather to be regarded as a highly differentiated family. As it is

impossible, at least for the present, to denote correctly the veins („accessory veins“) at the base of the hindwing according to TURNER's explanation, I have availed myself of the designations generally used now.

The larvae must be regarded as being highly developed both according to the structure of the body and by their spinning power. They are always more or less densely haired. The hairs rarely are on tubercles, but they generally rise directly from the skin; they are seldom all alike and uniformly distributed, but usually very different and on the various parts of the body differently developed. On each side of the first joint they often form a long, slantingly porrect pencil, and on the dorsum of the following joints there is often also one or two erect pencils. On the dorsum of the joints 2 and 3 there is often a large, frequently brightly coloured spot („magnificent spot“) formed of densely crowded hairs and surrounded by a torous margin. If the underside of the body is flattened and closely appressed to the place, where the insect rests upon, the sides of the body are clad with long dehiscent hairs. The hairs are either long and soft or short and stiff; sometimes, at least partly, changed into sharp black needles or replaced by scales. Beside the normal hairs there are often also fine usually white „silky hairs“ which E. HOLMGREN has proved to be in connection with peculiar glands. Some species also exhibit real stinging hairs.

The larvae are provided with well developed spinning glands, and before the pupation they surround themselves with a web which may be thin and soft or very dense and hard. The hairs or stings of the larva are often intermixed in the web, whereby the web is often covered with dehiscent stings just like a hedgehog (*Gonometa*). The cocoons of some species of *Borocera* are used by the inhabitants of Madagascar for the manufacture of silks. It is not unlikely that also other species may yet be used for this purpose.

From the Ethiopian Region already about 400 species are known; a great number of them, however, are surely still to be discovered.

The systematisation of the *Lasiocampidae* is still very insufficient. Many mistakes of old authors, as for instance the establishment of the *Pinaridae* as a separate family (which was quite uncritically accepted yet in 1909 by A. CONTE) have been cancelled, but the generic names such as *Lasiocampa*, *Metanastria*, *Gastropacha* etc. are often used in such a way that nobody knows what they mean. If one describes a species as *Lasiocampa* and does not follow a certain definition of the genus, the generic name need not mean anything else but that the species is a *Lasiocampida*, and this uncertainty is neither remedied by the appended note: „type: *quercus* L.“ The difficulty or impossibility of the determination of many African *Lasiocampidae* is caused by the inaccuracy of the generic definitions.

For the sake of facilitating the definition of the numerous Ethiopian *Lasiocampidae* I have distributed them among seven easily distinguishable subfamilies.

As to further particulars about the habits, range etc. of the *Lasiocampidae*, cf. Vol. II, p. 147, and Vol. X, p. 391.

Table of Subfamilies.

- I. Vein 7 of hindwing is entirely separated from vein 8 and rises near the apex of the discal cell or it is even forked with vein 6.
 - A. Vein 8 of hindwing rises from the anterior edge of the discal cell close at the base of the wing without forming a basal cell. Frons with a horny protuberance. 1. *Chondrosteginae*.
 - B. Vein 8 of hindwing is separate at the base, but soon unites with the anterior edge of the discal cell in the same place or only farther from the base by a cross-vein, whereby it invariably forms a basal cell which, however, may sometimes be very small.
 - α. Vein 8 of hindwing touches the anterior edge of the discal cell near the base in one place or for a short distance. The basal cell is small and always much shorter and shorter than the discal cell. 2. *Malacosomatinae*.
 - β. Vein 8 of hindwing far from the base of the wing united with the anterior edge of the discal cell by a cross-vein, and forms a large or medium-sized, but long basal cell which on the anterior side generally despatches very strong accessory veins (veins).
 - *. Veins 6 and 7 of hindwing forked. Vein 6 of forewing from the cross-vein of the cell separated from vein 7 by a distinct ODC. 3. *Archaeopachinae*.
 - ** . Veins 6 and 7 of hindwing separated. 4. *Gastropachinae*.
- II. Vein 7 of hindwing rises near the base of the wing and is united with vein 8 by an anastomosis or by a cross-vein, rarely only closely adjacent to vein 8. Basal cell of hindwing usually smaller than the discal cell.
 - A. Vein 5 of hindwing rises almost midway between the veins 4 and 6. Veins 7 and 8 of forewing forked from the apex of the discal cell. 5. *Chionopsychinae*.

B. Vein 5 of hindwing from the posterior angle of the discal cell or forked with vein 4.

α. Vein 8 of hindwing touches vein 7 in one place or rarely for some distance, or it is united with it by a very short almost vertical cross-vein. Basal cell smaller and shorter than the discal cell.

6. *Lasiocampinae*.

β. Vein 8 of hindwing united with vein 7 by a long cross-vein slantingly extending from inside to in front and outside. Basal cell as large or almost as large as the discal cell.

7. *Gonometinae*.

1. Subfamily: **Chondrosteginae**.

The species belonging to this subfamily differ considerably from the other *Lasiocampidae* in all the stages of development. The imagines are small, with short and broad wings being rounded off at the margin, with a long-haired body. Forewing at the costal margin from the base to beyond the middle straight or feebly emarginated, then more or less convex; anal angle altogether rounded off. Costal margin of hindwing straight or at the base more or less lobate. The wings are above uni-coloured without markings or but indistinctly marked. The discal cell is open in both wings. Vein 8 of forewing rises either separately between the veins 6 + 7 and the fork of 9 + 10, or it is absent altogether; vein 8 of hindwing either comes almost out of the base of the wing, or it is, for a shorter or longer distance, completely united with the anterior edge of the discal cell. Palpi stunted. Antenna of ♂ as far as the apex with long pectinations. Abdomen short, not or but little projecting beyond the anal angle of the hindwing.

The stages of the Ethiopian forms are unknown, the larvae of the palearctic species are distinguished from those of the other *Lasiocampidae* by being provided with small hairy tubercles (cf. Vol. II. p. 149).

Only two genera are hitherto known from the Ethiopian Region.

1. Genus: **Chondrostega** Led.

Anterior tibiae short, at the apex armed with 1 or 2 spines. ♀ wingless. — In the species known so far from Africa vein 8 of the forewing is absent, vein 7 of the forewing rises close at the base of the fork of 9 and 10, and vein 8 of the hindwing rises from the base of the wing. The frons exhibits a short horny appendage which is provided with a ring at the apex and projecting in the middle. Eyes bare. As to the palearctic species cf. Vol. II., p. 149 and pl. 24 a.

Ch. ruficornis Auriv. Head and thorax blackish-grey, abdomen with dark grey hairs. Antennae of a *ruficornis*. bright reddish yellow, with somewhat flattened, apically feebly thickened pectinations. Wings brownish-grey, somewhat transparent, with an indistinct lighter postmedian transverse band. Expanse of wings: 28 mm. Cape Colony.

Ch. murina sp. n. Head and dorsum of thorax blackish, underside and abdomen with dark grey hair. *murina*. Antennal shaft light yellowish with dark pectinations. Wings untransparent monotonously blackish-grey, without markings and with somewhat lighter fringes. Expanse of wings: 22 mm. Cape Colony.

2. Genus: **Chondrostegoides** Auriv.

Separated from *Chondrostega* particularly by the unarmed, not shortened anterior tibiae and by the ♀♀ being provided with wings. — Eyes hairy. Frons with a horny protuberance. Middle and hind tibiae without spurs. Vein 8 of forewing present and rising from the centre of the fork of 6 and 7. Vein 8 of hindwing from the anterior edge of the discal cell about midway between the base and vein 7.

Ch. capensis Auriv. (35 b). Vertex and frons whitish, thorax with brownish and whitish hair. Wings *capensis*. above grey; forewing at the costal margin and anal margin more or less whitish, with a somewhat darker postmedian transverse band which forms a dark spot at the costal margin; hindwing at the costal margin and hind-margin whitish. Forewing beneath more distinctly marked than above. Hindwing beneath in the centre with a large irregularly triangular brown spot which is extended towards the base and despatches distally an obtuse branch towards the apex of the wing and a broader one towards the anal angle; a small black discal spot, a black spot at the costal margin and a similar one in area 1 c; at the margin numerous blackish scales. Expanse of wings: 22 mm. Cape Colony.

2. Subfamily: **Malacosomatinae**.

Vein 8 of hindwing separate at the base, but immediately united with the anterior edge of the discal cell in one place or for some distance, forming a small, sometimes minute basal cell, and then extending quite separately and distantly remote from vein 7 to the costal margin. Vein 7, however, rises at or near the anterior

angle of the discal cell. Hereby the forms of this subfamily are distinctly separated and easily discernible from those of the other subfamilies.

The *Malacosomatinae* have comparatively few representatives in the Old World, whereas in America they form the majority of the *Lasiocampidae* occurring there.

The larvae are little known. They are elongate, cylindrical, and on all the joints similarly haired, or they only exhibit on each side of the first joint a long porrect hair-pencil.

Table of Genera.

- I. Discal cell of forewing open. Veins 6 and 7 of forewing rise on a long fork; vein 8 from the very long fork of 9 and 10. Forewing above with lustrous, dark dots formed of erect scales.
 1. *Haplopacha*.
- II. Discal cell of forewing closed. Vein 6 of forewing quite separate from the apex of the discal cell or on a very short fork with 7. Forewing above without small scaled tubercles.
 - A. Vein 7 of forewing between vein 6 and the fork of 8 to 10 from the apex of the discal cell or from the short fork of 8 to 10. Small Bombyces with a white ground-colour of both wings.
 2. *Bombycomorpha*.
 - B. Veins 7 and 8 of forewing forked from the apex of the discal cell, or vein 7 on a very short fork with vein 6. Veins 9 and 10 forked from the discal cell before its apex.
 - α. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing shorter than their fork.
 3. *Chrysopsyche*.
 - β. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing much longer than their fork.
 4. *Rhaphipeza*.

1. Genus: **Haplopacha** *Auriv.*

Palpi distinct, projecting a little beyond the hairing of the frons. Frons with a slight horny protuberance. Antenna of ♂ as far as the apex with two rows of pectinations. Head and thorax clad with long hair-like scales. Abdomen short, not projecting beyond the hindwing. Wings short with a bent distal margin and a feebly bent or almost straight costal margin. An entirely isolated, very characteristic genus forming to a certain degree a transition to the *Chondrosteginae*. Stages unknown.

cinerea. **H. cinerea** *Auriv.* (29 a) is grey; forewing above somewhat lighter grey with a broad median band being on both sides dentate and at the costal margin somewhat broader, and 11 scaled dots (one in 1 b near the base, one at the end of the discal cell, and 9 purely black ones before the margin). Hindwing above and both wings beneath brownish-grey without markings. Rhodesia.

2. Genus: **Bombycomorpha** (*Feld.*) *Auriv.*

Small lepidoptera recalling the species of *Chondrostega* by their size and shape of wings; forewings whitish, scantily marked, hindwings uni-coloured white. On the forewing vein 4 rises shortly before the posterior angle of the discal cell, 6 quite separately from the apex of the cell, and 7 from the same place or from the short fork of 8 to 10. Veins 9—10 are long, much longer than their fork, they are closely adjacent and terminate into the costal margin, or 9 into the apex. The discal cell of the hindwing is closed by a fine cross-vein, and from its posterior angle it despatches the veins 4 and 5 and from the apex the veins 6 and 7. Palpi short, not projecting beyond the hairing of the frons which is covered with long hair. Eyes bare. Antenna of ♂ as far as the apex with two rows of distally much shorter pectinations. The abdomen projects beyond the hindwing. ♀ without anal wool. Tarsi long and scantily haired.

The eggs are in numbers fastened around branches as in *Eriogaster* and *Malacosoma*, and they are smooth without any particular sculpture. The larvae live gregariously in large webs. They are cylindrical and uniformly haired. The pupa rests in an elliptic web in which small particles of earth are intermixed as in *Trichiura crataegi* and *Poecilocampa populi*. The cocoons are often crowded together. The imagines have two generations a year, and fly in October and January.

bifascia. **B. bifascia** *Walk.* (= *nupta* *Feld.*) (29 a). White or whitish-grey; eyes margined with blackish-brown; antennae and tarsi yellowish; anterior tibiae above brown, below with long white hair; forewing with two yellowish-brown broad almost straight transverse bands, one near the base and one a little beyond the centre; a dark discal dot. Hindwing white without markings. Larva with pencils of long greyish-white hairs, and between them with shorter light yellow hairs; body grey, with white spots; two black dots on the head and a lateral one on each joint of the body; ventral legs red-brown. Pupa lustrous light red-brown. South Africa.

B. pallida Dist. only differs from *B. bifascia* in the purer white colouring and the forewing exhibiting *pallida*, only a dark discal dot, but no transverse bands. The larva is black with white dorsal and lateral lines; ventral legs yellowish-brown; hairing orange-yellow; it lives on pepper-trees (*Piper nigrum* L.) and does sometimes much harm to them. Transvaal.

3. Genus: **Chrysopsyche** Btlr.

This genus is peculiar to the Ethiopian Region and distinguished by the great sexual difference. The ♂♂ differ in their size, colouring, and marking so completely from the ♀♀ that their homogeneity can only be ascertained by breeding. Head and thorax clad with rough (♀) or more appressed (♂) hair. Frons plain. Palpi small, not or little projecting beyond the frons. Eyes fine-haired. Antenna as far as the apex with two rows of pectinations; pinnae in the ♀♀ shorter than in the ♂♂. Legs hairy; anterior tibiae unarmed; hind tibiae only with terminal spurs; claws at the base dentate. Abdomen projecting beyond the abdomen, in the ♂ coniform with an anal pencil, in the ♀ large and thick without anal wool. Wings entirely margined with short fringes and a rounded border. Forewing at the costal margin feebly convex or almost straight (♂), its apex in the ♂ more produced, anal angle broadly rounded off or sometimes in the ♂ feebly indicated. Costal margin of hindwing more (♂) or less (♀) uniformly bent without indentations. Neuration: forewing with 12 veins; vein 4 from the anal angle or a little before it rarely shortly forked with 5; 6 from the apex of the discal cell, 7 and 8 forked from the same place or 7 shortly forked with 6, 9 and 10 a little before the apex of the cell on a long fork which is as long as, or longer than the free part of the veins; vein 11 separately from the anterior edge of the closed discal cell. Discal cell of hindwing open; veins 4 and 5 from the same place or forked; basal cell small and narrow. — The larvae are cylindrical with three long hair-pencils, a porrect one on each side of the first abdominal joint, and on the last joint one that is directed hindward. Pupa yellowish-brown, resting in a dense, generally golden yellow web which is freely fastened on the upper side of leaves.

Ch. mirifica Btlr. (♂ = *maera* Schs.; ? = *radei* Dew.) ♀ (40 a). Wings above with a light yellow *mirifica* ground-colour and quadrangular yellowish-brown spots. Forewing above in the basal quarter brownish with whitish scales in the basal part of the discal cell and of area 1 b; then follows a broad light median band with brown spots at the costal margin, in the base of the areas 2 to 4, at the posterior margin and on the cross-vein of the discal cell; distally this median area is defined by a narrow, semi-transparent, almost straight, lead-coloured transverse band which, on being magnified, shows a coating of roundish whitish scales; marginal portion yellow with an irregular row of brown spots, those in 3, 7 and 8 being situate nearer to the margin than the others. Hindwing above for the greatest part hued with brownish, only at the costal margin lighter with distinct brown spots in 6 and 7; sometimes there are traces of a postmedian bent transverse band of brownish spots. Head and body with yellow hairs; dorsum of thorax with intermixed whitish bristly hairs. ♂ (40 a). Although Dr. SCHULTZE captured the ♂♂ swarming in numbers around a box in which there was a ♀, he unfortunately says nothing about the marking and colouring of the ♂. STRAND regards *Ch. radei* Dew. as the ♂ of *mirifica*. But to me it seems to be more probable that *Ch. maera* Schs. is the true ♂ of *mirifica*. It is also possible that the ♂ is variable and that both the forms belong to *mirifica*. The ♂ lying before me and captured by SCHULTZE in Cameroon (Duala) corresponds rather well with *maera* Schaus. Head and thoracal dorsum covered with yellowish brownish-grey hair; chest and legs grey, abdomen blackish with a yellow anal pencil. Beneath both wings are blackish-brown without markings; forewing in the centre and hindwing at the costal margin broad red-brown. Forewing above brown with two bent dark brown transverse lines and a dark brown discal spot; between the transverse lines they are somewhat lighter, and at the posterior margin and apex of the discal cell in area 5 feebly hued with greenish; on the outside of the distal transverse line follows a broad somewhat darker transverse band being expanded towards the costal margin, almost reaching the apex of the wing and being distally irregularly defined. Hindwing above blackish with a reddish-yellow spot at the costal margin in 6 and 7. Expanse of wings: 38 mm. — TESSMANN describes the first stages of this species as follows: larva 5 to 6 cm long, clad with short velvety hair, olive-green, at the end of each ring a silvery white spot warming into yellowish beginning from the third ring; second ring at the beginning with a similar transverse band; first ring velvety brown. On the sides the larva is quite silvery white and shows on the first ring two black porrect hair-tufts; head and front legs loam-coloured. On being disturbed the larva runs very swiftly gliding along. SCHULTZE found the larva in secondary bush-parts of the primeval forest on Alchornea, an Euphorbiacea; „it usually sits freely on the upper side of the poplar-like leaves, where it is to be noticed from afar by its magnificent lemon-coloured or golden yellow dorsal spots.“ He continues: „By breeding I obtained, strange to say, only always the magnificent ♀♀, whereas I only got the insignificant ♂♂ in the same way as in *Chr. imparilis*. I almost dare say that the ♂ larvae either have an exterior quite different from the ♀♀, or even that they have different habits.“ West Africa. Hitherto no ♂ of the genus has been bred from the larvae.

Ch. lamani Auriv. (29 a) is in the ♀ similar to *mirifica*, but smaller, with reddish and smaller spots *lamani*, of the forewing and behind the discal cell a narrow blackish, not lead-coloured transverse band. The ♂ is

unknown. — The larva recalls that of *mirifica*; it is everywhere finely felted and besides clad with rather long, partly very fine whitish partly somewhat rough black hair. On each side of the first joint there is a long prominent hair-pencil, and on the last joint a single pencil showing hindward. These pencils consist of black and white hairs, and the tips of the black ones are often light-coloured. The light dorsal spots are clad with fine appressed silky hairs. The whole dorsal side is broadly blackish-brown with nine golden yellow dorsal spots, the first and last of which are double and elongate, the others being transverse. The sides and the whole underside are silvery white. Congo near Mukimbungu.

Of the two following species only the ♂♂ are known. They are distinguished by the head, the thoracal dorsum, and the median band of the forewing being of a bright green colour.

viridescens. **Ch. viridescens** Holl. (29 b). ♂. The marking of the forewing is best seen from the figure. Hindwing above blackish with white fringes, beneath with a red-brown spot between the costal margin and the discal cell. Ogowe Valley.

antennifera. **Ch. antennifera** Strd. (29 b) is somewhat larger than *Ch. viridescens* and has a more brown ground-colour of both wings; on the forewing the green submarginal band of *viridescens* is absent, and the costal margin of the hindwing above is broadly greenish. Cameroon.

albicilia. **Ch. albicilia** B.-Bak. This species being unknown to me, and of which only the ♂ sex is known, seems to be closely allied to the two preceding ones. The description says: frons and antennal shaft dark creamy; pectinations blackish. Thorax on the yellowish ground densely clad with olive-green hair, and with a yellowish spot on the dorsum. Abdomen dark grey, the long first joints with long olive-green hair, the apex with yellow hair. Forewing light yellowish-brown, in the basal half densely covered with fine hair-like olive-green scales, and in the marginal area with common grey scales; a slanting dark antemedian transverse line being angularly broken at the costal margin, and a similar still more slanting median transverse line. Hindwing very dark brownish-grey with white fringes and with long olive-green hair at the base. Lagos.

The two following species have comparatively still smaller ♂♂ the wings of which are above almost uni-coloured yellowish-brown or reddish.

imparilis. **Ch. imparilis** Auriv. (= Iadbury B.-Bak.). ♂. Forewing above light greyish-reddish without distinct markings (a fine dark postmedian transverse line and a series of submarginal dots which are feebly indicated). Hindwing above at the costal margin with reddish, in the middle particularly in the areas 2 to 4 with yellowish, and at the hind-margin broadly with greyish-yellow hair. Beneath almost as above, but the forewing in the middle (in the areas 1 b to 5) with yellow scales. Head, chest and ventrum light greyish-yellow; thoracal dorsum reddish like the forewing; anal pencil yellowish. Antennal shaft whitish, pinnae at least towards the antennal apex blackish. Expanse of wings: 30 to 33 mm. ♀. (29 a). Forewing above light greyish-yellow with two brownish-red transverse lines and a similar dot at the end of the discal cell; sometimes also with some brownish-red submarginal spots particularly in the areas 5 to 7. The first transverse line before the middle is deeply flawed at the costal margin and then almost straight; the second postmedian line is almost rectangular at the costal margin at vein 7 and then straight, composed of crescentiform bows; hindwing above golden yellow without markings. Both wings beneath yellow, at the bands lighter, greyish-yellow, the markings of the forewing very indistinct; hindwing with a brown postmedian transverse streak at the costal margin in the areas 7 and 8. 54 to 55 mm. — The larva has long hair-tufts on the first and last segments and varies in the colouring from a silvery grey to a greyish-green or lemon-colour; it lives on Combretaceae, particularly on species of *Terminalia* (according to SCHULTZE). Nigeria, Senegal, and also found in the Bugoma Forest (L. Albert).

bivittata. **Ch. bivittata** sp. n. (29 a). ♂. Size and shape of wings very similar to the ♂ of *Ch. imparilis*, but at once discernible by the forewing above showing two orange-yellow longitudinal stripes proceeding from the base, one of which almost reaches the anal angle in 1 b, whilst the other extends through the discal cell to the centre of area 5. Head and upper surface of body as far as the apex of the abdomen covered with yellow hair; chest, ventrum and legs grey or whitish. Antennal shaft almost white; pectinations of the basal half brown, of the apical half blackish. Forewing above light greyish-yellow with two fine indistinct transverse lines and hardly noticeable dark submarginal dots, beneath at the base blackish, then bright yellow, and at the margin lighter, greyish-yellow. Hindwing on both sides of a bright yellow, at the costal margin darker, reddish, or beneath reddish-grey with a brown transverse streak at the centre of the costal margin, and with whitish-grey fringes. Expanse of wings: 33 mm. ♀ unknown. German South-West Africa.

lutulenta. **Ch. lutulenta** Tams. Of this species being unknown to me only the ♀ has been described. Body orange or ochreous yellow; head and palpi yellowish-grey. Forewing light chrome-yellow, at the costal margin dark greyish-yellow, at the base with a large dark grey distally emarginated spot covering almost the basal third of the wing; at the end of the discal cell a bright orange, almost circular spot with a light chrome-yellow centre; behind this spot a dark grey triangular spot; a broad postmedian grey transverse band and a submarginal row of grey spots are more or less united. Hindwing of a bright orange-yellow, at the costal margin broadly chrome-yellow, with a narrow, short, grey transverse streak from the centre of the costal margin and one nearer to the apex. Both wings beneath light chrome-yellow, partly orange-yellow. Expanse of wings: 62 mm. German and British East Africa.

On examining a typical specimen kindly having been lent me from Francfort, I found that the following species does not belong to the genus *Lechriolepis*, as I had presumed before, but that it is a *Chrysopsyche*. From this genus it only differs in the veins 4 and 5 of both wings being forked and vein 7 of the forewing rising on a short fork with vein 6; veins 9 and 10 are very short and terminate into the costal margin, 9 almost into the apex. The differences from *Lechriolepis* are in fact exactly stated by SAALMÜLLER. — Subordinate genus: *Trabaloides* Kirby (= *Prologenes* Saalm.).

Ch. stumpfi Saalm. (29 b). ♀. The figure makes an exact description superfluous. This species deviates *stumpfi*. from the ♀♀ of the species of *Lechriolepis* with respect to the marking of the forewing by the dark basal area, the longitudinal streak in area 1 b between the transverse lines, as well as the broad submarginal band. The ♂ is still unknown. Madagascar.

4. Genus: **Raphipeza** Butl.

Eyes bare. Forewing: veins 4 and 5 shortly separated or from the same place, vein 6 from the apex of the discal cell or separated from it by a short upper discocellular vein, 7 and 8 forked from the apex of the cell, 9 and 10 much longer than their fork, 9 into the apex, 11 bent up towards vein 12. Palpi hardly projecting beyond the frons. Hind tibiae with terminal spurs. Tarsi above at the base scantily haired.

Rh. turbata Butl. (= graphiptera Saalm.; ♀ = echinata Saalm.) (29 a). ♂. Median area of forewing *turbata*. between the costal margin and vein 2 filled up with a deep blackish-brown, with lighter veins. Ground-colour of both wings light grey and indistinctly strewn with light fawn-coloured nebulous spots. The transverse lines of the forewing are whitish. — ♀. Median area of forewing much lighter with blackish veins and a large black discal spot; transverse lines also blackish. Expanse of wings: 29 (♂) to 44 (♀) mm. Madagascar: Nossi-Bé, Antananarivo.

3. Subfamily: **Archaeopachinae**.

This subfamily is allied to the preceding one by the veins 7 and 8 of the hindwing being quite separate and parallel, but it has, like the following subfamily, a long though less broad basal cell which is closed by a cross-vein between vein 8 and the anterior edge of the discal cell; this „cross-vein“ makes entirely the impression of being the base of vein 8, in which case the very thick vein forming the anterior edge of the basal cell must be explained as a 9th vein or a combination of veins 9 to 12, touching vein 8 in one point. The neuration also differs besides from the typical neuration of the *Lasiocampidae*. Veins 4 and 5 are in both wings separated at their base; the veins 6 and 7 of the hindwing are forked; vein 6 of forewing is separated from vein 7 by the distinct upper discocellular vein; vein 7 as well as the fork of the veins 10 to 8 proceed from the apex of the discal cell. The discal cell is in both wings divided into two almost equally large parts by a retractive longitudinal vein, distally very much widened and closed by a long median cross-vein which is deeply angular towards the base. Palpi slantingly porrect, hardly projecting beyond the hairing of the frons. Eyes bare. ♂ antenna as far as the apex with two rows of medium-long pectinations. Head and thorax hairy. Abdomen clad with large scales. Anterior tibiae unarmed; hind tibiae with four spurs; claws plain. Wings entirely margined, at the distal margin rounded off; anal margin of forewing in the centre bulged out; costal margin of hindwing moderately bent.

1. Genus: **Archaeopacha** Auriv.

(Description of the subfamily.)

A. obsoleta Auriv. The only specimen known of this species unfortunately is so badly preserved that *obsoleta*. the colouring and marking of the wings cannot be described. Thorax above covered with greyish-yellow hair. Abdomen whitish. Wings yellowish-grey (?), probably with a darker longitudinal stripe in 1 b and the discal cell. By the shape of the wings and the size it recalls *Bombycomorpha* and *Chondrostega*. Abdomen projecting far beyond the hindwing. Expanse of wings: 26 mm. Central Africa: Rouchuru Plains.

4. Subfamily: **Gastropachinae**.

In this subfamily the veins 7 and 8 are likewise completely separated, the basal cell being closed by a cross-vein which unites vein 8 with the anterior edge of the discal cell. The basal cell is large or rather small, almost invariably shorter than the discal cell, and from its anterior edge it despatches towards the costal margin of the wing 5 or 6 very strong accessory veins which are entirely developed like usual veins. Vein 7 of the hindwing rises outside of the basal cell or from the same place near the apex of the discal cell, but always separated from vein 6.

The genus *Gastropacha* (type: *G. quercifolia* L.) is unknown to me from the Ethiopian Region. Three other genera, however, occur there, one of which has its patria also in Southern Asia.

Table of Genera.

A. Margin of both wings uniformly bent.

α. Margin of both wings entire. Fork of veins 9 and 10 of forewing much longer than the veins themselves. Basal cell of hindwing broad. 1. *Estigena*.

β. Margin of both wings feebly undulate. Fork of veins 9 and 10 of forewing not longer than the veins themselves. Basal cell of hindwing narrow and equally broad, much narrower and shorter than the discal cell. 2. *Stenophatna*.

B. Margin of hindwing between the veins 2 and 6 almost straightly cut off or emarginated, always undulately margined or dentate. Basal cell of hindwing narrow and much shorter than the discal cell. Fork of veins 9 and 10 of forewing much longer than the veins. 3. *Opistodontia*.1. Genus: **Estigena** Moore (*Tauscheria* Bryk).

Palpi long, straightly porrect, projecting far beyond the frons. Eyes bare. Anterior tibiae unarmed, hind tibiae only with very short terminal spurs; tarsi above short-haired. Forewing somewhat elongate, its distal and anal margins form a uniform bow with an entirely rounded anal angle. Hindwing almost oviform without an angle. Veins 4 and 5 of forewing separate, 8 from the fork of 6 and 7. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 are forked and the basal cell despatches 5 strong veins towards the costal margin, the two last of which are forked.

africana. **E. africana** Holl. (= *museovit* Bryk) (29 b). Closely allied with the Asiatic species *E. pardalis* Walk. (Vol. II, pl. 27 c, and X, pl. 35 f), but much lighter and with hyaline spots on the hindwing. Body and wings light yellowish-brown; hindwing above at the costal margin darker brown with three small hyaline spots; one in the apex of the discal cell and one each at the base of the areas 5 and 6, and before them with two dark dots at the costal margin in the areas 8 and 9 which are often only beneath distinct. Both wings above irregularly and very scantily strewn with minute black scales. Forewing generally above with a black discal dot. Ogowe Valley and Mashuna Land.

2. Genus: **Stenophatna** Auriv.

Palpi porrect, projecting little beyond the frontal hairing. Antennae as far as the apex bipectinate. Legs unarmed; tarsi sealed. Wings short and broad; forewing with a rounded apex, a bent and undulate distal margin and quite round anal angle. Hindwing with a strongly bent costal margin which forms an even bow with the distal margin. Forewing with 12 veins: vein 2 near the base, 3 from the centre of the cell, 4 and 5 from the anal angle, 6 and 7 on a short fork, 8 close before the apex of the cell (*S. marshalli*) or from the fork of 6 and 7 (*L. libera*). In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 are forked, vein 7 rises about midway between the apex of the cell and the basal cell, and the narrow basal cell is provided with 3 or 4 strong accessory cells.

marshalli. **S. marshalli** Auriv. Head, thorax, chest, and ventrum of abdomen dark violettish-brown; abdomen above whitish-grey with a reddish hue. Forewing on both sides red-brown, above with two fine indistinct dark transverse lines, beneath at the anal margin densely clothed with long white hair. Hindwing blackish-brown without markings, beneath at the hind-margin whitish. Mashuna Land: Salisbury.

libera. **S. libera** Auriv. ♂. Head, thorax, legs, and ventrum reddish fawn-coloured; abdomen above grey. Forewing elongate with a strongly bent margin and a very short straight anal margin, fawn-coloured at the costal margin grey and with a broad grey bent submarginal band; a small discal dot and two indistinct dentate transverse lines, an antemedian one and a median one, blackish. Hindwing reddish, at the margin broadly grey. Both wings beneath dark red-brown, yellowish at the hind-margin, and dark grey at the apex of the forewing and at the distal margin of the hindwing. Expanse of wings: 41 mm. West Africa.

3. Genus: **Opistodontia** Auriv.

Palpi moderately long, projecting somewhat beyond the frons. Eyes bare. Antenna as far as the apex with two rows of gradually shortening pinnae. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Forewing more or less elongate, entirely margined or at the distal margin dentate. Hindwing at the costal margin strongly bent, at the distal margin between the veins 2 and 6 almost straightly cut off or even somewhat emarginated, invariably dentate or undulately margined. Vein 8 of forewing from the fork of 6 and 7. Veins 4 and 5 of hindwing forked.

In the shape of the hindwings this genus is well distinguished from all the other Ethiopian *Lasiocampidae*, but in this mark it corresponds with the Asiatic genus *Stenophylloides* Hmps. (cf. Vol. X, p. 406, pl. 32 d).

The latter, however, differs in the long palpi from *Opistodontia*. The Ethiopian species form two natural groups. Stages and habits unknown.

First Group.

Distal margin of forewing uniformly bent, entire or feebly undulate. Hindwing between the veins 2 and 6 with a darker, proximad distinctly defined marginal band.

O. dannfelti *Auriv.* (29 b). Red-brown. Forewing above with two indistinct darker transverse lines, *dannfelti*, an antemedian one and a postmedian one, and at the apex with rather indistinct dark brown submarginal spots filled with grey. Hindwing with a small discal dot and a distinct postmedian, almost straight transverse line of a dark brown colour; marginal band violettish-grey. Congo District.

O. arnoldi *Auriv.* (29 b). ♂. Wings above with a yellowish ground-colour and dentate black transverse *arnoldi*. lines the arrangement of which is shown in the figure. The marginal band of the hindwing is coloured and shaped almost as in *dannfelti*, but in the centre of each area with a black dot. Discovered near Bascho in North-West Cameroon by Dr. ARNOLD SCHULTZE.

O. superba *Auriv.* (29 d). ♀. This large beautiful species differs rather considerably from the two *superba*. other species of this group. The wings above show a light orange or golden yellow ground-colour with violet markings; the violet marginal band of the hindwing is not equally broad, but anteriorly narrower. The exact figure makes it superfluous to describe it at large. Captured by the well-known English natural philosopher S. A. NEAVE in Nyassa Land near Mlanje.

Second Group.

Distal margin of forewing dentate, between the veins 2 and 5 emarginated and angular at them. Hindwing without a darker marginal band, between the veins 2 and 6 emarginated.

O. dentata *Auriv.* (29 c). ♂. Forewing above greyish-brown, at the hind-margin broadly brownish- *dentata*. yellow (as far as vein 3); two indistinct transverse lines and a small discal dot blackish. Hindwing blackish-grey, at the base of the costal margin and at the hind-margin reddish, beneath at the hind-margin somewhat lighter; fringes reddish. Gabun.

Addition.

In 1915 BETHUNE-BAKER described a *Lasiocampida* as „*Gastropacha*“ *bicrenulata* from North-Eastern *bicrenulata*. Rhodesia, the systematic position is quite unclear. No other species of *Gastropacha* is known from the Ethiopian Region, and it is therefore improbable that B.-BAKER's species belongs to this genus. But as the description does not supply any help for the determination of the genus, I can merely mention the species here and recapitulate the description. Head, thorax, abdomen, and both wings dust-coloured. Forewing with an irregular, interrupted, subbasal transverse line and a fine, strongly dentate, dark postmedian line which is extended towards the margin at the veins 6 and 7. Hindwing somewhat darker than forewing and with a dentate postmedian line. Both wings with a dark dot at the end of the discal cell. Expanse of wings: 72 mm.

5. Subfamily: Chionopsychinae *Auriv.*

This subfamily initiates the genera in which vein 7 of the hindwing rises near the base of the wing and touches vein 8 or is united with it in one place or for some distance. The basal cell being formed thereby is small, much smaller than the discal cell and without accessory veins. The *Chionopsychinae* differ from all the other subfamilies in vein 5 of the hindwing rising almost in the middle between veins 4 and 6. Discal cells closed. But one genus.

1. Genus: Chionopsyche *Auriv.*

Palpi well developed, projecting a little beyond the frons. Eyes bare. Antennae of ♂ as far as the apex with two rows of pinnae. Legs unarmed; hind tibiae with four long spurs. Wings short and rounded off; margin strongly bent. Forewing with 12 veins: vein 2 near the base, 3 to 5 from the anal angle, 6 from the apex of the cell, 7 and 8 forked, 9 and 10 also forked near the apex of the cell, 11 separately behind the centre of the cell. Hindwing with 8 veins: vein 2 a little behind the centre of the cell, 3 and 4 from the anal angle and 6 from the apex of the discal cell. Vein 8 rises separately from the base, but it is at once closely adjacent to vein 7 for some distance, forming a small and narrow basal cell. Abdomen of ♂ with an anal peneil, projecting little beyond the hindwing.

montana.

Ch. montana Auriv. (29 e). Snow-white; forewing above almost in the centre with a transverse row of 10 black spots extending from the anal margin to vein 9. Hindwing uni-coloured without markings. Antennal shaft whitish, pinnae yellowish. Eye-circle and prothorax with blackish hair. Palpi blackish-brown, at the tips more or less orange-yellow. Legs yellowish with black rings; middle and hind tibiae above clad with long snow-white hair. ♀ and stages unknown. East Africa. Kilima-Njaro.

grisea.

Ch. grisea Auriv. is closely allied with *Ch. montana*. Body and wings light grey; forewing above with an irregularly bent transverse row of small black dots which, however, are absent in the areas 1 and 2. Palpi for the greatest part orange. Legs coloured and marked as in *montana*. Expanse of wings: 38 mm. British East Africa on the Juba River.

6. Subfamily: **Lasiocampinae**.

To this subfamily belong most of the Ethiopian *Lasiocampidae*. They are distinguished from the others by the basal cell of the hindwing being small, often much smaller than the discal cell, without or only with feeble accessory veins, and being formed by vein 7, which proceeds near the base of the wing at about the centre of the discal cell, forming with vein 8 a longer or shorter anastomosis or being united with it by a short, almost vertical cross-vein. Discal cell of forewing generally closed (except *Laeliopsis*). By the small basal cell of the hindwing the genera of the *Lasiocampinae* can at once be distinguished from those of the following subfamily (*Gonomelinae*). Only in the genus *Braura* the basal cell is somewhat larger and in its formation it forms the transition between the two subfamilies.

Table of Genera.

- I. Vein 8 of hindwing proceeds separately from the base of the wing, but soon unites with the anterior edge of the discal cell and then either proceeds from the same place as vein 7 or it is fused with it for some distance, in which case the veins 7 and 8 consequently are forked. The discal cells of both wings are closed.

A. Eyes bare. Veins 7 and 8 of forewing on a short fork from the apex of the discal cell

1. *Trichiurana*.

B. Eyes hairy. Veins 6 and 7 of forewing forked; vein 8 separately from the apex of the discal cell.

Trichiura.

- II. Vein 8 of hindwing is never united with the anterior edge of the discal cell, and the basal cell thus reaches at least to the beginning of vein 7.

A. Discal cell of hindwing open or only partly and indistinctly closed.

†. Discal cell of forewing open.

2. *Laeliopsis*.

††. Discal cell of forewing closed.

α. Anterior tibiae short, at the apex with two spines. ♀ without wings. 3. *Mesocelis*.

β. Anterior tibiae of normal length, unarmed. ♀ with fully developed wings.

*. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing much shorter than their joint pedicle. ♀ with anal wool.

1. Distal margin of hindwing entire. Vein 9 of hindwing terminates into the costal margin or the apex of the wing. 4. *Lechriolepis*.

2. Distal margin of hindwing undulate. Vein 9 of hindwing terminates into the distal margin 5. *Trabala*.

**. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing longer than their joint pedicle. ♀ without anal wool.

1. Vein 7 of forewing is shortly forked with vein 8, and vein 9 terminates into the costal margin or the apex of the wing. 6. *Closterothrix*.

2. Vein 7 of forewing is forked with vein 6, and vein 9 terminates into the distal margin or apex. 7. *Craspia*.

B. Discal cell of both wings closed.

α. Distal margin in both wings entire or uniformly undulate, rarely dentate.

*. Costal margin of hindwing uniformly bent or almost straight, neither emarginated in the centre nor forming an angle at the apex of vein 8. Apex of forewing never faleiformly bent. Palpi never rostriformly projecting nor coniformly pointed.

- †. The basal cell of the hindwing despatches almost from its centre a long bent accessory vein terminating only at the centre of the costal margin. 8. *Beralade*.
- ††. The basal cell of the hindwing is without accessory veins or only with 1 to 3 short, straightly porrect accessory veins.
- o. Anal margin of forewing in the middle with a very large scaled tooth and with two smaller ones near the anal angle. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing much shorter than their fork. 9. *Odontocheiloptyx*.
- oo. Anal margin of forewing without scaled teeth.
- §. Veins 4 and 5 of forewing rise separately from the posterior angle of the discal cell.
- Λ. Vein 8 of forewing rises separately from the costal margin or the apex of the discal cell.
1. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing are very long, 3 to 4 times the length of their pedicle which scarcely projects beyond the apex of the discal cell. Eyes bare, only in the last species of the genus *Philotherma* somewhat hairy.
- a. Forewing large and broad with a moderately bent distal margin which is shorter than the anal margin. Distal margin of hindwing bent. Frons plain. Veins 6 and 7 of forewing from the same place or only shortly forked. ♀ with anal wool. 11. *Philotherma*.
- b. ♂. Forewing very long and narrow; its distal margin almost twice as long as the anal margin. Distal margin of hindwing almost straightly cut off or feebly emarginated. Frons armed with a small long horn. Veins 6 and 7 of forewing forked. ♀ unknown. 10. *Oplometa*.
2. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing are rarely more than twice as long as their pedicle which distinctly projects beyond the apex of the discal cell. Eyes almost invariably hairy.
- a. Vein 9 of forewing terminates into the costal margin or apex. The submarginal line of the forewing above is bent and coherent or somewhat irregular, and composed of almost vertical transverse streaks. 12. *Olyra*.
- b. Vein 9 of forewing terminates into the distal margin. The submarginal line of the forewing is at least interrupted between the veins 2 and 6, scalariform, being formed of straight, slanting streaks. 13. *Bombycopsis*.
- ΛΛ. Vein 8 of forewing rises from the fork of veins 6 and 7. The pedicle of the veins 9 and 10 projects beyond the apex of the discal cell, but it is invariably shorter than the veins themselves. Vein 9 terminates into the distal margin. Veins 4 and 5 of the hindwing forked.
1. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing very long, 3 to 4 times the length of their pedicle. Palpi large and long, projecting far beyond the frons. 14. *Catalebeda*.
2. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing never twice as long, generally shorter than their pedicle. Palpi moderately long, not or little projecting beyond the frontal hairing. 15. *Taragama*.
- §§. Veins 4 and 5 of forewing forked from the posterior angle of the discal cell. Vein 9 into the margin. 16. *Pachypasa*.
17. *Braura*.
- ** . Costal margin of hindwing in the middle more or less emarginated and clad with thick stiff hair, or almost straight, but then at the apex of vein 8 forming a distinct angle, or with very long and conical palpi.
- †. Palpi long rostriformly porrect. Vein 9 of forewing terminating into the costal margin or apex. Eyes hairy.
- o. Pedicle of veins 9 and 10 of forewing as long or longer than the veins themselves. Vein 8 of hindwing fused with vein 7 for some distance. Costal margin of hindwing in the middle very deeply emarginated. 18. *Rhinobombyx*.
- oo. Pedicle of veins 9 and 10 of forewing many times shorter than the veins, hardly projecting beyond the apex of the discal cell. Vein 8 of hindwing only in one place united with vein 7. Costal margin of hindwing often as far as the apex of vein 8 straight or only moderately emarginated, rarely deeply emarginated. 19. *Leipoxais*.

††. Palpi short, not or hardly projecting beyond the frontal hairing. Vein 9 of forewing terminates into the distal margin.

§. The basal cell of the hindwing reaches at least to the centre of the anterior edge of the discal cell. The fork of veins 9 and 10 of the forewing is invariably shorter than the veins. Costal margin of hindwing at least in the middle clothed with stiff black hair.

1. Tarsi above hairy. Frons armed with a coniform spine. 20. *Ceratopacha*.

2. Tarsi with appressed scales, without hair.

a. Vein 8 of forewing from the fork of 6 and 7. Frons with a horny protuberance. 21. *Schausinna*.

b. Vein 8 of forewing from the discal cell. Frons unarmed. 22. *Trichopisthia*.

§§. The basal cell of the hindwing is very small, by far not reaching to the middle of the anterior edge of the discal cell. The fork of the veins 9 and 10 of the forewing is at least as long as the veins. Tarsi with appressed scales. Vein 8 of forewing from the apex of the discal cell. 23. *Cymatopacha*.

β. Distal margin of forewing irregularly dentate, notched, or indented. (Cf. also *Leipoxais emarginata*).

*. Distal margin of hindwing with 1 to 3 dents.

1. Hindwing at the costal margin in the centre deeply emarginated; its distal margin notched at vein 6. 24. *Mimopacha*.

2. Costal margin of hindwing straight, not emarginated.

a. Distal margin of hindwing only notched at vein 2. Eyes hairy. 25. *Ocinaropsis*.

b. Distal margin of hindwing obtusely notched at the veins 2 and 3 and at the anal angle. Eyes bare. 26. *Odontogama*.

**. Distal margin of hindwing uniformly rounded off. 27. *Odontopacha*.

1. Genus: **Trichiurana** Auriv.

This genus is closely allied with the palearctic genus *Trichiura* Steph. from which it only differs in the marks mentioned in the table of genera. The stages are unknown.

meridionalis. **T. meridionalis** Auriv. (29 e). ♂. Head, thorax, and legs grey; abdomen brownish-grey; eye-circle blackish. Forewing above in the centre whitish with black veins, at the margins dark grey; a black discal dot and blackish stripes at the veins 2 and 5. Hindwing on both sides and forewing beneath dark grey without marking. Forewing 14 mm long. The ♀ is somewhat larger (forewing 18 mm long) and has above a grey ground-colour of the forewing with a black discal dot and a bent, rather inconspicuous, indistinctly defined discal band. South Africa: Orange Freestate.

Note: BETHUNE-BAKER described in 1911 as *Trichiura definita* a new species captured on the White Nile, but compares it with *Anadiasa obsoleta* Klug. The species is unknown to me, but it probably belongs to the genus *Anadiasa* and will be dealt with there.

2. Genus: **Laeliopsis** Auriv.

Laeliopsis is the only genus of this subfamily in which the discal cell of the forewing is open; it is also distinguished by the shape of the wings recalling that of certain Aretiids (e. g. species of *Spilosoma*). Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frontal hairing. Eyes bare. Antennae as far as the apex with two rows of combs. Frons unarmed. Anterior tibiae short, at the apex spined; hind tibiae with two strong terminal spurs; tarsi with appressed scales. Costal margin and hind-margin of forewing almost straight, the costal margin feebly bent towards the apex; distal margin almost entire, uniformly bent. Forewing: veins 7 and 8 on a short fork; veins 9 and 10 also rise on a short fork about midway between 11 and the fork of 7 and 8; 9 terminates into the apex of the wing or near to it. Hindwing: basal cell very small; vein 7 rises close at the base and is only in one place united with vein 8. The early stages are still unknown.

punctuligera. **L. punctuligera** Auriv. (29 e). Head, thorax, and forewing above dark ochreous-yellowish; hindwing above and both wings beneath ochreous yellow. Forewing above with two often indistinct or incomplete longitudinal streaks, one in 1 b and one in 5; both, in case they are complete, terminate at the submarginal

dot of their area. Both wings besides with an irregular arcuate row of white antemarginal dots surrounded by blackish rings. Delagoa Bay. — *maculigera* Strd. (29 c) deviates by the forewing above being hardly darker than the hindwing, and the submarginal dots being black without white centres. Tabora in German East Africa. — An intermediary form between *maculigera* and the type originates from the district of the Livingstone Fall of the River Zambesi.

L. erythrura Auriv. Ochreous-yellow, the sides of the chest, the bases of the wings above, the meta-dorsum, and the apex of the abdomen are clothed with red or reddish hair. The discal dot and the submarginal dots of the forewing above are white indistinctly bordered with a dark colour. Hindwing above and both wings beneath with uni-coloured black submarginal dots. Belgian Congo. — *marginata* ab. nov., from Angola, differs in the forewing above being dark brown and in a broad dark marginal band on the hindwing above.

3. Genus: **Mesocelis** Hbn.

An isolated genus. Palpi small. Frons broad and flat, unarmed. Antennae of the ♂ as far as the apex with two rows of pectinations. Eyes bare. Body covered with long hair; abdomen projecting beyond the hindwings almost by half its length. Wings short with a rounded entire distal margin; costal margin of hindwing almost straight with a large basal lobe. Forewing: veins 2 to 8 separate from the discal cell, 9 and 10 on a short fork, 9 into the apex or costal margin of the wing. Basal cell of hindwing narrow and small. — The pupa rests in a soft web in which soft dark hairs of the larva are scantily intermixed.

M. montana Cr. (29 c). Body clothed with long brown hair. Wings almost black with white fringes and a large roundish white spot in the middle behind the apex of the discal cell (in the areas 3 to 5 or 6). South Africa: Cape Colony to Transvaal.

4. Genus: **Lechriolepis** Wkr.

The numerous species are very easily discernible by the marks stated in the table of genera; they have been several times mistaken for species of the genus *Chrysopsyche*, but they are not at all closely allied with them and exhibit quite a different arrangement of the veins in the hindwing, the veins 7 and 8 rising together (from the apex of the basal cell) and not distantly separated. Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frons. Antennae as far as the tips with two rows of pectinations; the pinnae are in the ♂ long, in the ♀ very short. Frons flat without any prominence. Eyes small. Anterior tibiae unarmed, hind tibiae with two small terminal spurs. The sexes are very different, whereby the determination is rendered difficult. The normal marking of the forewing above consists of two dark transverse lines, an antemedian one and a postmedian one, of a dark spot on the cross-vein of the discal cell, and of a twice bent transverse row of submarginal spots which are large and brown in the ♀, but in the ♂ whitish or leaden lustrous or entirely absent. Moreover, the ♂♂ are almost invariably distinguished by a whitish spot near the base of the costal margin on the hindwings beneath, and often also by a roundish white spot on the forewing above near the base in area 1 b. — The larvae are cylindrical, on all the joints uniformly long-haired, and on the sides of the joints 4 to 10 they exhibit groups of short silky hairs and on each of the joints 6 to 10 one quadrangular light dorsal spot composed of densely crowded short hairs. The web is soft, but very dense and intermixed with the larval hair. The species may be distributed upon the following three groups.

First Group of Species.

Vein 8 of forewing rises separately from the fork of the veins 6 and 7. The ♂ is comparatively very small without a white spot at the base of the forewing above, but with a distinct light spot at the costal margin of the hindwing beneath.

L. anomala Butl. ♂ (29 c) by its size and shape of the wings is very similar to the ♂♂ of *Chrysopsyche imparilis* (31 a) and *vittata*. Antennae black. Body with yellowish-brown hair; tarsi blackish. Wings on both sides reddish yellowish-brown without distinct markings. Forewing above and beneath in the middle covered with reddish, above with traces of the discal spot and of the distal transverse line, at the apex darker, greyish-brown. Hindwing above at the costal margin as far as vein 6 or 5 reddish, beneath at the base within the light yellow costal spot dark red-brown. — The ♀ is quite different and is very much like that of *Chrysopsyche stumpfi* Saalm. (29 b), but it is smaller (41 to 50 mm) and instead of the broad submarginal band it has only separate red-brown submarginal spots. Forewing above varying from light yellow to orange-yellow, the narrow transverse lines and the discal spot being red-brown; the discal area is otherwise of the ground-colour. Hindwing above somewhat lighter yellow, in the centre often whitish, and at the centre of the costal margin in 6 and 7 with a red-brown transverse streak. Both wings beneath ochreous-yellow without markings. Antennal shaft yellowish, with short black pectinations. Tarsi apically darkened, blackish-grey. Madagascar.

Second Group of Species.

Veins 7 and 8 of forewing rise on a joint fork from the apex of the discal cell or from the base of vein 6. The fringes of both wings are light grey, yellow or whitish. The first transverse line of the forewing is almost straight. The ♂♂ are almost invariably with a distinct white spot above at the base of the forewing in area 1 b.

- basirufa*. **L. basirufa** Strd. (29 d). ♂. Both wings above with a bright yellow ground-colour. Forewing with a large white basal spot and distinct blackish transverse lines; the proximal transverse line is almost straight and vertical towards the anal margin, the distal line is straight from the costal margin to vein 7, then obtusely bent and in an almost straight line parallel to the margin reaching the centre of the hind-margin; the median area is at the costal margin about twice as broad as at the hind-margin. The submarginal spots form, as is usually the case in the species of this group, an indistinctly whitish band of a slight leaden gloss. Hindwing above from the apex to vein 3 with a broad olive-grey marginal band getting much narrower posteriorly, with traces of dark submarginal spots of a silky lustre in the areas 3 to 7. Wings beneath lighter yellow with large dark submarginal spots in nearly all the areas, and a large white spot near the base of the hindwing. — The ♀ numbers among the largest forms of the genus. The wings exhibit a bright ochreous-yellow ground-colour with red-brown markings; head, thorax, the basal area, and the proximal half of the anal margin of the forewing are reddish clothed with brown hair. The markings above are to be seen in the figure (29 d); discal area of forewing of the ground-colour. Both wings beneath with distinct brown submarginal spots. Cameroon: Buea. — A magnificent larva having been brought home from Cameroon by SJÖSTEDT probably belongs to this species. Head and body brown with numerous yellow longitudinal lines; the long hair are light yellow on the sides, blackish on the dorsum; the first joint has two bluish quadrangular spots on the dorsum and on each side a very long black hair-pencil. The silky-haired lateral spots are in the centre black, surrounded by white and thereby almost like eyes; the dorsal spots of the joints 6 to 10 are white.
- varia*. **L. varia** Walk. Only the ♀ is known and so briefly described that it is impossible to ascertain the species. The description runs as follows: „Brick-coloured. Head, thorax, chest, and legs fawn-coloured. Abdomen at the apex covered with dense woolly hair. Wings with three irregular, slanting, dentate, fawn-coloured transverse bands; the third is broader than the two others, and near the margin. Forewing with an irregular fawn-coloured ring-spot between the first and second bands. Length of body: 26 mm; expanse of wings about 76 mm.“ The species must be closely allied or identical with *L. basirufa*. STRAND considers it to be a form allied with *basirufa*, in which the transverse lines are very indistinct; WALKER's description, however, is rather contradictory to this explanation.
- The following eight species are so very similar to *L. basirufa* that it suffices to state the differences and to refer to the figures.
- nigrivenis*. **L. nigrivenis** Strd. (29 d, e). ♂. The two transverse lines of the forewing are brownish, at the costal margin not twice as distant from each other as at the hind-margin; the distal line is sharply broken in a right angle at vein 8. Hindwing with a uniformly rounded distal margin. ♀. Veins of both wings at the distal margin rather broad black. Median area of forewing in the areas 2 to 4 filled with red-brown; submarginal spots large, almost entirely united into a band. South Cameroon: Alen.
- tessmanni*. **L. tessmanni** Strd. (29 c). Forewing in both sexes rather pointed, not rounded off. ♂. The distal transverse line of the forewing at vein 7 almost rectangularly broken, then between vein 7 and the anal margin distinctly, though feebly bent. South Cameroon: Alen. — Together with a ♂, which corresponds with *L. tessmanni*, a ♀ was bred near Mukimbunga in the Congo District, which is similar to the ♀ of *L. conjuncta* and has the same greyish-yellow ground-colour of both wings. From the ♀ of *L. conjuncta*, however, it differs in the median area of the forewing being much narrower at the costal margin and covered with light violettish-brown at the costal margin and anal margin, and in the violettish-brown submarginal spots of the forewing being united into a submarginal band. The distal median line of the forewing is like in the ♂, though somewhat more bent. — The larva is jet-black with bluish-grey tubercles on all the joints and two bluish-grey dorsal spots on the first joint; hair very long, dark brown; first joint without long hair-pencils. Cocoon soft, grey with intermixed black hairs. Pupa bare, glossy, dark brown, behind obtusely rounded off with a group of densely crowded bristly hairs.
- conjuncta*. **L. conjuncta** Grünb. (29 c). ♂. Hindwing with a uniformly rounded margin. Wings, above bright ochreous-yellow, only at the costal angle of the hindwing broadly darkened by olive-grey. ♀. Wings above with a greyish-yellow ground-colour and dark red-brown markings. Median area of forewing not darkened, of the ground-colour. Uganda and Cameroon.
- ochraceola*. **L. ochraceola** Strd. (29 f). Only the ♂ is known so far. Body and wings of a bright light ochreous colour; the transverse lines of the forewing are fine, brownish, the distal line between the vein 7 and the anal margin almost straight. Distal margin of hindwing uniformly rounded. German East Africa: Amani.
- griseola*. **L. griseola** sp. n. ♂. Antennal shaft white, pinnae black. Body with greyish-yellow or brownish-yellow hair. Wings above yellowish-grey, only in the basal portion more yellowish scaled. First transverse

line of forewing feebly bent, the second in area 6 obtusely angular, then as far as the hind-margin quite straight, the marginal portion without the indistinct whitish submarginal band is dark grey. Hindwing at the apex from the costal margin to vein 5 or 4 with a broad dark grey marginal band being very indistinctly defined towards the base. Both wings beneath light yellow with distinct blackish-grey separate submarginal spots, six of the forewing (in 3 to 8) and seven of the hindwing (in 2 to 8). Expanse of wings: 48 mm. — The ♀♀ obtained together with this ♂ by breeding exhibit a marking very much like that of the ♀ of *L. pulchra*, but they are quite differently coloured. The ground-colour of the forewing is light greyish-yellow with light violettish-brown markings and dark veins in the marginal portion; the proximal transverse line is feebly bent, the distal line irregularly serpentine, distally bordered with light, and in area 6 projecting far towards the margin; the median area is almost entirely covered with violettish-brown colour, only on each side of the discal spot lighter, and a broad band of the same colour proximad accompanies the submarginal band. Hindwing above whitish, only at the costal and distal margins somewhat yellowish; the submarginal spots are only distinct in the areas 5 to 7, and of the veins only 5 to 7 are slightly darkened at the margin. Head and dorsum of thorax covered with red-brown hair. Abdomen above yellowish-grey with whitish anal wool. Both wings beneath light grey, at the distal and costal margins of the hindwing more yellowish, at the costal margin of the forewing clothed with brown hair; submarginal spots large, of a bright red-brown; veins in the marginal portion somewhat darkened. Expanse of wings: 67 to 71 mm. — The ♀ has a ground-colour very much like that in the ♀ of *L. conjuncta* Strd. (29 e) and of *L. tessmanni*, but it differs from the former in the discal area of the forewing being covered with violettish-brown, and from the latter in the broader forewing being rounded off at the apex and the still lighter ground-colour. German East Africa: Ukerewe.

L. pulchra Auriv. (29 f). The ♀ is distinguished by the bright ochreous-yellow ground-colour and *pulchra*. the deep red-brown markings. The discal area of the forewing is almost entirely covered with red-brown. The ♂ of this species is described by STRAND as follows: „Upper surface more or less greyish, in the centre and basal half of the forewing at most with a slight yellowish hue. Size small (expanse of wings: 45 mm). Forewing rather broad and obtuse.“ This description also agrees with the ♂ of *L. griseola* and may have been made according to a small specimen of this species. British Central Africa: Fwambo. Congo District near Kinschassa.

L. citrina Schs. The description of this species being unknown to me runs as follows: „♂. Olive-coloured *citrina*. yellow; head and thorax yellowish-brown. Forewing with a small white spot near the base; the antemedian transverse line is brown and straight and at the anal margin it touches a brown postmedian transverse line which is angular behind the costal margin; an indistinct discal line; the irregular whitish submarginal band is bordered by greyish towards the base. Hindwing in the basal half yellow, in the marginal half olive-coloured. ♀. Light yellow; forewing with undulate, indistinct, and reddish transverse lines; a large red discal spot and a series of red submarginal spots. Hindwing near the apex with the beginning of a series of red submarginal spots. Expanse of wings: ♂ 49, ♀ 80 mm.“ Sierra Leone. — STRAND states in his revision of the species of this genus, that the ♂ of *L. citrina* differs from the other species in the hindwing being very convex in or right beyond the middle of the distal margin. Such a specimen is before me from Sierra Leone, but it does not quite correspond with the description by SCHAUS.

L. flavomarginata sp. n. ♂. Both wings above as far as the margin with a pure ochreous-yellow *flavomarginata*. ground-colour. Forewing above with a white basal spot, light brown transverse lines and a very distinctly defined whitish submarginal band which is continued on the hindwing as far as the hind-margin, though less distinctly defined. The proximal transverse line of the forewing is almost straight, the distal line at the costal margin slightly bent, not angular. Both wings beneath ochreous-yellow without markings; the submarginal bands above feebly show through. Head and thorax light brownish-yellow, abdomen with more brownish-grey hair. Antennal shaft whitish; pectinations blackish-grey. Expanse of wings: 40 mm. Distinguished by the small size and the purely yellow marginal band on both wings. East Africa: Kilima-Njaro, at altitudes of 1300 to 1900 m.

The four following species I was unable to examine. They were described as species of *Chrysopsyche*, but most surely belong to this group of the genus *Lechriolepis*.

L. leucostigma Hmps. (29 f). ♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen light red-brown; antennae with white *leucostigma*. shafts and blackish pectinations; tarsi apically white. Forewing olive-coloured ochreous-yellowish; a white basal spot; the first transverse line is brownish, slanting; a brown transverse streak at the end of the discal cell; the second transverse line between the costal margin and vein 7 is somewhat slanting and then obliquely turned inwards towards the anal margin, somewhat bent at vein 2; the submarginal band is whitish from the apical part almost to the hind-margin, bent inwards at vein 5 and bent outwards at vein 4. Fringes with indistinct white spots. Hindwing light olive-brown; an indistinct whitish band from the posterior end of the discal cell to the anal angle, and a more distinct light submarginal band from the costal margin to the anal angle. Hindwing beneath light olive-yellow with a white spot near the base of the costal margin, and an indistinct submarginal line. Expanse of wings: 46 mm. Ruwenzori.

L. jacksoni B.-Bak. ♂. Head and thorax light yellowish-brown; abdomen yellowish-grey. Forewing *jacksoni*. light ochreous-grey with a small white basal spot; the first transverse line is almost erect and feebly bent, the

second transverse line at vein 7 angularly broken and behind it obliquely turned towards the centre of the anal margin; submarginal band broad, irregular, silvery grey. Hindwing greyer than the forewing, with a dark area at the apex and therein traces of a light line. Expanse of wings: 52 mm. Uganda: Entebbe.

pratti. **L. pratti** Kenr. (29 f). „Head, legs, palpi, and thorax greenish golden yellow. Antennal shaft light, pectinations black. Abdomen golden yellow. Forewing greenish golden yellow, rather variable, with faint traces of dark transverse lines, and without them with a transverse band of silvery scales which, however, do not reach to the costal margin. Hindwing similarly coloured with a broader silvery transverse band, at the base and hind-margin clothed with golden hair. Expanse of wings: 54 mm.“ Madagascar. — The species was described as a *Chrysopsyche*, but it is evidently a *Lechriolepis*.

flaveola. **L. flaveola** B.-Bak. ♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen light yellowish. Both wings light ochreous-yellow. Forewing with a small white basal spot; the first transverse line is dark, feebly undulate; the second transverse line angularly broken at vein 7, then obliquely bent as far as the anal margin; a broad irregular grey submarginal band. Hindwing at the apex covered with dark grey; this colour is hindwards continued as a line. Expanse of wings: 46 mm. West Africa: Gummal.

gyldenstolpei. **L. gyldenstolpei** Auriv. (29 f). ♂. Body and wings yellowish tan-coloured; both wings above and beneath with blackish longitudinal streaks in nearly all the areas. Forewing above with a small whitish basal dot, black transverse lines, and a very indistinct grey submarginal band; the first transverse line is erect, straight, the second bent at the costal margin, not angular. Hindwing beneath near the base of the costal margin with a white spot. Expanse of wings: 39 mm. By the dark ground-colour and the black longitudinal rays of the wings this species forms a transition to the next group of species. Central Africa: Ruanda District. The ♀ is unknown.

It may be stated here that the species figured as *L. anomala* by H. DEWITZ in 1881 belongs to this group of species and not to the first group. But it does not correspond with any of the above-mentioned species and may be denoted as: **Lechriolepis dewitzi** sp. n. (30 a). West Africa: Chinchoxo.

Third Group of Species.

Veins 7 and 8 of forewing, as in the species of the second group, on a joint pedicle from the apex of the discal cell or from the base of vein 6. Fringes of the wings at least at the base darkened or with dark spots. The first transverse line of the forewing is at the costal margin distinctly bent towards the base. — ♂. Forewing above without a white basal spot in area 1 b. Hindwing beneath without a distinct light spot near the base of the costal margin. Wings on both sides almost entirely or for the greatest part blackish.

heres. **L. heres** Schs. (= *disparilis* Strd.) (30 a). Both sexes are distinguished by the hindwing showing on both sides a dark transverse line proceeding from the centre of the costal margin and reaching to the hind-margin or at least to the median vein. ♂. Both wings for the greatest part covered with blackish. Forewing on both sides at the anal margin in 1 a and 1 b yellowish. Hindwing above at the centre of the costal margin and at the hind-margin more or less, beneath at the base and hind-margin lighter yellowish. The ♀ has almost the same ground-colour and markings as the ♀♀ of *L. tessmanni* (29 c) and *griseola*, but it has darker fringes, darker not whitish hindwings, a very much bent proximal transverse line of the forewing, being at the anal margin almost united with the distal transverse line, and a distinct median transverse line of the hindwing. The forewing is pointedly extended as in *L. griseola*-♀. Sierra Leone. — ab. ♂ **dimidiata** Strd. (30 a). Both wings above in the basal halves of a bright brownish-yellow. Sierra Leone. — ab. ♂ **obscurata** Strd. (30 a). Both wings above everywhere with a blackish ground-colour; only the hindwing close at the base with some yellowish-brown hairs. Sierra Leone.

noctis. **L. noctis** Drc. Of this species being unknown to me only the ♂ is known. „Head, palpi, collar, and thorax black; abdomen black, under surface red-brown; legs brown. Forewing and hindwing brownish-black; a blackish-grey, indistinctly defined spot without the discal cell. Fringes of both wings black. Forewing beneath yellowish-brown, costal margin, apex, and distal margin brownish-black. Hindwing beneath yellowish-brown, densely strewn with brown scales; an undulate brown line right across the centre of the wing from the costal margin to the hind-margin; some indistinct brown spots near the anal angle.“ Expanse of wings about 50 mm. Congo District: Kassai.

5. Genus: **Trabala** Walk.

Palpi short, below with stiff hair. Hind tibiae with short terminal spurs. Discal cell of forewing closed, of hindwing open. Vein 8 of forewing rises separately from the anterior edge of the discal cell. Wings broad, distal margin of forewing feebly bent or almost straight, entire or feebly undulate. Distal margin of hindwing uniformly strongly bent, always undulate. The genus is also represented in South Asia (cf. Vol. II, p. 165, and Vol. X, p. 403), and the Ethiopian species are closely allied to the well-known *T. vishnu* Lef. The stages of the Ethiopian species are not known.

The wings of fresh specimens exhibit a delicate apple-green or yellowish-green ground-colour which, however, is very sensible to light and dampness and then turns light yellow or ochreous-yellow.

First Group of Species.

Forewing above a little beyond the centre of the anal margin with a large triangular or rectangular dark brown or blackish-grey spot.

T. charon *Drc.* ♂. Body light yellowish-green. Antennae light brown. Forewing light green with *charon*. a small black dot at the end of the discal cell, a feebly bent light brown transverse line near the base, a fine bent dentate transverse line behind the discal cell from the costal margin to the anal margin, where it unites with the dark anal-marginal spot, and with a submarginal row of small brown spots from the apex to the anal margin near the anal angle. Hindwing light green with the light brown lines continued to the hind-margin. Under surface very similar to the upper. — The ♀ is similar to the ♂, but the transverse lines are more distinct and the submarginal dots are more feebly developed. Cameroon: Bitje.

T. lambourni *B.-Bak.* ♂. Head and thorax light green, the latter with a dark median line. Abdomen *lambourni*. whitish. Both wings light green with olive-coloured markings. Forewing with a fine very much bent transverse line before the base, a dark dot in the discal cell, a feebly bent postmedian transverse line, an irregular row of crescentiform submarginal spots, and a triangular dark anal-marginal spot touching towards the base the postmedian line. Hindwing with a dark dot in the discal cell, a postmedian transverse line, and an irregular row of submarginal crescentiform spots. Fringes of both wings edged with light brown. The ♀ resembles the ♂, but it is lighter. Expanse of wings: ♂ 48, ♀ 64 mm. Nigeria: Lagos. — To this species probably also belong some specimens lying before me from Nyassa Land and Angola. They seem only to differ in more indistinct transverse lines. In the ♀♀ the forewing above exhibits a more or less distinct roundish dark spot near the base of area 1 b.

Second Group of Species.

Forewing above without a large dark anal-marginal spot.

T. burchardi *Dew.* (30 a). Light greenish-yellow, hindwing at the hind-margin whitish. Dorsum *burchardi*. of thorax with a brown longitudinal band. Forewing without a distinct basal line, at the end of the discal cell with a large ring-shaped discal spot filled with whitish; the dentate postmedian transverse line and the submarginal spots are foggy grey, partly filled with whitish, and at the anal margin a whitish-scaled spot which evidently corresponds to the dark anal-marginal spot of the species of the first group. Hindwing above with a small central dot, a dentate strongly bent transverse line, and a large grey submarginal spot being often in the centre filled with white, those of the areas 4 and 5 being more remote from the margin. The margin projects at vein 4 somewhat more than at the other veins. Wings beneath marked almost as above. West Africa: Chinchoxo and Cameroon.

T. aethiopica *Strd.* (30 b). This species was described as *Crinocraspeda*, but it corresponds completely *aethiopica*. with the species of *Trabala* in the structure of the body. So far only the ♀ is known; it can be easily ascertained from the figure. Congo District: Uëlleburg.

We may append here „*Amydona unicolor*“ from Gambia having been described by WALKER (1855). The brief description *unicolor*. runs as follows: „♂. Whitish with a feeble yellowish hue. Palpi blackish, below somewhat yellowish-brown. Antennae yellowish-brown. Legs above blackish. Length of body: 24 mm. Expanse of wings about 52 mm.“ Many years ago I had the chance of examining the typical specimen in the British Museum. It is almost entirely rubbed off and, regarding the colouring and marking of the wings, quite unserviceable. About the types I have put down the following notes: „Eyes bare. Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frontal hair. Discal cell of forewing closed by a fine bent cross-vein (not open, as WALKER says). Forewing: veins 2 and 3 near together before the middle, 4 and 5 from the posterior angle of the discal cell, 6 and 7 forked, 8 separate, 9 and 10 on a short fork. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 on a short fork, 7 and 8 united near the base of the wing. Antennal pectinations beyond the middle the longest.“ KIRBY, in his Catalogue, places the species to the genus *Phyllalia*, which however is contradictory to the neuration. The species must be a *Lasiocampida* and may belong to *Craspia*.

6. Genus: **Closterothrix** *Mab.*

Palpi small, upturned, with a knob-shaped (♂) or cylindrical (♀) terminal joint. Frons flat, plain. Eyes bare. Antennae with middling (♂) or very short pectinations. Head, thorax, and abdomen with coarse, stiff, scrubby hairs which are often thickened at the tips. Legs scantily haired; anterior tibiae unarmed; hind tibiae with two small terminal spurs; tarsi with appressed scales or above somewhat hairy. The neuration has been described above in the table of genera. Distal margin in both wings undulate or obtusely dentate. Hindwing beneath at the costal margin covered with coarse hair. Abdomen long, projecting far beyond the hindwing. The stages are unknown to me.

C. gambeyi *Mab.* (♂ = *bosei* *Saalm.*) ♂. (30 a). At once discernible from the figure. ♀. Both wings *gambeyi*. above dark tan-coloured with black transverse lines and black submarginal spots; the discal area of both wings is covered with almost black, with a yellow discal spot and yellowish-brown veins of the forewing. Both wings

beneath somewhat lighter brown and without an antemedian transverse line. Head, dorsum of thorax, and apex of abdomen with blackish hair; rest of abdomen dark grey with yellowish hair. Antennae black. Expanse of wings: 80 mm. Madagasear. — By examining the neuration and the marking of the ♂ I became convinced that „*Euglyphis*“ *bösei* Saalm. is the ♂ of *C. gambeyi*.

sikorae. **C. sikorae** Auriv. (30 b). ♀. Light brownish-yellow. Thorax above darker, blackish-brown. Forewing above whitish-grey, partly yellowish-grey, with two almost parallel black discal lines and rounded blackish submarginal spots; the distal transverse line forms at the veins 6 and 7 a tooth being turned towards the margin. The median area being bordered by the discal lines is of a deep blackish brown between the costal margin and vein 5, behind it light yellowish-grey. The marking of the hindwing and of the under surface is to be seen from the figure. Madagascar.

To this genus may also belong the following species not lying before me and described as a *Lasiocampa*. The discal cell of the hindwing, however, is said to be closed.

leonina. **C. leonina** Butl. ♀. Wings above sand-coloured yellow, darkened by smoky grey nebulous spots, with a somewhat more irregularly dark antemedian transverse line, and an undulate, almost angular postmedian transverse line enclosing a greyish area, the median band, and accompanied on the forewing by a narrower grey band. At the end of the discal cell within the first transverse band there is a creamy yellow spot. The marginal portion („external area“) is feebly foggy greyish in the forewing, but in the hindwing dark reddish speckled with dark grey; it is in both wings towards the base bordered by a row of white spots edged with grey. Body saffron-coloured. Thorax in front dull red-brown, wings beneath light sandy yellow, towards the margin gradually reddish, and with a row of white, grey-edged submarginal spots which are more distinct than above; hindwing at the costal margin, from near the base to beyond the centre, with three parallel light dentate bands. Abdomen beneath of a bright yellowish colour, laterally saffron-coloured. Expanse of wings: 96 mm. Madagascar.

7. Genus: **Craspia** Auriv.

Distinguished by the open discal cell of the hindwing, the short fork of the veins 9 and 10 of the forewing, and the vein 8 of the same wing rising separately from the discal cell. Eyes bare or almost bare. Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frons. Tibiae long and densely haired; hind tibiae with two small terminal spurs, their tarsi with appressed scales. The species are rather different from each other and form two natural groups.

First Group of Species.

Vein 9 of forewing terminates into the margin. Costal margin of hindwing almost uniformly bent. Distal margins of both wings undulate.

wahlbergi. **C. wahlbergi** Auriv. (30 b). ♀. Head and dorsum of thorax varying from dark brown to blackish-brown with intermixed white hairs. Regarding the colouring and marking of the wings it suffices to refer to the exact figure of the typical specimen. The ♂ is unknown to me. Damara Land: Svakop, Rhodesia.

marshalli. **C. marshalli** Auriv. (30 c). Body and wings lighter or darker grey; wings speckled with dark. Forewing with two dentate black transverse lines which are very indistinct in the ♀; hindwing above in the basal half feebly brightened up by reddish or yellowish, but not speckled. The ♀ is distinguished by its larger size, indistinct markings, and a reddish longitudinal ray in the discal cell and the area 5 of the forewing. — The larva is distinguished by a large black frontal spot enclosing two oblong bright yellow spots. The young larva is above greyish-blue, almost bare, beneath and laterally whitish-yellow with short and scanty hairs; dorsum on each side with two longitudinal lines formed of yellow or whitish dots or streaks. The adult larva is above and laterally rather densely clothed with short brownish-yellow and long whitish or black hair; the black hair form on each side of the joints 1 and 2 a divergent pencil and on the joints 2 and 6 to 10 a thin erect pencil. Head red-brown, in the young larva greyish-blue. Mashuna Land and Transvaal.

Second Group of Species.

Vein 9 of forewing terminates into the apex of the wing. Costal margin of hindwing in the centre somewhat projecting and then as far as the apex of vein 7 straight or slightly emarginated. Distal margin in both wings only feebly undulate or almost entire. Sexes very different.

igneotincta. **C. igneotincta** Auriv. (30 e). ♂. Head and collar violettish-grey or yellowish; thoracal dorsum of a bright orange; abdomen with yellow hair. Forewing above in the marginal half reddish yellow with indistinct

submarginal dots; in the basal half for the greatest part of a bright orange-yellow with black transverse lines. Hindwing above yellow, at the costal margin as far as vein 5 or 4 varying from blackish to orange-yellow, generally with a whitish (almost silvery) transverse streak near the apex in the areas 5 and 6. Both wings beneath yellow; hindwing at the costal margin spotted brown and with violettish-brown submarginal spots in 4 to 6. The species is very variable, and rarely two specimens are quite similarly coloured or marked. — The ♀ (30 c) which I described formerly as *dubia*, has quite a different shape of the wings and colouring, what is best seen from the figure. Angola Rhodesia. — *poecilosticta* Grünb. (30 c) makes the impression of a different species, *poecilosticta*, but it shows distinct transitions to the typical form and can therefore only be regarded as a local race. It chiefly differs in the basal half of the forewing above being much darker, from a violettish brown almost to black, and the costal-marginal band of the hindwing being generally on both sides broader and darker. As the ♀ of this race I regard a form showing on both sides a dark grey colour, but otherwise corresponding with the ♀ of the type. Damara Land.

C. kilwicola Strd. (40 a) is probably also only a form of *C. igneotincta*. „♂. Ground-colour of the *kilwicola*. wings orange-yellow, forewing at the base and costal margin in the basal half brownish and with a black submedian oblique cross-band which at the anal margin is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm distant from the base and 7 mm distant from the anal angle, whereas at the costal margin it is outside of the centre, 10 mm distant from the base and $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm from the apex of the wing. A sublimbal, or let us say postmedian transverse row of blackish or dark brown spots is turned towards the apex of the wing and towards shortly within (the end of) the anal margin, slightly undulate and at both the ends shortened. Fringes violettish-brown. Costal half of hindwing red-brown with two black transverse streaks and a light greyish one. Beneath the hindwing shows a small black costal spot near the base and a similar transverse area without the centre of the costal half, as well as between them a dark transverse line not reaching to the anal margin, and in the forewing there are traces of the two dark transverse markings above. Body red-brown, in places orange-yellowish. Expanse of wings: 31 mm.“ East Africa: Kilwa.

8. Genus: **Beralade** Walk.

The numerous species of this genus are distinguished by their small size, the ground-colour being often white or grey, and the plain markings of the forewings. Palpi short, not or hardly projecting beyond the frontal hair, below densely haired. Eyes hairy. Wings with entire margins. Discal cells closed. Veins 4 and 5 of forewing rise separately from the posterior angle of the discal cell, 6 and 7 on a short fork, 8 separately from the discal cell, 9 and 10 longer than their fork, 9 into the margin. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 from the same place or on a very short fork, basal cell in the centre with a strong distally bent accessory vein often running parallel to vein 8 and making the impression of a ninth vein. The following species have been described from the palearctic region and probably do not occur in the Ethiopian region: *Beralade geyri* Rothsch., *hilgerti* Rothsch., *malacosomoides* Rothsch., *obliquata* Klug., and *virgo* Oberth. In order to facilitate the determination of the species, I distribute them among three groups of species.

Table of Groups of Species.

- A. Tarsi white or yellow, with black rings. Forewing without a light transverse spot at the end of the discal cell — *Beralade* Walk. sens. str. (= *Labea* Wallengr.). First group of species.
- B. Tarsi not with black rings or almost quite black. — *Chilena* Walk.
 - α. Forewing without a white spot at the end of the discal cell. Second group of species.
 - β. Forewing with a white spot or transverse streak at the end of the discal cell. Third group of species.

First Group of Species.

Ground-colour of the body and wings in the ♂ generally white, in the ♀ also white or light grey or mouse-coloured, rarely blackish-grey. The marking of the forewing above is very plain and often only consists of two slanting dark lines or bands turned from the anal margin towards the apex or the distal margin, both of which extend without the apex of the discal cell; they are denoted as the postdiscal and submarginal lines. Besides, the costal margin may be more or less darkened. The hindwing and the under surface are without any marking.

B. perobliqua Walk. (30 d). The transverse lines of the forewing are not coherent, but composed *perobliqua*. of short black streaks on the veins; the postdiscal line is directed towards the apex of the wing; generally a short black streak at the centre of the base of the wing. Costal margin of forewing very narrow ochreous-yellow. Antennae and palpi yellow; palpi on the outside and the eye-circle are black. Body and wings in the ♂ with a white or light grey ground-colour, in the ♀ mouse-coloured. Natal to Rhodesia. — *fumosa* Dist. seems to differ only in the body and wings being mouse-coloured in both sexes.

continua. **B. continua** Auriv. Costal region of forewing sometimes darkened by blackish lines. The transverse lines of the forewing are dark brownish-grey and coherent or only interrupted by the white veins; the postdiscal line is directed towards the apex of vein 8 and almost quite straight; the submarginal line is often indistinct. Costal margin of forewing narrowly ochreous-yellow. Antennal shaft white, pectinations yellow. Palpi ochreous-yellow, outwards black. Body and wings white, or in the ♀ grey; veins of forewing white, lighter than the ground-colour. German East Africa. Uganda. — **niphoessa** Strd. (30 d) only differs in its somewhat smaller size and in the absence of the submarginal line of the forewing. Mkalamu. Sudan.

bistrigata. **B. bistrigata** Strd. (30 d) differs from the species mentioned last, as the figure shows, only in both the transverse bands being distinct and almost straight, and particularly in the postdiscal band being directed towards the apex of the wing. The ground-colour is whitish-grey. Mkalamu. — **canofusca** Strd. (30 d) I can only regard as a dark form of *bistrigata*. German East Africa. — **senegalensis** Oberth. is probably also only a dark ♀ of *bistrigata*. Senegal.

pura. **B. pura** Warr. & Rothsch. (30 e). In the ♂ the wings and body are of a pure white. Antennae and palpi yellow, the latter outwards blackish. Costal margin of forewing narrowly ochreous-yellow. Forewing above only with a postdiscal line which is indistinct and directed towards the apex of the wing. It is similar to *B. niphoessa* (32 d), but larger (expanse of wings: 40 mm) and deviates by the postdiscal line directed towards the apex of the wing. Sudan.

pulla. **B. pulla** Strd. (30 e). A small (expanse 23 to 24 mm) brownish-grey species in which, as in all the preceding species, the costal margin of the forewing is narrowly ochreous-yellowish. Under surface uni-coloured, of a colour like the hindwing above. Antennae light brown, at the base with a small light ochreous-yellowish hair-tuft. Palpi ochreous-yellow, outside with black hair. East Africa: Yringa District.

The two following species differ from all the preceding species in the costal margin of the forewing and the palpi not being coloured yellow.

wallengreni. **B. wallengreni** Auriv. (= *obliquata* Wallengr.) (30 e). ♂. Body, wings, palpi, antennal shaft and legs white or whitish; palpi outside brownish, antennal pinnae light yellowish; tarsi with black rings. Forewing elongate, postdiscal line quite straight, light brownish, coherent, beginning close at the base of the forewing and terminating at the apex of vein 8; it is thereby almost quite parallel with the costal margin; the submarginal line is very indistinct. ♀ unknown. Damara Land: Kuisip River.

bettoni. **B. bettoni** Auriv. (30 e). Body, hindwing above and beneath, as well as forewing beneath, blackish-grey without markings. Forewing above dark grey with somewhat lighter veins, a blackish longitudinal streak in the discal cell and blackish transverse bands, the first of which is broad and extends from the centre of the anal margin to the apex of the wing; the second extends along the distal margin and is composed of roundish spots. British East Africa.

Second Group of Species.

The few species of this group differ from the forms of the first group in the uni-coloured, not black-ringed tarsi, and from those of the third group in the absence of the white discal spot of the forewing. The species are very different from each other and hardly more closely allied. The first species approximates *B. wallengreni* by the colour and marking of the forewing, and the two others deviate from all the other species of *Beralade* in the discal area being on both sides bordered by almost erect transverse lines.

signinervis. **B. signinervis** Strd. ♂. Forewing dark greyish-brown with a yellowish reflection and a blackish longitudinal streak extending subparallel to the costal margin, beginning on the apex of vein 8 and extending towards the base of the anal margin which, however, it does not quite reach; behind this band there is an indistinct dark line parallel to it. Costal margin straw-coloured. Fringes at the ends white, of a silvery lustre, at the base greyish. From the base through the cell a darker indistinct stripe. Hindwing grey with a feeble brownish hue; fringes as in the forewing. Marginal line in both wings hardly traceable. Under surface dark grey, in the forewing with lighter veins. Body above like the hindwing, head in front very slightly brownish. Antennal shaft whitish, pinnae brownish. Palpi yellowish. At the interior margins of the eyes there are black hairs. Expanse of wings: 23 mm. The ♀ is larger (about 28 mm) and lighter. Forewing straw-coloured; the posterior dark band is rather distinct and almost as broad as the anterior band. Hindwing pale straw-coloured. Antennae and palpi yolk-coloured. The species is particularly distinguished by the dark longitudinal line extending from the base of the forewing to the postdiscal line. In the specimens I have seen this line was quite distinct.

simplex. **B. simplex** Auriv. (30 d), as the figure shows, differs from all the other species of the genus in the yellowish-brown colour and the dark brown transverse lines, two in the forewing and one in the hindwing. Forewing with a minute brown discal dot. In the neurulation the species differs in vein 8 being united with vein 7 already at the base of it. Natal.

B. pygmula *Strd.* is unknown to me, but judging from the description it is apparently allied with *pygmula*. *B. simplex*. ♀. One of the smallest species of *Beralade*. Forewing reddish-brown with a black punctiform discocellular spot and two light greyish transverse lines bordering on the median area, reaching both the costal margin and anal margin and being almost straight. Hindwing darker brown; uni-coloured. Fringes like the wings. Expanse of wings: 20 mm. Transvaal: Pretoria.

Third Group of Species.

The species of this group are at once recognisable by the white transverse spot at the end of the discal cell of the forewing. They were formerly ranged with a special genus (*Chilena*) being also represented in Asia, but morphologically they do not differ from *Beralade*. The two first species exhibit three dark, almost straight slanting transverse lines on the forewing, the first of which only extends from the discal spot to the anal margin. The others only exhibit a single transverse band about midway between the apex of the discal cell and the distal margin, slantingly extending from the anal margin to the apex of the wing and being often proximally bordered with white.

B. prompta *Walk.* (= *plusioides* *Walk.*) is a species not being rare in South Africa. Forewing with *prompta*. three dark oblique lines and a white straight transverse streak at the end of the discal cell entirely as in *B. interjecta* (30 e). Forewing at least in the basal half covered with reddish, fawn-coloured, in the marginal portion sometimes lighter, greyish. Hindwing on both sides hued with reddish, with a lighter or darker ground-colour. South Africa. — **B. rufotincta** *Strd.* is said to be somewhat larger and darker, the wings being reddish *rufotincta*. as far as the distal margin; the third transverse line is distinct towards the base, bordered by white. Betchouana Land, Natal, and Mikindani in East Africa.

B. interjecta *Auriv.* (30 e) is very closely allied to *prompta* and may be only a form of it. The ♂ differs *interjecta*. in the forewing above being in the basal portion yellowish-brown or greyish-brown (not reddish-brown) and the hindwing being white or light grey. Abdomen often purely white. South Africa.

B. donaldsoni *Holl.* The white transverse streak at the end of the discal cell of the forewing is reverted *donaldsoni*. towards the base at the posterior angle of the cell and is continued almost to the centre of the cell; the portion showing towards the base is much longer than the transverse streak. The blackish submarginal oblique band is not or only feebly undulate, uniformly bent and generally on the inside broadly bordered with white. In the typical form the forewing above is light fawn-coloured, at the margin lighter, and the hindwing is white or whitish without a dark spot at the anal angle. Kilima-Njaro to Somaliland. — **B. marshalli** *Auriv.* (30 d), *marshalli*. from the Transvaal and Mashona-Land, only differs in the brownish-grey or greyish ground-colour of the forewing, the straighter or irregularly bent submarginal band of the forewing, and in a blackish spot at the anal angle of the hindwing.

B. breyeri *Auriv.* (= *intermedia* *Auriv.* i. l.) is very similar to *donaldsoni*, but differs in the white *breyeri*. discal streak of the forewing being only somewhat thickened or very shortly reverted towards the base at the posterior angle of the cell. Thorax and forewing above grey or brownish-grey; the oblique band of the forewing is almost straight, proximad bordered with whitish. Hindwing whitish, at the distal margin and anal angle speckled with dark. Forewing beneath grey with light veins. Abdomen above more or less darkened. Transvaal. — ab. **intermedia** *Auriv.* Both wings at the distal margin broad dark grey with whitish veins. Transvaal. *intermedia*.

B. strigifascia *Hmps.* (30 e). Head, thorax, and forewing above red-brown. Discal streak of forewing not *strigifascia*. reverted towards the base, small and equally broad. Submarginal band dark brown, on the veins blackish, towards the base broadly bordered with white. Hindwing white with two reddish spots at the anal angle. Very similar to *breyeri* from which it only differs in the colouring and shape of the discal spot on the forewing. Ruwenzori.

B. levenna *Wallgr.* (30 d) is allied to the two last species by the small discal spot being only slightly thickened at the anal angle, but not long-extended towards the base, and by the coherent submarginal band of the forewing. Body and wings with a purely grey ground-colour and grey, sometimes somewhat dark-spotted fringes. Eye-circle blackish. Pectinations of antennae light yellowish. Forewing above light grey, bluish-grey, or dark grey, at the apex of the discal cell always more or less blackish. The species is particularly distinguished by the almost straight, sharply angled or notched black submarginal line being proximad not bordered or only with light grey. Hindwing above grey, sometimes with a transverse row of dark streaks on the veins. Both wings beneath mouse-coloured without markings. Transvaal, Natal. — ab. **micromacula** *Strd.* only differs *micromacula*. in the discal spot of the forewing being not reverted at all at the posterior angle. South Africa.

B. punctulata *Auriv.* differs from the other species of this group in the submarginal line of the forewing *punctulata*. not being coherent but composed of separate black dots or streaks on the veins. ♂. Head, thorax, and legs uni-coloured, grey. Palpi brown. Antennae white with yellowish pinnae. Abdomen whitish. Forewing above whitish, speckled with brown scales; a white spot at the apex of the discal cell, and a straight submarginal row of black dots on the veins 2 to 6. Hindwing above white without markings. Forewing beneath greyish with traces of 2 or 3 darker longitudinal streaks in the areas 5, 8 and 9. Hindwing beneath whitish. Expanse of wings: 28 mm. Nigeria.

B. parva *Auriv.* (30 d) is a small, very dark species which, however, resembles somewhat *B. levenna*. *parva*. Head and thorax above blackish-grey. Chest, legs, and abdomen lighter, yellowish brown; tarsi almost black

with narrow grey rings. Antennae light yellow. Forewing above blackish-grey with two short white streaks at the base, an indistinct white, black-curved spot at the apex of the discal cell, and a dentate black oblique line from the apex of the wing to the anal margin beyond the centre; this line is towards the base broadly bordered with white between the apex and the vein 5 or 4; marginal area speckled with whitish scales; fringes grey, at the ends of the veins blackish. Hindwing whitish or light grey, at the margin and anal angle more or less darkened. Expanse of wings: 23 mm. Cape Colony: Kimberley. South West Africa.

I append here the two following species, the position of which is uncertain, because the descriptions do not mention anything about the marking of the tarsi.

sabrina. **B. sabrina** Drc. (30 e). Head white, antennae yellow; palpi yellowish-white; collar and thorax light brown; tegulae light brown, margined with white; abdomen and legs white. Forewing pale brown with two white longitudinal stripes extending from the base of the wing almost to the distal margin; the first is straight, the other one bent up towards the apex of the wing; the costal margin and fringes are white. Hindwing yellowish-white. Somali Land.

fulvostriata. **B. fulvostriata** Pag. „♂. Antennae light brown, frons and collar white, chest white with a brownish tint, abdomen the same. Forewing white with two parallel curved brownish transverse lines from the apex towards the ground. Subcostal veins sealed brownish. Hindwing whitish with a dark marginal line. Forewing beneath white. Costal veins brownish, transverse lines indistinct. Hindwing of a pure white. Expanse of wings: 25 mm.“ Somaliland. — It may be a form of *B. sabrina*?

9. Genus: **Odontocheilopteryx** Wallgr.

The species belonging to this genus are also externally easily recognisable by the scale-dents at the anal margin of the forewing. Frons long-haired, unarmed. Palpi long, obliquely bent up, projecting beyond the frons, at the apex very broad and densely haired. Antennae of ♂ with long, of ♀ with short pinnæ. Eyes hairy. Legs, also the tarsi above, long-haired. Forewing with an almost straight costal margin, a uniform, rather strongly bent distal margin, and a very short anal margin (from the base to the apex of vein 1). Veins 4 and 5 from the same place or on a very short fork, 8 from the fork of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 on a very long fork, 9 into the distal margin. Hindwing at the costal margin slightly concave, its veins 4 and 5 forked. Distal margin in both wings almost entire; fringes, however, feebly undulate.

myxa. **O. myxa** Wallengr. (30 c). ♂. Head and anterior dorsum white or light grey, posterior dorsum darkened by brownish. Abdomen above whitish yellow, often in the middle ochreous-yellow, at the base and apex dark brown. Forewing with light veins, a white discal spot and small black submarginal dots in 2 to 9, of which, however, one or several may be absent; the variegated and somewhat confused other marking is best seen from the figure. Forewing beneath similar, but only indistinctly marked, with light veins. Hindwing whitish without markings. The ♀ is larger with broader wings and a lighter ground-colour. Hindwing like in the ♂ uni-coloured white or greyish-white. Thorax and abdomen uni-coloured white or whitish. Natal to Kilima-
obscura. Njaro. — **obscura** form. nov. differs from the typical form in the darker colouring of the forewing, the fringes being speckled with blackish-brown between the ends of the veins, and a darker hindwing. The latter is in the ♂ dark grey with a bent blackish median transverse band getting much broader towards the hind-margin and below sharply defined, whereas the ♀ hindwing is greyish-yellow with two similar, dull grey bands. Natal.

maculata. **O. maculata** Auriv. (31 a). The forewing is (vid. figure) in this species much less variegated, more monotonously coloured and marked brown; the black submarginal dots are all present and situate on the inside of a small white spot. Adamaua.

10. Genus: **Oplometa** Auriv.

Forewing in the ♂ very long and narrow with a short anal margin, an almost straight distal margin, and a straight costal margin being only slightly bent before the apex. Palpi rather long, thick. Head and thorax densely haired. Frons armed with a long spine. Forewing: veins 4 and 5 rise from the same place, 6 and 7 on a short fork, 8 separately from the apex of the discal cell, 9 and 10 three times the length of their pedicel, 9 into the distal margin. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 from the posterior angle of the discal cell; basal cell small, not half the length of the discal cell, veins 7 and 8 united in one place. Posterior body extended coniform, much longer than the hindwing.

cornuta. **O. cornuta** Auriv. (30 f). ♂. Head and anterior dorsum blackish-brown; metathorax brown. Abdomen above blackish. Body beneath yellowish-brown. Forewing dark brown, in the marginal portion lighter brown, before the margin (in the areas 1 b to 9) with a series of black angular markings. Hindwing small and short, almost black, at the costal margin and distal margin brightened up by yellowish. Wings beneath almost as

above, but at the margin lighter and without the dentate submarginal line of the forewing. ♀ unknown. By the shape of the wings it recalls the ♂♂ of *Gonometa* and *Pachyna*, but it differs entirely from *Gonometa* in the neurulation. Sierra Leone.

11. Genus: **Philotherma** *Mschlr.*

Large or middle-sized *Lasiocampinae* with broad wings, often very similar to the species of the palaearctic genera *Lasiocampa* and *Macrothylacia*, with which they are also in fact closely allied. Eyes bare. The palpi do not project or but little beyond the frons. Antennae as far as the apex with two rows of pectinations, the pinnae in the ♂ long, in the ♀ middling or very short. Forewing: veins 4 and 5 separately from the posterior angle of the cell, 6 and 7 from the same place or on a short pedicle, 8 separately from the discal cell, 9 and 10 on a short fork. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 not forked; basal cell small without accessory veins. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Tarsi with appressed scales, above not or but little haired. The larvae, as far as they are known, are long-haired and shaped like those of the *Lasiocampa*, but on the sides they exhibit groups of densely crowded silky hairs.

The sexes are often very different. The ♀♀ are larger, lighter, and at the end of the abdomen generally clad with dense woolly hair.

The numerous species can be distributed upon four groups.

Table of groups of species.

- I. The transverse lines of the forewing above are quite smooth, not dentate. Distal margin in both wings moderately undulate or almost entire.
 - A. Palpi thick, below densely clothed with long hair; terminal joint knob-shaped hidden in the hair.
 - α. Anterior tibiae at the apex spined. First group of species.
 - β. Anterior tibiae unarmed. Second group of species.
 - B. Palpi slender, scantily haired, projecting beyond the frons; terminal joint oblong. Third group of species.
- II. At least the distal transverse line of the forewing is distinctly dentate. Anterior tibiae unarmed (? in all species?). Fourth group of species.

First Group of Species.

Anterior tibiae apically spined. Distal margin in both wings moderately undulate or almost entire. Vein 9 of forewing terminates into the apex of the wing or into the distal margin close behind the apex of the wing.

The species are closely allied and their differences are in many cases still very uncertain. As the authors do not mention anything about the armature of the anterior tibiae, I have inserted here the species not being examined by me only according to the habitus and marking. The marking is almost the same in all the species and normally consists in the forewing of an almost straight prediscal line, a light discal dot, a slanting postdiscal line, and a somewhat irregular row of dark submarginal dots or submarginal spots, of which the one in area 4 is always removed more towards the base than the one in area 3. The hindwing normally shows a dark discal line in the costal-marginal portion and a postdiscal row of dark dots or spots. On the under surface the prediscal line is absent in both wings.

Ph. jacchus *Mschlr.* (30 f). The colour and marking is to be seen from the figure (made according *jacchus*. to the type). The species is distinguished by the ground-colour being lighter on the proximal side of the postdiscal line and the submarginal row of the forewing. Gold Coast.

Ph. sordida *Auriv.* (30 f) only differs in the somewhat lighter ground-colour, the black-curved discal *sordida*. dot of the forewing and smaller submarginal spots being often absent on the hindwing above. Sierra Leone, Nigeria. — ab. **posticata** *Strd.* (31 a) is still lighter and shows distinct submarginal spots on the hindwing above. *posticata*. Togo. — **testaceicornis** *Strd.* (31 a) only differs in the indistinct discal spot and the lighter ground-colour. South *testaceicornis*. Cameroon.

Ph. rosa *Dre.* is the oldest species known of this group. The differences between it and the numerous *rosa*. forms described later on are unfortunately not stated in literature. If one possesses a series of specimens of the *rosa*-group and tries to determinate them according to the descriptions or figures, it is soon evident that it is impossible to denominate the single specimens with certainty, because the characteristic marks are not always exact, but are almost infinitely variable. As DRUCE's description *) is decisive for the determination of the typical form, I recapitulate it here completely: „♂. Forewing reddish fawn-coloured, from the base almost to the centre the darkest and there traversed by a bent narrow black line which is distally bordered with whitish and extends from the costal margin to the anal margin; between the transverse line and the margin

*) The figure in MONTEIRO's „Delagoa-Bay“ is too much reduced to a smaller scale as to be of use.

- a row of small black dots from the apex of the wing to the hind-margin near the anal angle; a small white, black-curved dot at the end of the discal cell. Hindwing reddish fawn-coloured, the darkest at the base and hind-margin; a fine indistinct black line traverses the hindwing from the costal margin, near the apex, almost to the centre of the hind-margin without reaching it completely. The under surface of both wings is reddish fawn-coloured with the transverse lines and dots as above, but red-brown, and with submarginal dots also on the hindwing. Head, thorax, abdomen, and antennae reddish fawn-coloured. — ♀. Forewing and hindwing uniformly light whitish fawn-coloured, with a reddish hue, densely speckled with black scales; forewing from the costal margin to the hind-margin traversed by two bent black lines, the first near the base, the second behind the middle; a submarginal row of spots as in the ♂. The transverse line of the hindwing is very indistinct. The under surface is much paler than the upper surface and exhibits on both wings a submarginal row of large black spots. Head, thorax, and abdomen of the same colour as the wings. The anal pencil is very large and somewhat darker than the abdomen. Antennae and legs reddish fawn-coloured. Delagoa Bay. This description proves that in the ♂ of the typical *Ph. rosa* the first transverse band of the forewing on both sides and the submarginal dots of the hindwing above are absent and that above in the ♀ both the transverse lines of the forewing are present, whereas the submarginal dots of the hindwing are absent. An almost quite similar ♂ is before me from Kigonsera in East Africa; it only differs in the postdiscal line of the forewing not being distally bordered with light. — In *montibia* Strd. (31 a, b) ♂ the first transverse line of the forewing above is distinct, almost straight, and the second on both wings distally accompanied by a brownish nebulous band. There is still uncertainty about the question whether and how the ♀ differs from the ♀♀ of the other forms. Kilima-
- montibia*. Njaro. — *natalica* var. nov. I denominate the form of which several specimens are before me from Natal. It is evidently closely allied to the typical form, but above it has a distinct subbasal transverse line of the forewing and submarginal dots of the hindwing at least in 4 to 6. From *montibia* it only differs in the ground-colour above being uniform as far as the margin and not darkened outside of the distal transverse line. The latter is towards the distal margin very finely bordered with whitish and is continued on the hindwing in an entirely straight line at least to the centre. The discal spot of the forewing is small, white, black-curved. On the under surface the discal line is brown, almost parallel with the margin, and is continued at least to vein 2 of the hindwing. Both wings with submarginal dots. The ♀ which I received together with the ♂♂ has an expanse of wings of 90 mm, but in the marking it corresponds exactly with the ♂♂ and only differs in the much lighter greyish-white ground-colour and the upper surface being speckled with dark scales. —
- squamata*. *squamata* Strd. (? = *flavescens* Wichgr.) (31 b). Forewing above light fawn-coloured, at the base somewhat lighter, with black transverse lines the distal one of which is rectangularly broken at the costal margin and posteriorly for a short distance continued on the hindwing. A minute black discal dot of the forewing. Both wings without submarginal dots. Under surface of both wings dingy light greyish with a faint ochreous hue and without any other markings but a dark median transverse line; at the costal margin of the hindwing there are traces of one or two dark spots. East Africa near Langenburg. Tanganyika. — *ochrascescens* Strd. (31 b). ♀. Both wings above light greyish-yellow; forewing with a black discal dot and a black postdiscal line, but without submarginal dots. Hindwing and the under surface of both wings without markings. Body ochreous; tarsi dark. East Africa. Probably the ♀ of *squamata*. — The larva of var. *natalica* is before me owing to the kindness of Mr. E. L. CLARK from Natal. It is cylindrical with a blackish or blackish-brown ground-colour which, however, is only distinctly prominent beneath and on the segmental margins, and everywhere clothed with long brown hair. The dorsal side is bluish-grey and by the black segmental margins divided into large quadrangular areas; on the sides the segmental margins and the surroundings of the black spiracles of the joints 4 to 10 are densely clothed with short white silky hair; sides of the head red-brown, frons light yellow with two black spots; clypeus black.
- clara*. *Ph. clara* B.-Bak. is described as follows: „♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale creamy. Both wings pale creamy, feebly hued with reddish. Forewing with a fine dark, slanting, prediscal transverse line and a similar postdiscal line which is bent towards the base at the costal margin; these two lines approach each other at the anal margin. Traces of a small dark dot at the end of the discal cell. Hindwing without markings. Expanse of wings: 79 mm. Rhodesia.“ — To this species may also belong a ♂ from the Nyassa Land, which, however, differs in the distal transverse line being at least continued to the centre of the hindwing, and the expanse of wings being only 66 mm.
- rufescens*. *Ph. rufescens* Wichgr. is unknown to me, but probably to be ranged here. The description says: „Upper surface: forewing: ground-colour a silvery lustrous creamy yellow turning reddish yellowish-brown towards the base by being more and more densely haired. Costal margin yolk-coloured. Fringes reddish yellow. The spot at the cell-end is white, somewhat oval edged with black. Discal band strigiform red-brown, extending from the second third of the costal margin obliquely almost to the centre of the anal margin, rather straight with a slight proximal bend from veins 7 to 9. Hindwing: ground-colour as above, but the intense fur-like hairing of the base is not so dark as in the forewing. The slightly bent discal streak extends from the centre of the costal margin to the centre of the anal margin, gradually disappearing hindward. Fringes reddish-yellow. Under surface: forewing and hindwing uniformly creamy without the least trace of a spot or band. Antennae yolk-coloured like the head, palpi, feet, dorsum and the beginning of the abdomen, as well as a comb of bristles

as far as the anal tuft. Rest of abdomen lighter yellowish, though still darker than the reddish creamy colour beneath. Expanse of wings: 75 mm." East Africa: Kigonsera.

Ph. rennei *Dew.* (40 b). The species is based upon the figured ♀; whether the ♂ which is also figured *rennei* belongs to it, is not quite certain. The ♀ is described as follows: „Upper surface of the wings white with a somewhat yellowish tint. Forewing strewn with dark scales, with a broad grey marginal colour which is dentate on the hind-margin, and two dark transverse bands from the costal margin to the anal margin. On the hindwing above the broad grey marginal colouring is also present, though much feebler than on the forewing. The under surface is still somewhat lighter than the upper, with a row of blackish spots along the margin. The two narrow transverse bands of the forewing are not visible beneath, but the distal band is continued on the hindwing beneath from the costal margin to the centre of the wing. Head, body, legs, palpi whitish, partly yellowish.“ — The ♂ was described according to a badly preserved specimen. In well preserved specimens the colouring of the wings is said to be yellowish-grey, particularly at the base darker. The dispersed black scales in the forewing are more densely arranged than in the ♀, particularly outside of the discal black transverse stripe; the latter is distinct and is more vertically placed than in the ♀, whereas the basal transverse stripe is rather indistinct. The discal stripe is continued on the anterior part of the hindwing; the grey marginal band is very indistinct. Right outside of the discocellular there is a distinct white dot proximally edged with black. Cape Colony and Damara Land.

Ph. trianguligera *sp. n.* ♂. By the shape of the wings and the colouring it resembles the races of *trianguligera*. *Ph. rosa*; but from all the forms of the genus hitherto known it differs in the two dark transverse lines of the forewing being more slanting and united at the anal margin, bordering on a triangular discal area. Body fawn-coloured, beneath somewhat darkened. Forewing above dark fawn-coloured or reddish-brown, at the base of the anal margin light yellowish, everywhere clad with black scales; the first transverse line is straight, the second bent; submarginal spots small and indistinct; marginal portion somewhat more densely strewn with black scales, whereby traces of a marginal band are produced. Discal dot absent. Hindwing above fawn-coloured with blackish-brown foggy submarginal spots, but without a transverse line. Both wings beneath whitish with a reddish hue and light reddish fringes, a feebly bent reddish discal band and black submarginal dots. Expanse of wings: 57 mm. Mashuna Land: Salisbury.

Ph. media *Auriv.* (40 b). ♂. Light fawn-coloured. Wings above with the usual black markings. *media*. Forewing with a straight first transverse line being placed vertically against the costal margin; the second transverse line is almost straight, at the costal margin rectangularly broken; the submarginal spots are irregular, indistinctly defined, united to a nebulous band. Hindwing with a complete discal band and a nebulous submarginal band as in the forewing. Under surface of both wings whitish-yellow with distinctly defined, separate, black submarginal spots. Hindwing besides with a bent discal line. 57 to 60 mm. Nyassa Land.

Ph. grisea *Auriv.* ♂. Body and wings above dark grey. Wings beneath yellowish-grey. Forewing *grisea*. above: the first transverse line is slightly curved, blackish, towards the base convex and bordered with light grey; the second transverse line is almost straight, at the costal margin bent towards the base, blackish, towards the margin bordered light grey; a white discal dot; the transverse lines almost touch each other at the anal margin; an irregular submarginal row of blackish streaks or dots, towards the base accompanied by grey nebulous spots. Hindwing above with a bent dark median line. Both the wings beneath with a dark dentate discal line which is strongly bent on the hindwing and almost reaches the base of the hind-margin, and with traces of dark submarginal spots. Expanse of wings: 66 mm. Separated from all the species mentioned so far by the dark grey ground-colour. Kilima-Njaro.

Ph. fuscescens *Hmps.* (30 f). Only the ♂ is known of this large species. Head and thorax grey, hued *fuscescens*. with brown. Antennal pinnae red-brown. Abdomen grey, hued with red-brown, and with a dark brown lateral line. Forewing grey, suffused with a greyish brown; the first transverse line is blackish, rather indistinct, twice curved; a small light discal dot; the second transverse line is blackish, curved as usual at the costal margin, then somewhat slanting to the centre of the anal margin, distally bordered with light and accompanied by a dark nebulous band; the black submarginal spots form a twice curved row. Hindwing grey, suffused with dark brown, in the centre with a broad nebulous, feebly curved transverse band and outside of this band with an almost straight transverse row of large black submarginal spots. Fringes blackish-grey. On the under surface the markings are less distinct. Expanse of wings: 92 mm. Congo: Katanga.

Ph. thoracica *Butl.* (31 b) is known to me only from the description and figure; it has a somewhat *thoracica*. different shape of the wings, but in the marking it exactly corresponds with the species of this group. Only the ♀ is known. „Costal margin and veins of forewing dark; the proximal transverse line of the forewing is transverse, slightly curved; the distal transverse line is oblique, at the costal margin bent towards the base; both the transverse lines are grey, broader than in *Ph. rennei* (40 b); the submarginal dots are well defined, nearer to the margin and also on the hindwing distinct. Thorax and basal portion of the forewing light ochreous. Anal wool above pale ochreous. Abdomen beneath ochreous-yellow, on the ventrum with a row of grey transverse streaks. Expanse of wings: 65 mm. Ruwenzori.

I append here the following species described from a damaged specimen.

simplex. **Ph. simplex** *Wichgraf*. Without any markings. The silky gloss is here still more intense (than in *Ph. flavescens*), and the dull creamy colour of the forewing exhibits in some places a silvery white reflection. Hindwing reddish-brown, particularly towards the base with a hue on it. Body and antennae yellowish-brown; eyes greyish-brown. Under surface reddish-brown with slight traces of a discal band from which the colour turns somewhat darker as far as the base. The contours of the wings are characteristic, appearing truncate, so that the difference between the costal margin and the anal margin is smaller. Expanse of wings: 67 mm. Kilima-Njaro.

Second Group of Species.

Both the transverse lines of the forewing above distinct, quite smooth, not dentate. Anterior tibiae unarmed. Distal margin of forewing almost entire, of hindwing undulate. Fringes very long. Eyes bare. Palpi entirely as in *Ph. rosa* below densely long-haired. Vein 9 of forewing almost terminates into the apex of the wing.

brunnea. **Ph. brunnea** *Auriv.* (31 b) was described as a *Bombycopsis* and resembles also in the exterior the species of that genus and those of *Olyra*; but as the fork of the veins 9 and 10 in the forewing is very short and the eyes are bare, the species must belong to the genus *Philotherma*. Only the ♂ is known to me. Forewing above dark red-brown or fawn-coloured with blackish transverse lines; the first transverse line is bent distally convex; the second transverse line is more strongly bent at the costal margin, then feebly bent; discal dot small, black, sometimes indistinct; submarginal dots black, separate, arranged in an almost regular arcuate row. Hindwing above lighter brown or fawn-coloured with a fine curved dark discal line and an indistinct submarginal line or separate submarginal dots. Both wings above and beneath in the marginal portion more or less speckled with black scales, beneath with a joint bent discal line and somewhat lighter ground-colour. Expanse of wings: 40 to 45 mm. Nyassa Land.

Third Group of Species.

Palpi slender, projecting a little beyond the frons, scantily haired, with a distinct oblong terminal joint. ♀ without anal wool. Vein 9 of forewing into the apex of the wing.

fusca. **Ph. fusca** *Auriv.* Everywhere dark (blackish) brownish-grey. Antennal pinnae as well as the legs and the abdomen beneath brown or brownish. Forewing above with a normal, though rather inconspicuous marking; the first transverse line is slanting, almost vertical to the costal margin; discal dot small, uni-coloured black; the second transverse line uniformly bent from the costal margin to the anal margin, towards the distal margin indistinctly bordered with light, at the anal margin very near to the first transverse line or almost touching it; the submarginal spots are black and situate somewhat nearer to the margin than usual, in a uniformly bent row parallel with the margin. Hindwing with an indistinct nebulous postmedian band. Both wings beneath dark grey without markings or only with traces of dark bands. Sexes similar to each other. Expanse of wings: 50 to 52 mm. Nyassa Land.

Fourth Group of Species.

By the distal transverse line of the forewing above being distally dentate and composed of bows or little crescents, the species of this group are at once distinguished from those of the first three groups. In the species which I examined the anterior tibiae are unarmed. Margin in both wings dentate or at least distinctly undulate.

dentata. **Ph. dentata** *Auriv.* (31 c). ♀. Forewing above with a black discal spot. Margin of both wings dentate. Wings above with a light yellow, beneath whitish ground-colour, above for the greatest part speckled with black scales. Hindwing on both sides at the hind-margin broadly white or whitish without markings. Forewing beneath only at the apex and distal margin somewhat speckled and with submarginal spots. Vein 9 of forewing into the apex of the wing. The figure makes any further description superfluous. ♂ unknown. It is questionable whether it is the ♀ of *Ph. spargata* *Holl.* Congo District.

spargata. **Ph. spargata** *Holl.* By this name I combine some closely allied forms which are probably only races or aberrations of the same species. The forewing shows a roundish white discal spot, and at the costal margin between the distal transverse line and the apex of the wing a whitish spot or a large, indistinctly defined whitish brightening. Margin in both wings very undulate. Only ♂♂ are known. — **spargata** *Holl.* (= *spargatana* *Strd.*) (35 e) is the form described first. It has light chestnut-coloured palpi which are outside dark brown, a pale reddish frons; a brown collar being inside and outside bordered with dark brown and reddish shoulder-covers. Thorax and abdomen above light reddish; legs rust-coloured with black tarsi. Forewing above dark brown, the basal portion and a broad marginal band from the apex to the hind-margin are light rust-brown; these areas are towards the margin and base defined by dentate dark lines; these are of a light reddish-yellow colour which warms into whitish at the costal margin; at the end of the discal cell a roundish, white

black-ringed discal dot. Fringes dark brown, at the base lighter brown. Hindwing with the same ground-colour as the forewing and with a lighter median transverse band forming a continuation of the light transverse band of the forewing. Wings beneath light yellowish, at the base, the apex of the forewing, and at the costal margin of the hindwing suffused with dark brown. Expanse of wings: 65 mm. Ogowe, Cameroon. — **nigritarsis** *Strd.* (33 c). The marks of this form are to be seen from the figure. The whitish brightening at the costal margin of the forewing seems to be much more extensive than in *spargata*. Gabun; Cameroon. *nigritarsis*.

Ph. vulpecula *Strd.* is very similar to *Ph. spargata*, but it differs in the submarginal transverse row of black punctiform spots and the presence of a median transverse line in the hindwing; in the forewing the submarginal dots are less distinct, particularly because they are not proximad bordered with light as in *spargata*; beneath both wings exhibit a submarginal row of black punctiform spots which are just as distinct as those on the hindwing above; the median transverse line of the hindwing beneath is almost straight. Both wings above brownish-red, beneath somewhat lighter, fawn-coloured, above with a fine black discal transverse line and a submarginal row of black dots. Expanse of wings: 70 mm. Belgian Congo. *vulpecula*.

Ph. obscura *n. sp.* (31 e). ♂. A somewhat different species. Eyes hairy. Vein 9 of forewing into the discal margin. Anterior tibiae unarmed. Palpi below densely long-haired with a knob-shaped terminal joint, not projecting beyond the frons. Antennae of ♂ with long pinnae. The whole insect is dark grey with black markings. Body above darker, beneath lighter grey. Forewing above dark grey, in the marginal portion somewhat lighter grey; the first transverse line is almost erect, angular, touching the black discal dot; the second transverse line is dentate, distally bent, almost parallel with the margin, double; the submarginal spots are almost separate, forming an irregular transverse row. Hindwing above just as dark as forewing, the discal and submarginal bands are coherent, bent. Both wings beneath lighter, feebly reddish-grey, without submarginal dots, but with a joint, very distinct, bent black discal transverse line. Expanse of wings: 44 mm. South Rhodesia. *obscura*.

12. Genus: **Olyra** *Wallgr.*

Very closely allied to the preceding genus, but separated by the densely haired eyes. Palpi projecting beyond the frons, in the ♂ beneath with long and dense hair, with a knob-shaped terminal joint, in the ♀ longer, more slender, and less densely haired with an oblong terminal joint. Antennae of ♂ with long, in the ♀ with short pinnae. Anterior tibiae unarmed. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Wings in the ♂ short and broad, in the ♀ more elongate, at the margin entire or almost entire with very long fringes. Forewing above invariably behind the centre with a discal transverse line and a coherent or striated submarginal line. To what was said about the neurulation in the table of genera, we need only to add that the veins 4 and 5 of the hindwing proceed forked from the posterior angle of the discal cell.

The species form two easily discernible groups.

First Group of Species.

The proximal (subbasal) transverse line of the forewing is absent or very indistinct; the distal one is straight (♂) or feebly curved (♀), erect (♂) or slanting (♀). The submarginal dots are entirely or almost entirely united forming a bent dark brown submarginal line parallel with the margin; this line approaches or even touches the discal line at the posterior margin. Discal dot white with a dark ring. Hindwing above with a dark, often nebulous, rarely quite absent discal band; rarely also with a submarginal band.

O. reducta *Walk.* (♀ = *caffra* *Wallgr.*) (31 c). Forewing above in the basal portion dark red-brown, in the marginal area outside of the discal line always more or less light, fawn-coloured, and with a curved submarginal line. Hindwing above lighter than the forewing and generally with a distinct red-brown median band. South Africa to Mashona Land and Nyassa Land. — **sublineata** *Walk.* (♂ = *distanti* *Dew.*; ♀ = *niris* *Drc.*) (31 d) is the northern form hardly different from *reducta*; it is somewhat smaller, and the submarginal line of the forewing is somewhat less bent. Nigeria. Congo District. — **pallida** *Auriv.* is a light very small form. Forewing above in the basal half fawn-coloured, in the marginal portion whitish; hindwing in the ♂ whitish fawn-coloured, in the ♀ white without any marking. To the north of Lake Edward. *reducta*. *sublineata*. *pallida*.

Second Group of Species.

Forewing above with a distinctly prominent, subbasal, quite straight transverse line and a similar discal line; both the transverse lines are vertical to the anal margin and bordered with yellowish-white. Discal dot dark brown. The submarginal line is composed of indistinct dark brown transverse streaks which are distally sharply bordered by whitish. Palpi of ♀ projecting beak-shaped.

O. rectilineata *Auriv.* (31 d). Both wings above dark brown; forewing above with three transverse lines, hindwing with one that is sometimes indistinct. Forewing beneath much lighter, yellowish, at the margin broadly red-brown. Hindwing beneath red-brown with two centrally deeply angular light transverse lines. Gaza Land and Mashona Land. ♂ unknown. *rectilineata*.

13. Genus: **Bombycopsis** (Feld.) Auriv.

This genus having been denominated but not described by FELDER is allied to the genus *Olyra* and chiefly only differs in the longer pedicle of the veins 9 and 10 of the forewing and the scalariform submarginal line of them. Palpi beneath densely clothed with long hair, not or hardly projecting beyond the frons. Eyes at least behind scantily clad with fine though long hair. Antennae with two rows of pinnae which are in the ♂ in the basal half very long and quickly get shorter outside, whereas in the ♀ they are short. Anterior tibiae unarmed. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Distal margin in both wings entire with moderately long fringes. Distal margin of forewing about as long as the anal margin, uniformly bent. Forewing: Veins 4 and 5 separate, 6 and 7 on a short fork, 8 from the discal cell, 9 and 10 not twice the length of their fork, 9 into the distal margin. Hindwing: 4 and 5 on a short fork; basal cell small without accessory veins. — Larvae somewhat depressed with long-haired lateral appendages of the joints 1 to 3, one magnificent spot on the dorsum of each of the joints 2 and 3, and on each side of the dorsum of the joints 4 to 10 with two tubercles. The pupa rests in a thin soft web which is often surrounded by a leaf that is rolled together.

ochroleuca. **B. ochroleuca** Feld. (31 d). ♀. Both wings are semi-transparent, light yellow, with darker, distinctly prominent veins. Head and dorsum somewhat darker, light brownish-yellow. Forewing above at the base somewhat darkened with almost straight brownish-yellow transverse lines and a similarly coloured submarginal line; the latter is at the costal margin from vein 10 to 6 straight, behind it scalariformly dentate. Hindwing on both sides and forewing beneath uni-coloured without markings with a bright yellow marginal line. ♂ unknown. FELDER states that the species originates from French Guiana; this statement must, however, be wrong. Before me is a specimen from Natal, that is exactly like the figure.

venosa. **B. venosa** Butl. (31 d) is similar to *ochroleuca*, but distinguished by the wings being more densely scaled and for the greatest part suffused with a light brownish tint; this brownish tint occurs particularly in the marginal portion of the forewing above and in the middle of the under surface of both wings. Head and dorsum of thorax as well as the basal portion of the forewing above are generally whitish or yellowish grey; abdomen, however, yellow. Forewing in the ♂ above with a white discal dot which is often indistinct in the ♀.

conspersa. **B. conspersa** Auriv. (31 d), as the figure shows, differs in the darker upper surface of the forewing being more or less speckled with grey or blackish scales. The discal dot of the forewing is absent in both sexes, and the proximal (subbasal) transverse line is sometimes indistinct. British East Africa to Elgon.

metallica. **B. metallica** Dist. (35 b). Body covered with yellowish-brown hair; the hair of the palpi, of the head and thoracic dorsum at the apex grey. Antennae of ♂ long, reaching or somewhat projecting beyond the centre of the costal margin of the forewing; the pinnae in the basal portion very long. Forewing above almost monotonously dark greyish-brown with somewhat darker transverse lines bordered with whitish, the first of which is straight and almost erect, the second from the costal margin to vein 6 feebly bent towards the margin and then extending straight and oblique to the anal margin; a minute whitish discal dot; the submarginal line is bordered with whitish, between the veins 9 and 6 straight and vertical to the costal margin, composed of narrow straight streaks, then scalariform as far as the anal margin. Hindwing above much lighter, somewhat lustrous greyish-yellow. Both wings beneath reddish-brown with lighter veins and dark fringes. Expanse of wings: 36 to 38 mm. Transvaal. Nyassa Land.

capicola. **B. capicola** Auriv. Head, thorax and abdomen yellowish-brown or light whitish yellowish-grey. Forewing above as far as beyond the centre yellowish-brown with fine and very indistinct transverse lines; the second transverse line is almost straight, marginal area still lighter with a submarginal line composed of separate dark streaks, the light proximal border of which is not or hardly noticeable owing to the light ground-colour. Hindwing above greyish-yellow, in the ♂ without any marking, in the ♀ generally with an indistinctly defined darker median band. Both wings beneath yellowish without markings; fringes at the ends of the veins darkened. Expanse of wings: 36 to 46 mm. Cape Colony.

indecora. **B. indecora** Walk. (31 d) is a very variable species which, however, is at once discernible by the grey ground-colour and by a small jet-black dot at the anal margin of the forewing at the apex of vein 1. In the typical ♂ (31 d) the forewing above is almost monotonously grey as far as the margin, both the transverse lines distinct and straight or almost straight, a small discal dot and a distinct submarginal line which is composed of 5 separate divisions: one separate slanting streak each in 1a, 2 and 5, a slanting transverse line in 3 to 4, and of transverse streaks in 6 to 9, which together form a straight line. The hindwing is on both sides light grey or almost white with or without a lighter transverse band. The forewing beneath is dark grey with a light discal transverse band and lighter veins. The ♀ is similar to the ♂, but much larger (expanse of wings: 42 to 57 mm) and generally also darker grey, particularly beneath, where the yellowish veins are distinctly contrasting with the blackish-grey ground-colour; sometimes the wings are more or less suffused with fawn-colour; the white discal dot of the forewing is absent. The larva is above greyish-

brown or bluish-grey, on the sides densely clothed with long light hair, the magnificent spots are brown or black with brown or orange-yellow borders; dorsal tubercles small black or partly orange-yellow; head dark bluish-grey or brown, densely haired. South and West Africa at least as far as Cameroon (Bamenda). — **nigro-vittata** *var. nov.* (35 c) is a ♂ form lying before me from the Kilima Njaro in several specimens. It differs so much from the typical ♂♂, that I should not have hesitated to regard it as a separate species, if there had not been distinct transitions to the typical form. Forewing above in the marginal area as far as the discal line and from the costal margin to the vein 3 blackish-grey; a deep black longitudinal stripe from the base of the wing to the apex of the discal cell, where it unites with the marginal area and encloses the white discal dot; the first transverse line is rather indistinct, the second transverse line is not straight, but in area 5 deeply bent towards the base, so that it reaches the apex of the discal cell, and is then continued in a straight line to the hind-margin; anal pencil long grey or blackish. Hindwing light grey, yellowish white, or almost white.

B. bipars *Walk.* (? = *incompta* *Walk.*). Whether this species being unknown to me differs from *bipars*, *indecora* or not, cannot be decided from the brief description which was made according to a ♀; it runs as follows: „Light brownish fawn-coloured. Antennae yellowish. Abdomen and hindwing dull yellowish. Forewing with two narrow, almost straight, slanting, light yellowish transverse bands approaching each other a little towards the hind-margin; a distal, interrupted, oblique, light yellowish zigzag-line is towards the margin bordered with dark. Wings beneath yellowish at the base and with a yellowish median band.“ Port Natal.

HERRICH-SCHAEFFER places his *Gastropacha protracta* to *bipars* *Walk.* This identification can, however, not be correct, and H.-SCHAEFFER'S species probably does not originate from South Africa, but from Asia, the *Metanastria*-species of which it resembles very much.

14. Genus: **Catalebeda** *Auriv.*

A very natural genus which does not only differ in the neuration (see above p. 215) but also in the long palpi and the quite peculiarly shaped submarginal line of the forewing from the allied Asiatic genus *Metanastria* (type *hyrtaca* *Cr.*, cf. Vol. X pl. 34 e) and from all the other Ethiopian *Lasiocampidae*. The submarginal line consists in all the areas (1 b—8) of a fine transverse streak which is in the centre distally very long and sharply notched and the shape of which is best seen from the figure. In some species, however, the submarginal line is more or less indistinct. Palpi straightly porrect, almost twice as long as the head, densely and smoothly scaled. Eyes bare. Antennae bipectinate; pinnae of the ♂ antenna in the basal half very much prolonged. Anterior tibiae unarmed; hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Tarsi with appressed scales. Forewing of ♂ longer and narrower than in the ♀; ♂ with a long anal pencil; ♀ without anal wool. As to the neuration, we refer to the table of genera. — The larva is beneath flattened, in front in the thoracal part often somewhat thickened, with very long and long-haired lateral cones of the joints 1 to 3; the following joints are at the anterior and posterior margins set with needles and stiff hairs, but in the middle bare or scaled, whereby often bright-coloured broad belts are produced. The pupa rests in a parchment-like cocoon which is more or less armed with the sharp needles of the larva.

First Group of Species.

Metadorsum above with a sharply defined white or light spot. Hindwing above dark (blackish-grey, grey, brown, fawn-coloured, or at least with a broad red-brown marginal band). Large species with an expanse of 59 to 100 mm in the ♂, of 83 to 110 mm in the ♀.

C. producta *Walk.* (31 e, 35 d). ♂. Blackish-grey or dark grey; abdomen laterally brown with a black anal pencil. Forewing above dark grey, at the base of the hind-margin covered with red-brown hair and with three dark nebulous bands, the first of which is about 5 mm broad, almost equally broad and more distinct than the two distal ones; it is almost vertical to the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing above dark grey with three bent nebulous bands and a blackish-grey area near the hind-margin. Beneath blackish-grey with lighter veins and traces of the nebulous bands above. The ♀ is much larger and lighter coloured. On the forewing above there are four indistinct narrower nebulous bands, and the red-brown hairing at the hind-margin is but feebly marked; a light discal dot is more distinct than in the ♂, where it can hardly be discovered. The hindwing is more scantily scaled, almost monotonously brownish-grey, the fringes apically darkened. Both the wings beneath greyish-brown with two distinct almost straight nebulous bands and a finely speckled marginal area. — The larva is blackish with a dark head and rather thickened thoracal joints; the first joint is very short, almost uni-coloured black, but at the anterior margin clothed with a broad fringe of long white or yellowish scales, surrounding the head like a collar. The joints 2 to 4 are above densely set with sharp brown, yellow, or black needles; on the sides above the appendages the needles are absent and replaced by light scales; scales are also interspersed between the needles. The joints 5 to 11 have a broad whitish belt, on each side parted by a narrow black groove and formed of densely crowded large light scales. Cameroon.

- strandii*. **C. strandi** *nom. nov.* (= *bimaculata* *Strd.* non *Walk.*) (31 e) only differs from *C. producta* in the darker, more monotonously grey upper surface of the forewing and the lighter, more brown hindwing. ♀ unknown. German East Africa.
- cuneilinea*. **C. cuneilinea** *Walk.* (= *bimaculata* *Walk.*) (31 e). This species is likewise very similar to *producta*, but considerably larger and separated both by the colouring and marking. The forewing is above lighter grey, at the anal angle more or less whitish and nearly everywhere distinctly speckled with dark brown; the dark median transverse band is much broader and particularly separated by being on both sides irregularly indented; in undamaged specimens the body above shows two whitish spots, one on the metadorsum and one on the first joint of the abdomen. The hindwing is above brownish fawn-coloured with darker nebulous bands. Wings beneath with two transverse bands, and at the costal margin of the forewing with a blackish ground-colour; hindwing beneath, however, much lighter than above. — The larva is more cylindrical than that of *C. producta*, its ground-colour is black with broad white longitudinal lines of the joints 4 to 11. Head dark bluish-grey with black dots and black hair. The first joint in the anterior half black, behind bluish-grey, between these two colours with a transverse row of dark hairs. Joints 2 and 3 above blackish with small white spots and numerous black and few yellow needles. The joints 4 to 10 at the costal margin and hind-margin with a transverse row of bright orange-yellow spines which are in front more or less densely bordered by black needles. Cocoon brown with black needles. Natal.
- jamesoni*. **C. jamesoni** *B.-Bak.* (= *violascens* *Auriv.*). Head, thoraeal dorsum, chest, abdomen beneath, forewing above, and in the ♂ also the apex of the abdomen very dark red-brown, partly slightly hued with a dark violet. Abdomen above in the ♂ dark fawn-coloured, in the ♀ yellow almost to the apex. Forewing above with a small white discal dot, a rather indistinct, usually double grey postmedian transverse band and an often indistinctly notched submarginal line. Hindwing in the ♂ fawn-coloured yellow with dark brown fringes and a dark nebulous band above the centre, in the ♀ at the base yellow, at the margin very broadly suffused with red-brown and in the middle generally with a brown nebulous band. Wings beneath at the base yellow, distally more (forewing) or less (hindwing) darkened by red-brown with yellowish veins and two dark transverse bands. Cocoon large, elliptic, light grey, scantily set with black needles. Rhodesia; Mashuna Land; Nyassa Land. German East Africa: Kigonsera.

Second Group of Species.

Metadorsum without a white spot. Hindwing above light yellowish, at the hind-margin somewhat fawn-coloured; its fringes partly brown. Smaller species with an expanse of 40 (♂) to 60 (♀) mm.

- discocellularis*. **C. discocellularis** *Strd.* (31 c). In the ♂ the head and dorsum are greyish-brown, abdomen above fawn-coloured with a blackish anal pencil. Forewing above almost monotonously dark fawn-coloured with very indistinct transverse bands, a fine submarginal line and a minute white discal streak. Forewing beneath fawn-coloured with two darker transverse bands and lighter veins. Hindwing beneath honey-coloured without transverse lines. The ♀ is much larger with more distinct transverse bands, the arrangement of which is to be seen from the figure; abdomen above yellowish, beneath brown. Spanish Guinea. Nyassa Land. — Two light greenish parchment-like cocoons received at the same time with the imagines from Nyassa Land probably belong to this species.
- elegans*. **C. elegans** *Auriv.* (32 a) is closely allied to the species mentioned last, but it differs in the lighter colouring and more distinct markings. Head and dorsum above grey, speckled with dark. Forewing generally with a lighter yellow apical spot and also in the discal cell similarly brightened up; the transverse streaks of the submarginal line are often broken up into three dark dots arranged in a triangle; a distinct white transverse streak at the end of the discal cell. ♀ unknown. South Cameroon.

15. Genus: **Taragama** *Moore*

This genus containing a great number of species is represented in the palearctic and Indo-Australian as well as in the Ethiopian Region. The ♂♂ are smaller than the ♀♀ and often also very much distinguished from them by the marking and shape of the hindwing. The neurulation has already been described in the table of genera. Last palpal joint short, somewhat drooping. Eyes bare. Anterior tibiae unarmed. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. The ♂♂ are distinguished by a long and slender abdomen with a long though thin hair-pencil, and narrow pointed forewings. The ♀♀ without anal wool. The marking of the forewing above is very characteristic; it consists of a dark, sometimes indistinct dot or transverse streak at the end of the discal cell, two light or dark transverse lines *outside* the discal cell and an often quite indistinct submarginal line. The genus is accordingly distinguished by the subbasal transverse line of the forewing being entirely absent and the two other transverse lines running behind the discal cell; in some species of the first group there occurs in the areas 1 a to 2 a white transverse line which appears to be a subbasal transverse line, though in fact it is the posterior end of the sharply curved or often interrupted first transverse line (cf. the figure of *cristatum*) (32 a). Hindwing above without markings or with a light transverse band. The patagia (shoulder-covers)

ear always quite or partly yellow, deep brown, or blackish, and thereby distinctly separated from the collar and thoracal dorsum which are generally grey or light brown. — As to further particulars about the genus cf. Vol. II, p. 175, and Vol. X, p. 393.

The numerous species form four natural groups of species.

Table of the groups of species.

- I. The distal transverse line of the forewing is white or whitish, rarely very indistinct or yellowish or quite absent, invariably slanting and more or less sinuous or angular, rarely broken up in spots.
 - A. Forewing above close at the base with a white or light yellowish dot formed of hairs (not to be mistaken for subbasal light markings). The proximal light transverse line is generally at least indicated at the costal margin or hind-margin. First group of species.
 - B. Forewing without a white basal dot above. The proximal transverse line of the forewing is entirely absent.
 - α. Forewing also without the distal transverse line. Second group of species.
 - β. Forewing with the distal transverse line beginning at the costal margin near the apex of the forewing and ending in the ♀ only near the base of the hind-margin. Third group of species.
- II. Both the transverse lines of the forewing are distinctly blackish or grey, straight or bent, but not sinuous or notched. Forewing without the white basal dot, above at the hind-margin almost invariably with a distinctly defined longitudinal (hindmarginal) area proceeding from the base, distally pointed, of the same colour as the hindwing, and looking like a continuation of the costal margin of the hindwing, if the wings are spread out. Fourth group of species.

First Group of Species.

To this group belong the species being the most closely allied with *T. repandum* (Vol. II, pl. 29 a). They are distinguished by the light basal dot and the slanting, sharply sinuous transverse lines of the forewing. The proximal, often indistinct or interrupted transverse line of the forewing begins a little behind the centre of the costal margin, being as far as vein 4 almost straight and vertical to the costal margin, then bending round towards the base, following the posterior edge of the discal cell as far as vein 3, whereupon it bends round almost vertically to the hind-margin. The distal transverse line is generally distinct and coherent as far as the posterior margin: it is almost parallel with the margin, but invariably forms at vein 5 an angle and extends from vein 2 straight to the hind-margin. The ♂♂ are much smaller than the ♀♀, with narrower forewings and smaller hindwings.

The following four species differ from the others in the two white transverse lines of the forewing above being thick, very sinuous and coherent or almost coherent.

T. cristatum Cr. (32 a). Head, collar, and abdomen above grey; patagia light brown, ventrum brown *cristatum*, with whitish segmental margins. Forewing above red-brown. Hindwing somewhat lighter brown with a whitish median band. Fringes of both wings whitish. Cape Colony.

T. capense Auriv. (32 a) is smaller and deviates particularly by the submarginal yellowish spots of *capense*, the forewing and the yellow spot at the anal angle of the hindwing. Cape Colony.

T. sodalium Auriv. Olive-grey; palpi and posterior half of patagia orange-yellow. Forewing above *sodalium*, olive-coloured, much lighter at the margin; at the base and in the centre orange-yellow; the proximal white transverse band is interrupted between the veins 5 and 3; the distal one is deeply sinuous. Hindwing white with a small dark spot at the anal angle. Both the wings beneath yellowish-white with a broad dark transverse band from the costal margin of the forewing to vein 5 of the hindwing. Expanse of wings: 48 mm. British East Africa.

T. rangei Gaede (32 b) is very similar to *T. sodalium*, but it has a more monotonous and darker ground-colour of the upper surface of both wings and an uninterrupted proximal white transverse band of the forewing. Southern Nama Land.

The following forms are all closely allied with *T. repandum* Hbn. and with each other, and sometimes difficult to separate. They are distinguished by the white transverse lines of the forewing being always narrow and the proximal line always interrupted in the middle, so that it consists of two distantly separated portions, one at the costal margin between the costal margin and vein 5, and the other near the base between vein 2 and the hind-margin: the latter line is sometimes indistinct or absent. In order to elucidate the differences of the very closely allied species, it is necessary to regard the sexes separately.

Table of the ♂♂.

- I. Distal margin of hindwing between the veins 2 and 7 distinctly emarginated (concave), at vein 7 and at the anal angle extended.
 - A. Hindwing above at the costal margin and hind-margin lighter whitish, at the distal margin narrowly speckled with whitish-grey and with whitish fringes. *T. abyssinicum*.

- B. Hindwing above almost monotonously red-brown or dark greyish-brown, at the distal margin rather darker than lighter; fringes not or but very narrowly whitish. *T. concavum*.
- II. Distal margin of hindwing not emarginated (concave).
- A. Distal margin of hindwing between the veins 2 and 7 quite or almost straight, at vein 7 and the anal angle somewhat prominent. *T. polydora*.
- B. Distal margin of hindwing entirely rounded off.
- †. The light transverse lines of the forewing are at least partly distinct.
- *. The distal light transverse line of the forewing between the veins 8 and 10 distinctly bent, towards the margin convex. *T. repandum*.
- **. The distal light transverse line of the forewing between the veins 8 and 10 quite straight.
1. Hindwing above monotonously fawn-coloured or red-brown without a light transverse band, at the anal angle at most with some whitish hairs. *T. carinatum*.
?T. rufarium.
2. Hindwing above white or whitish with a broad dark marginal band and a dark marginal spot in 1 c and 2; at the hind-margin broadly white. *T. diplocyma*.
- ††. The proximal light transverse line of the forewing is entirely absent and the distal one is very fine and only noticeable between the costal-margin and vein 4; it is quite straight between the costal margin and vein 7. *T. uniforme*.

Table of the ♀♀.

- I. The light transverse lines of the forewing above at least at the costal margin distinct.
- A. The distal light transverse line of the forewing is almost straight, beginning near the apex of the wing and ending at the centre of the anal margin. The proximal transverse line is absent, or only distinct at the costal margin. Hindwing above yellowish fawn-coloured without markings. *T. butiti*.
- B. The distal light transverse line of the forewing is more or less sinuate and bent; the proximal line at least at the costal margin distinct.
- †. Hindwing above monotonously dark, just as dark as the forewing, uni-coloured without markings or with a light median transverse band, rarely lighter than the forewing, grey or light grey, but in the latter case the light distal transverse line of the forewing is distinctly bent towards the margin between the veins 8 and 10.
- *. The distal white transverse line of the forewing is at the anal margin just as thick and distinct as at the costal margin, between the costal margin and vein 6 quite straight. Hindwing above with a fine light cross-band. *T. misanum*.
- **. The distal white transverse line of the forewing is finer and more indistinct at the anal margin than at the costal margin.
1. The distal white transverse line of the forewing at the costal margin somewhat thickened and bent towards the base, between the veins 8 and 10 towards the margin convex.
- a. Hindwing above monotonously fawn-coloured or red-brown with or without a light median band. The transverse lines of the forewing at the costal margin about 7 to 8 mm separated from each other. *T. carinatum*.
- b. Hindwing above violettish-grey or at the base whitish-grey. The transverse lines of the forewing at the costal margin about 10 mm separated from each other. *T. repandum*.
2. The distal white transverse line of the forewing at the costal margin not thickened, between the costal margin and vein 6 quite straight. *T. polydora*.
- ††. Hindwing above in the basal portion white or whitish. The distal light transverse line of the forewing between the costal margin and vein 7 quite straight. Abdomen above whitish.
- *. Head, collar, and mesodorsum as well as patagia red-brown. *T. diplocyma*.
- **. Head, collar, and mesodorsum grey; only the patagia yellowish-brown or red-brown.
1. Larger, expanse of wings about 67 mm. Marginal band of hindwing above broader. *T. nyassanum*.
2. Smaller, expanse of wings about 50 mm. Marginal band of hindwing narrow. *T. concavum*.
- II. Forewing above uni-coloured red-brown without transverse lines and only with a white basal dot. *T. uniforme*.

- butiti*. **T. butiti** B.-Bak. (32 a). Uganda and Ruwenzori.
- repandum*. **T. repandum** Hbn. has been described and figured in Vol. II, p. 175, pl. 29 a. Discovered in Adamawa by Dr. A. SCHULTZE.
- carinatum*. **T. carinatum** Wallgr. (32 a). South Africa.
- misanum*. **T. misanum** Strd. (32 a). The ♂ is not known. Togo Land: Misa Hill.
- polydora*. **T. polydora** Drc. (32 b). Delagoa Bay and (?) German East Africa. — **obliquatum** Strd. (32 b) only differs in the ♀ exhibiting the proximal light transverse line bent at the costal margin towards the apex of the wing, and not turned vertical to the costal margin. Congo District.
- rufarium*. **T. rufarium** B.-Bak. is unknown to me. The description is not sufficient to insert the species in the table. Palpi above grey, beneath red-brown. Head and collar grey; thoraeal dorsum reddish, patagia deep rust-brown. Abdomen above reddish, beneath grey. Forewing above dark reddish grey with a white basal dot and outside of them with an oblong yellowish rust-coloured spot which near its distal end is interrupted at the cell by the basal portion of the proximal white transverse line being almost vertical to the anal margin, and which is continued behind the cell to the costal margin. A small rust-coloured spot at the end of the discal cell. The distal white transverse line is deeply angled between the veins 1 and 3 and then continued

angularly and undulately to the costal margin near the apex. At the costal margin between the transverse lines and hindward as far as vein 3 the wing is dark red-brown. Hindwing uni-coloured red-brown with light grey fringes. — The ♀ is similar to the ♂, but the abdomen above is whitish-grey, and the forewing lighter and more reddish with more distinct white transverse lines and indistinct reddish spots outside the distal transverse line. Hindwing light reddish yellowish-grey with an indistinct whitish transverse band. Expanse of wings: ♂ 42, ♀ 82 mm. North-Eastern Rhodesia. — The species is evidently larger than the other closely allied species, but the description does not say in what way it differs from *T. carinatum* and *polydora*.

T. diplocyma *Hmps.* (32 b). Uganda and Ruwenzori.

diplocyma.

T. abyssinicum *Auriv.* (35 f). The ♀ is not known. Abyssinia.

abyssini-
cum.

T. concavum *Strd.* (32 b, c). South and East Africa.

concavum.

T. nyassanum *Strd.* (32 c). The ♂ is unknown. On Lake Nyassa.

nyassanum.

T. madibirens *Wichgr.* is said to be closely allied to *nyassanum*, but it is quite unknown to me. The description, presumably of a ♀, runs as follows: „Forewing above: two thirds from the base dull ochreous, distally darkened by a greyer colour. In the centre of the costal margin a cross-shaped white spot. Terminated distally by a grey and white line forming three distally convex bows the feet of which are at the veins 7, 4 and 2, there it runs feebly along the latter vein almost to its centre, from where it extends only as a white streak vertically to the anal margin. The distal portion of the wing is much lighter grey or yellowish brown, and defined by white fringes. Hindwing above: dingy yellowish-white with a brownish darkening distally and a brown spot at the anal angle, terminating in two blackish dots at the margin. Hind-margin conspicuous with whitish hairing. Distal margin indicated, fringes lighter. Expanse of wings: 55 mm.“ German East Africa: Madibira.

madibi-
rense.

T. uniforme *sp. n.* (35 f). ♂. Palpi reddish. Head and collar grey with intermixed darker hairs. Patagia red-brown, at the costal margin bordered with black. Dorsum brown with intermixed grey hairs. Abdomen above light brown with intermixed whitish hairs, beneath and at the apex blackish-brown. Forewing above dark reddish-brown, almost everywhere, but particularly at the distal margin, suffused with grey. A small white basal dot. The areas 1 b and 5 at the base of a bright red-brown; similar though lighter and rather indistinct spots in the marginal portion of the areas 1 b to 5. The proximal transverse line is quite absent and the distal line is only between the costal margin and the vein 4 or 3 very feebly marked, grey; hindwing above light fawn-coloured at the end of vein 1 b with a dark spot. Both wings beneath reddish-brown without any marking, at the hind-margin of the hindwing lighter. Expanse of wings: 41 mm. — In the ♀ both wings above and beneath are reddish-brown without markings; forewing, however, above darker and with a white basal dot. Palpi brown, chest greyish-brown. Head, collar, dorsum, and abdomen above grey, patagia chestnut-brown, bordered with white. Abdomen beneath yellowish-grey. Expanse of wings: 68 mm. South Africa: Namakunde.

uniformo.

Second Group of Species.

This group of species comprises but one species distinguished from all the other species by the entire absence of the two transverse lines on the forewing above.

T. dilutum *Auriv.* (32 c). ♀. Yellowish-white. Palpi and patagia ochreous-yellow. Tarsi with black rings. Eyes outside surrounded by yellowish-brown hairs. Antennal pectinations brownish-yellow. Forewing above beyond the centre very light ochreous with a black dot at the end of the discal cell, at the distal margin broadly whitish-yellow; the border between the two colours is very irregular and terminates at the centre of the anal margin. Hindwing and the under surface of both wings yellowish-white. ♂ unknown. Bornu.

dilutum.

Third Group of Species.

The species belonging to this group are distinguished both by the extreme difference of the sexes and by the very different marking of the forewing above in the ♀♀. In the ♀♀ the distal white line of the forewing begins at the costal margin near the apex of the wing, then it follows undulately or somewhat notched the distal margin and anal margin almost to the base of the wing, the band being thereby proximally bordered is narrow and darker than the ground-colour.

T. splendens *Dre.* (32 c). ♂. Forewing above at the base of the areas 1 b and 2, and at the end of the discal cell covered with lustrous golden scales, then brownish-grey, vein 8 as far as the white transverse line blackish; the latter line begins near the apex of the wing, being straight as far as vein 6, where it forms an angle, then it proceeds in a straight direction towards the base to the centre of vein 5, where it bends round again to the anal margin which it reaches near the anal angle; in its entire length it is broadly bordered towards the margin by red-brown or brownish-yellow; anal margin in the distal-marginal half long-haired. Hindwing above brown, distally broadly darkened by blackish. — ♀. Head, dorsum, and under surface grey. Collar

splendens.

and abdomen above brown; patagia brownish-yellow, bordered with whitish. Forewing above dark brown with a black discal dot; transverse line distally bordered with reddish, marginal band blackish-grey. Hindwing blackish-grey, at the base brownish. Sierra Leone to Cameroon.

vesta. **T. vesta** Drc. (32 c, d). ♂. Separated from all the other ♂♂ of the genus by the colour, marking, and shape of the hindwing. Palpi, antennae, patagia, chest, legs, and abdomen beneath black; the dorsal joints 2 to 5 are greyish-white. Head and thoracal dorsum brownish-grey. Abdomen above blackish, laterally greyish-brown. Wings semi-transparent, soot-coloured black. Forewing with a black discal dot and some whitish dots or streaks at the anal and distal margins. Hindwing at the base grey and at the hind-margin whitish; its distal margin near the anal angle with three blunt teeth. — ♀ distinguished from the ♀ of *T. splendens* by the lighter ground-colour of the forewing, the white hindwings, and the whitish upper surface of the abdomen. Nigeria to Uganda.

Whether the following species being known to me only from the description belongs to this group or to the *Taragama* at all, is quite uncertain.

postalbidum. **T. postalbidum** Schs. ,♀. Palpi and body beneath golden brown. Head and collar grey with a brown median line. Thorax with brown and grey stripes. Abdomen above whitish, laterally brownish-yellow. Forewing reddish-brown with yellow veins; from the centre of the costal margin a very dentate grey transverse band, on both sides bordered with black, bending round towards the apex and then turning towards the base of the anal margin; an undulating submarginal dark line extends from the apex of the wing to the centre of the anal margin; next to this line a broad whitish nebulous band, in front parted by a brown line and at the anal margin covered with brown. Hindwing white, at the margin broadly red-brown. Fringes brown with a yellow spot at the end of each vein. — In the ♂ the abdomen above and the hindwing are red-brown. Expanse of wings: ♂ 50 mm, ♀ 82 mm.“ Sierra Leone.

Fourth Group of Species.

The species of this group differ at once from those of the other groups in the smooth course of the almost invariably dark transverse lines of the forewing and the peculiar anal-marginal area of the forewing. The submarginal line of the forewing is scalariform, and the white basal dot is entirely absent. The numerous species form two natural subordinate groups.

First subordinate group.

The distal transverse line of the forewing begins at the costal margin 5 to 11 mm before the apex of the wing, it is straight or distally convex and almost reaches the centre of the anal margin.

congoense. **T. congoense** Auriv. (32 d, e) forms in a certain measure, a transition to the species of the first group, as the hindmarginal area of the forewing is absent or hardly indicated, the two transverse lines are bordered with whitish towards the base, and the proximal line is quite straight from the costal margin to vein 5. The distal transverse line is almost straight and reaches the anal margin. The colouring and marking as well as the differences of the sexes are to be seen from the figures. Congo District: Katanga. — **majus** *nom. nov.* (32 e) is larger and darker brown, the head and collar being violettish-grey. The ♂ is unknown. Nyassa Land: Mlanje.

makomanum. **T. makomanum** Strd. (33 a), like all the following species shows a distinct anal-marginal area of the forewing, distinctly contrasting with the rest of the wing by its lighter colour. The transverse lines are whitish, the proximal line curved almost S-shaped, and the distal line almost quite straight. The submarginal line is scalariform, and the anal-marginal area light grey. — STRAND described as ♂ of this species an insect that differs in deep brown patagia, the red-brown upper surface of both wings, black, distally feebly convex transverse lines, and the anal-marginal area of the forewing being anteriorly defined by a purely white line. It probably belongs to another species and may be denominated: **confusum** *nom. nov.* (33 a).

scapulosum. **T. scapulosum** Feld. (33 a) is only known from FELDER's figure which is copied here. It approximates the following species, but differs in the blackish basal portion of the forewing above. Natal.

cuneatum. **T. cuneatum** Dist. (32 d). Hindwing above and anal-marginal area of forewing light greyish fawn-coloured, the latter at the base sharply angled and bordered with silvery white there. Forewing above darker (♂) or lighter (♀) red-brown; the proximal transverse line is distally feebly convex; the distal transverse line is almost straight or feebly bent, towards the margin bordered with light. Distal margin outside the scalariform line somewhat darker brown. Head, collar, and dorsum violettish-grey; patagia deep red-brown. Transvaal to Nyassa Land.

gamma. **T. gamma** Auriv. (32 d). Dark violettish-brown; patagia in the centre with a large red-brown spot. Forewing: distal transverse line blackish, bent, distally convex; submarginal line blackish, almost uniformly bent and parallel to the margin. Anal-marginal area small, dark brown, at the base sharply angled, with a thick white angular hook. Congo District.

T. bakeri *Riel*. ♂. Body red-brown excepting the darker and more deeply coloured patagia; abdomen *bakeri*. beneath with whitish transverse streaks. Forewing above red-brown with fine whitish transverse lines; the proximal line is bent distally convex, the distal one very feebly bent almost parallel with the margin. Anal-marginal area anteriorly defined by a white line. Expanse of wings: 34 to 38 mm. ♀ unknown. Senegal.

T. cervinum *sp. n.* ♂. The whole body together with the patagia and the under surface of the wings *cervinum*. fawn-coloured brown; head and collar somewhat darker; anal pencil dark brown. Forewing above monotonously red-brown; transverse lines blackish, distally feebly bent convex, the distal line reaching the anal margin. Submarginal line indistinct. Anal-marginal area small, scarcely lighter than the ground-colour, at the base angular and there indistinctly bordered with white. Hindwing above light yellowish fawn-coloured, at the hind-margin covered with red-brown hair. Expanse of wings: 38 mm. Sierra Leone.

T. basale *Walk.* may belong to this group. The description says: „♂. Grey. Antennae blackish. *basale*. Thorax behind on each side with a large rust-brown spot. Abdomen dull reddish-yellow. Legs yellowish. Forewing red-brown with a black discal dot near the base, two black transverse lines distally bordered with white and some black dots near the margin. Hindwing fawn-coloured. Expanse of wings: about 36 mm.“ Sierra Leone.

T. fuscum *Auriv.* (32 d). ♂. Blackish-grey. Patagia with a blackish-brown longitudinal spot. *fuscum*. Forewing with black, parallel, bent, distally convex transverse lines. Submarginal line scalariform, often proximad indistinctly bordered with yellow. Anal-marginal area small dark grey, near the base angular and there with a fine silvery border-line. Expanse of wings: 33 mm. — In the ♀ the forewing is more monotonously coloured and the anal-marginal area lighter. Expanse of wings; 50 mm. — British East Africa: Kikuyu; Uganda; Elgon.

T. strandi *nom. nov.* (= [*Pachypasa*] *tessmanni* *Strd.*) (33 a). This excellent species was described *strand*i. as a *Pachypasa*, but owing to the non-forked veins 4 and 5 of the forewing it belongs to *Taragama* and to the fourth group (first subordinate group) of this genus, with the species of which it corresponds by the quite straight distal transverse line beginning at the costal margin far before the apex, the scalariform submarginal line, and the anal-marginal spot. From the other species of this subordinate group it differs in the undulate or almost notched margin in both wings, in the black proximal transverse line of the forewing being feebly distally bent from the costal margin to vein 2, then turning straight to the base of the wing and bending round at the base vertically to the anal-marginal area. The anal-marginal area is angled near the base and there with a short white transverse line exactly like in many other species of *Taragama*. The colouring and the rest of the marking is shown in the figure. The ♂ is not known. Guinea: Alen. — As a *Taragama tessmanni* had already been described before, the name of this species had to be altered.

Second subordinate group.

The distal, generally dark transverse line of the forewing proceeds from the base of the wing or very near it, being straight or somewhat bent distally concave and reaching the anal-marginal area near its distal end.

1. Species in which the anterior edge of the anal-marginal area of the forewing is uniformly bent or indistinctly angular as far as the base of the wing, and does not show a distinct white border.

T. superbum *Auriv.* (32 f). ♀. Body with the patagia, hindwing and the anal-marginal area of the *superbum*. forewing light fawn-coloured. Forewing above at the base as far as the middle of the costal margin and in the areas 2 to 4 as far as beyond the transverse line yellow, then with a very large chestnut-brown area between the costal margin, vein 5 and the transverse line. Marginal portion violettish-grey with slanting red-brown transverse streaks in 4 to 7. The proximal transverse line is absent, the distal line is straight and posteriorly more indistinct. ♂ unknown. Cameroon.

T. graberi *Dew.* (32 e). ♀. Body above light grey, beneath greyish-brown. Patagia purely black. *graber*i. Forewing above in the basal third blackish, distally gradually lighter, at the margin dark grey; the proximal transverse line is hardly noticeable, the distal line feebly bent into the apex of the wing, outside of it there are 3 or 4 roundish yellowish spots in 5 to 8; anal-marginal area light grey, almost reaching the anal angle. — ♂ (= *sjöstedti* *Auriv.*) has a dark brown ground-colour on both wings above and dark red-brown patagia. The marking is shown in the figure (36 c; type of *sjöstedti*). Congo District: Chinchoxo; Cameroon.

T. fuliginosum *Holl.* (33 b). By the kindness of Dr. HOLLAND I received the figure of his species *fuligino-* *sum*. which is reproduced here. Only the ♂ is known. HOLLAND describes it as follows: Allied with *T. livida* by the shape and size, but separated by the ground-colour being above and beneath sooty black. The broad distally widening median longitudinal stripe occurring in *livida* distinguishes also this species and is only separated from the ground-colour by its deeper black colour. The transverse lines of the forewing as well as the light submarginal dots are absent altogether. Expanse of wings: 40 mm.“ Ogowe River.

T. guineanum *Strd.* (33 b) is very similar to *T. graberi* and only differs in the darker colouring of *guineanum*. the body and hindwing. In the ♀ the distal dark transverse line of the forewing is only noticeable between

the anal-marginal area and vein 7 or 8 and directed towards the costal margin, in the ♂ it is strong, quite straight, and extends from the apex to the hind-margin. Spanish Guinea.

distinguendum.

T. distinguendum Auriv. (= *aculeatum* Fawc.) (32 e) is a third species or race very closely allied with the two preceding ones. Head, body, upper surface of hindwing, and both wings beneath brownish grey (♀) or brown (♂). Patagia deep red-brown. Anal pencil of ♂ blackish. Forewing above darker (♂) or lighter (♀) red-brown. Anal-marginal area of the colour of the hindwing or in the ♂ still darker; the first transverse line distally convex, in the ♀ often hardly recognisable; the distal line is feebly bent, distally concave, or almost straight, and in the ♂ it terminates into the apex and in the ♀ into the costal margin close before the apex. — The larva shows a greyish-yellow ground-colour with numerous black longitudinal lines, densely haired magnificent spots on the dorsum of the joints 2 and 3, and large oblong black or black-circled dorsal spots on the joints 4 to 11. Cocoon thin and soft, common to several specimens. The larva lives gregariously on a Meliaceae, *Trichilia dregeana* (Harr. and Sond.). Natal and Nyassa Land.

camerunicum.

T. camerunicum Auriv. (33 b). ♂. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen as far as the apex monotonously greyish-yellow; patagia with a dark red-brown spot. Forewing above greyish-yellow, at the margin as far as the distal transverse line reddish; a deep black discal dot; the proximal transverse line is dark brown, feebly bent, at the costal margin indistinct; the distal transverse line is blackish, bent, from the apex to vein 2; from the base of the wing along the posterior edge of the discal cell a dark brown longitudinal stripe which unites with the transverse lines and terminates at the distal line; anal-marginal area very long, reaching the anal angle, not angular at the base, anteriorly bordered by the brown longitudinal ray. Hindwing above at the costal margin and hind-margin yellowish, in the centre brownish. Wings beneath red-brown with lighter veins. ♀ unknown. Cameroon.

The three following species are unknown to me and cannot be determined for certain according to the descriptions.

directum.

T. directum Mab. „Forewing chocolate-brown, lighter at the margin; fringes black with a light marginal line. A black line distally bordered with violettish-grey extends from the costal margin near the apex and reaches the anal margin, whereupon it bends round towards the base and forms an angle near the base. The space between this line and the anal margin is very light yellowish-brown, like the costal margin. Marginal area with a series of short blackish slanting transverse streaks. Almost from the centre of the costal margin a blackish line bordered with grey extends to the centre of the anal-marginal area. The base of the wing is of a brighter red-brown colour. Hindwing light yellowish, covered with red-brown, particularly at the margins. Body and under surface of both wings brownish-yellow. Patagia deep red-brown.“ Gabun.

lividum.

T. lividum Holl. ♂. Body slate-coloured grey or mouse-coloured, at the apex of the abdomen blackish. Patagia black, surrounded by grey. The costal margin and anal margin of the forewing above are broadly light mouse-coloured. From the centre of the base of the wing a black shadow proceeds, widening distally, extending from the apex to the anal angle and being darkest at the base of the wing. It is traversed by a dark black line extending from the apex of the cell to the anal margin. A similar line runs from the apex of the wing to the anal margin. Outside this line the dark colour is interrupted by 5 or 6 small submarginal whitish spots, of which those next to the apex are the most distinct. Hindwing above dark mouse-coloured, at the costal margin and hind-margin lighter. Expanse of wings: 38 mm. Talaguga.

deceptrix.

T. deceptrix Kenr. (33 b). Head, legs, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark chestnut-brown. Antennal shaft black, pinnæ reddish. Forewing of a reddish chestnut-brown ground-colour, lighter along the costal margin and anal-margin, where the anal-marginal area is lighter haired, as if the costal margin of the hindwing would continue there; forewing before the anal-marginal spot of a bright chestnut-brown colour, at the cell-end with a yellowish lunar spot; an indistinct dark antemedian transverse line and a scalariform submarginal line. Hindwing brown with a dark transverse band. Expanse of wings: 46 mm. Madagascar. — It evidently belongs to the fourth group of species of the genus *Taragama*, but as the distal transverse line is not mentioned nor figured, the position within this group is uncertain.

2. Species in which the anterior edge of the anal-marginal area of the forewing is near the base sharply broken, almost in a right angle, and distinctly bordered with white.

aculeatum.

T. aculeatum Walk. (33 b). ♂. Body violettish-grey with red-brown patagia. Anal pencil reddish or fawn-coloured. Forewing fawn-coloured, close at the base red-brown; discal dot black; the proximal transverse line is indistinct; the distal line blackish, distally very finely bordered with whitish, bent distally concave, terminating into the costal margin close before the apex of the wing; scalariform line distinct; anal-marginal area anteriorly defined by deep brown, its basal angle distally defined by a silvery white streak. Hindwing above fawn-coloured, at the anal angle somewhat darkened. Wings beneath fawn-coloured; hindwing in the basal half lighter yellowish. The ♀ is not described and unknown to me. Natal.

singulare.

T. singulare Auriv. (32 f) is recognisable by the grey ground-colour of the body and of the wings above, the blackish-brown longitudinal ray of the forewing, the basal angle of the anal-marginal area being defined by silvery white, and the semi-transparent grey proximal division of the marginal area (between the

distal transverse line and the sealaniform line). Anal pencil not darkened; a thick black transverse streak below at the base of it. ♀ unknown. Cameroon.

T. tessmanni Strö. (33 a) is closely allied with the preceding species, but as the figure shows it is *tessmanni*, distinguished by the different shape of the blackish-brown area and of the marginal band of the forewing. Gabun.

I append here a few species which are only known from descriptions or figures and the systematic position of which is uncertain.

Taragama bimaculatum Walk. is a large *Lasiocampida* described and figured by A. CONTE, which is unknown to me, but makes the impression of a species of *Metanastria* from Asia. WALKER's species is a *Catalbeda* and has no resemblance whatever to CONTE's species. CONTE states that his species originates from South Africa, which statement is probably wrong. Certainly the species does not belong to *Taragama*. *bimaculatum*.

T. cupreum Dist. (= *mirabilis* Dist.-♀). Body and legs light red-brown. Abdomen above somewhat lighter. Antennae black with ochreous pectinations. Wings above monotonously light red-brown, in the centre with two indistinct darker transverse bands. Wings beneath unicoloured, somewhat lighter than above. Expanse of wings: 60 mm. Transvaal. *cupreum*.

T. micha Drc. ♂, ♀. Head, thorax, patagia, and legs reddish fawn-coloured. Antennae black. Forewing light greyish fawn-coloured, at the base somewhat reddish, at the apex speckled with black scales. Hindwing reddish fawn-coloured, at the margin with black and grey spots. Expanse of wings: 46 mm. „Caffraria“. *micha*.

T. mirabile Dist. ♂. „Head and collar fawn-coloured. Abdomen above yellowish, posteriorly fawn-coloured, at the apex chestnut-brown. Abdomen beneath and legs light chestnut-brown, ventrum in the centre fawn-coloured. Tarsi curled yellow. Antennae brownish-yellow. Forewing light brownish, near the centre with two narrow, feebly undulate dark transverse bands, between the latter and the base the colour is more reddish-yellow. Hindwing light ochreous, at the apex lighter. Wings beneath lighter than above. Forewing coated with ochreous and without a transverse band; hindwing at the costal margin brownish. Expanse of wings: 56 mm.“ Transvaal. *mirabile*.

T. olivaceum Kenr. (35 f). „Head, palpi and legs smoky olive-coloured. Antennal shaft black, pectinations orange-yellow. Thorax olive-grey. Forewing olive-grey strewn with lighter glossy scales; a darker angular, rather indistinct, antemedian oblique line; a white dot at the cell-end and a fine dark transverse line from the costal-margin near the apex of the wing to the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing dark grey with a feebly prominent dark transverse line. Fringes of hindwings bordered with white. Under surface monotonously smoky with a transverse nebulous line.“ Expanse of wings: 46 mm. Madagascar. — The marking of the forewing shows that the species is no real *Taragama*. *olivaceum*.

T. pulchrestriatum B.-Bak. ♂. Head reddish; the hairs at the tips light ochreous and grey. Antennae light tan-coloured. Thorax dark red-brown; prothorax in the centre light grey. Abdomen red-brown. Forewing at the base and anal angle yellowish, otherwise reddish red-brown with yellowish veins; from the apex of the wing as far as the centre of the posterior margin a broad curved band composed of three stripes which are separated by red-brown lines, the two exterior stripes are reddish and the middle stripe yellowish; the band is distally bordered with yellowish; distal margin red-brown. Hindwing monotonously red-brown. Expanse of wings: 52 mm. — It evidently differs much from all the other species of *Taragama*. *pulchrestriatum*.

T. punctiferum Riel is a *Gastroplakaeis* (vid. p. 274).

punctiferum.

T. concolor Walk. On this small species a new genus *Nadiasa* was established by WALKER in 1855. In my opinion, however, the species is the ♀ of a species of *Taragama*, which to the best of my knowledge has not been found again later on, and not at all the same species as „*Eriogaster*“ *punctifascia* Walk. The brief description runs as follows. „♂. Whitish, palpi and antennae yellowish. Thorax on each side yellowish. Chest and legs rust-coloured. Wings reddish fawn-coloured. Hindwing beneath at the costal margin whitish. Expanse of wings about 38 mm. South Africa.“ — If *concolor* proves to be a genuine *Taragama*, *Nadiasa* must be used as the older name instead of *Taragama* (1859). *concolor*.

16. Genus: **Pachypasa** Walk.

Pachypasa differs from *Taragama* in the veins 4 and 5 of the forewing being forked and the basal area of the hindwing being somewhat larger and closed by a slanting though very short cross-vein. If one does not examine the neuration of the forewing, the genera may easily be confounded, and several species were in fact described as species of *Taragama*. Still more remarkable is the fact that KIRBY ranged the genera in different families (!). Palpi short, not or hardly projecting beyond the frons, below densely haired. Eyes bare. Antennae of ♂ with long, of ♀ with very short pectinations. Anterior tibiae unarmed. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Vein 8 of forewing from the pedicle of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 longer than their pedicle, 9 into the distal margin. Veins 4 and 5 of the hindwing forked, 8 long, into the apex of the wing.

The marking of the forewing is generally more abundant than in the species of *Taragama*, but it consists of the same elements, i. e. two transverse lines extending behind the apex of the short discal cell, and a submarginal line which is sometimes indistinct, coherent, not scalariform; the transverse lines, however, are often composed of 2 to 4 separate lines being sometimes differently coloured. The discal dot at the end of the discal cell is absent in all the species known to me except the ♀ of *P. marshalli*. In all the species the underside of the head, the palpi, chest, and ventrum are much darker than the upperside of the head and the dorsum, varying from dark red-brown to blackish-brown. — The larva has large magnificent spots on the dorsum of the joints 2 and 3, short bristles on the dorsum, a denser group of bristles on the dorsum of the 11th segment, and long bright-coloured hairs on the sides of the body and the lateral tubercles. The pupa rests in a frequently thin silky web.

Of many species unfortunately only one sex is known, for which reason the relationship of these species is uncertain. In several species, however, where both the sexes are known, they agree so exactly with each other that their homogeneousness cannot be doubted; in other species the ♂♂ differ so much from the ♀♀ in their size, shape of the wings, colouring, and marking, that their homogeneousness could not be presumed, if it had not been ascertained by breeding. For the species exhibiting very long and narrow forewings in the ♂♂ WEYMER established (1892) a new genus (*Pachyna*). But as the ♀♀ hardly differ from the ♀♀ of the genuine *Pachypasa*, I can regard the forms of *Pachyna* as a group of species at most.

Table of groups of species.

- A. ♂. Forewing long, narrow and pointed; its distal margin much longer than the anal margin; transverse lines very slanting, parallel with the margin, even or almost even, not notched, feebly undulate at most, rarely in the ♂ notched. Hindwing short, often only half the length of the forewing and small; its distal margin dentate or at least in the middle (at the end of the veins 3 and 4) more prominent, rarely uniformly rounded off, in which case, however, the hindwing is almost oviform with an entirely straight costal margin. — ♀. The distal transverse line of the forewing is almost straight, very slanting, single and distally bordered with light, or double filled with light. Distal margin of forewing behind the apex somewhat emarginated or quite straight. In one species the distal transverse line of the forewing is indistinct, but it is provided with a large black discal dot. First group of species (= *Pachyna* Weymer; *Andraphisia* Kirby).
- B. ♂. Forewing shorter and broader; its distal margin not or but little longer than its anal margin; transverse lines notched or undulate, rarely almost even, but then not very slanting. Hindwing of the usual shape and with a uniformly rounded distal margin; the latter is entire or undulately margined, not angular. — ♀. The distal transverse line of the forewing is generally curved, notched, or undulate, rarely straight, but then slightly slanting. Second group of species.

First Group of Species.

The differences between this group and the following are still somewhat uncertain, because of many species only one sex is known.

subfascia.

P. subfascia Walk. (♂ = *lomia* Drc., *trapezina* Weym.; ? = *nasmythi* Ehrm.) (33 c). ♂. Forewing very long and pointed, at the distal margin at the ends of the veins dentate; above brownish-yellow, the proximal transverse line double, very indistinct; the distal one consists of three dark, almost even lines beginning at the costal margin near the apex, extending parallel with the distal margin and with each other, and ending at the hind-margin between the middle and the anal angle; the submarginal line is blackish, extending close in front of the margin and being distinctly thickened in the areas 1 b, 2, 4, and 5. Hindwing almost quadrangular, at the costal margin straight and entire, between the apex and vein 2 also straight, but at the ends of the veins finely dentate, at vein 2 long-dentate, and then almost straightly cut off as far as the anal angle; they are on both sides dark brown with a blackish submarginal band. Forewing beneath yellowish-brown with two thick straight black submarginal bands. The much larger ♀ has a brownish-yellow ground-colour and a distinctly prominent single or indistinctly double distal transverse band of the forewing, being almost straight and extending from the costal margin to the anal margin near the base. Hindwing above before the distal margin with a very broad blackish transverse band. Thoracal dorsum with a dark longitudinal line. The larva lives on various trees such as *Persea gratissima*, *Poinciana regia*, and *Eucalyptus*; it has not been described accurately, but it seems to correspond closely with the other exactly described larvae of this genus. Ashanti to the Congo District.

imitans.

P. imitans Auriv. (33 d). ♂. Very similar to the ♂ of *subfascia*, but much darker and somewhat larger. The forewing at the costal margin, in the discal cell and in the basal portions of the areas 7 to 11 almost black with lighter veins; the other marking is to be seen from the figure. Hindwing above blackish; its distal margin forms a distinct angle at vein 2. ♀ unknown. Cameroon.

rectilineata.

P. rectilineata Auriv. ♂ unknown. As the ♀ (40 b) resembles the ♀ of *P. subfascia* in the marking, I place it here. From *P. subfascia* it differs in the fawn-coloured ground-colour of both wings, in the shorter

and broader forewing the transverse line of which almost terminates into the apex of the wing and in the unicoloured hindwing. — The pupa rests in a tenacious and dense though thin web. Cameroon and Congo District.

P. rohdei *Auriv.* (33 d). Also of this magnificent species only the ♀ is known. The distal band of *rohdei*. the forewing is still more slanting than in the abovementioned species, beginning near the apex of the costal margin and ending at the base of the anal margin. Cameroon and Northern Congo District.

P. mesoleuca *Strd.* (32 f). ♂ unknown. The ♀ chiefly differs from the ♀ of *P. subfascia* (33 c) in the *mesoleuca*. dark red-brown ground-colour of the forewing and the marginal band of the hindwing, as well as in the basal portion of the hindwing being dingy white, and the middle segments of the abdomen being above white. South Cameroon to the Kassai River in the Congo District.

P. marshalli *Auriv.* (35 e; 40 b). If the only couple of this species being known hitherto had not been *marshalli*. captured in copula, nobody would believe them to be homogeneous. In the ♂, which otherwise corresponds with the two ♂♂ described above, the hindwing is uniformly rounded off. The ♀ recalls that of *P. mesoleuca* (32 f), but it has a blackish-grey ground-colour of the forewing with a black discal dot and entirely lacks the dark oblique band. Mashona Land.

P. lineata *Auriv.* (= *choerocampoides* *Holl.*) (33 d). The ♂ is easily recognisable by the figure. The *lineata*. ♀ is unknown. Pupa dark brown, on the thorax with short orange-yellow hair-pencils, and on the abdomen scantily clothed with yellowish bristles. Cameroon and Gabun.

P. nigrescens *Auriv.* (33 d). ♂. Blackish-brown or smoky black. Upperside of head and of thorax dark *nigrescens*. red-brown. Antennae yellowish-brown; apex of palpi narrow yellowish. Forewing above dark red-brown with four feebly bent or almost straight blackish transverse lines extending from the costal margin near the apex of the wing to the centre of the anal margin; the middle ones of these transverse lines almost form one line sharply separated from the two others by the ground-colour exhibiting here a slight violet reflection. Forewing beneath blackish, at the anal margin lighter. Hindwing on both sides almost black. Congo District.

P. meloui *Riel.* The ♂ (length of forewing 23 mm) has the same shape of the wings as the ♂ of *P. meloui*. *lineata* (33 d), but it is particularly distinguished by the two double transverse lines of the forewing being almost entirely broken up into black dots situate on the veins; the lines themselves are sharply broken in a zigzag shape, forming an angle on each vein and in the centre of each area, though often so finely and indistinctly that they are hardly to be seen; particularly the proximal transverse line is only noticeable by the dots being arranged in two rows. Thorax reddish-grey a little mixed with violet. Abdomen above yellowish. Forewing with the same ground-colour as the thorax; the proximal double line is very indistinct, apparently only composed of two irregular rows of dots, beginning a little behind the centre of the costal margin and terminating at the centre of the anal margin; the distal double line is almost parallel with the proximal line and proceeds from the costal margin near the apex of the wing; the submarginal line is dark, irregularly broken, the space between it and the distal margin is darker than the ground-colour; the base of the wing shows a few small and fine longitudinal streaks parallel with the veins. Hindwing at the distal margin rounded off, above monotonously reddish-yellow, with a darker marginal band. Wings beneath darker fawn-coloured; the distal transverse band of the forewing is blackish and straight, and the submarginal line dark brown, only interrupted by the lighter veins; hindwing at the costal margin narrowly darkened. — The ♀ is much larger (length of a forewing 42 mm), fawn-coloured; the proximal transverse band is slightly bent, towards the base bordered with light, the distal one is straight, distally broadly bordered with light, and extends from the costal margin near the apex of the wing to the hind-margin at the end of vein 1; marginal portion darkened, but the submarginal line indistinct. Senegal. — **punctulata** *Auriv.* is only known in the male, but it seems only to differ from *P. meloui* in the absence of the *punctulata*. dark marginal band of the forewing and is therefore probably only an eastern race of it. A similar specimen is also before me from the Boko District of the Congo District. Kilima-Njaro.

Second Group of Species.

This group comprises the species being most closely allied with *P. capensis* *L.* The characteristics have already been mentioned above (p. 242).

P. capensis *L.* (= *pithyocampa* *Cr.*, ? *aluco* *F.*) (33 c). Head and thorax above light grey or brownish- *capensis*. grey; collar and dorsum sometimes with a brown longitudinal line. Abdomen above fawn-coloured, brownish-grey or yellowish. The whole under surface is darker, red-brown. Forewing above very variable; its ground-colour is fawn-coloured grey, at the base and distal margin usually lighter; transverse lines double, filled with whitish, in the ♂ notched, in the ♀ undulate, slantingly extending from the costal margin to the anal margin and bordering on a broad median band being widened at the costal margin and generally darkened in the ♀; submarginal line irregular, formed of brown spots, in the areas 3 and 4 curved towards the margin, narrow or almost interrupted. Hindwing above fawn-coloured or brown; almost invariably with a pale greyish marginal band. Wings beneath brown, at the distal margin more or less lighter. — The beautiful larva is beneath black

with two broad orange-yellow longitudinal lines, above white with a broad, orange-edged longitudinal band widening somewhat in the centre of each joint; the sides are clothed with long brownish-yellow hair; the magnificent spots are relatively small, surrounded by brownish-yellow hair; dorsal band with black bristles and with a tuft of black bristles on the 11th joint; head with a light median line. Cape Colony and Natal.

bifascia. **P. bifascia** Walk. is unknown to me, but probably allied with *P. capensis* or only a form of it. The insufficient description runs as follows: „♀. Fawn-coloured, head and thorax grey; the former in front fawn-coloured. Forewing near the anal margin with a brown basal streak and with two very slanting, scarcely undulating whitish transverse bands; the first band near the costal margin almost rectangular; the second band at the costal margin on both sides widened and towards the base accompanied by a brown band; distal margin and the whole hindwing fawn-coloured.“ Expanse of wings: 55 mm. South Africa.

obscura. **P. obscura** Walk. (= *ferruginea* Feld.) (33 d) differs from *P. capensis* in the dark brown or blackish-brown ground-colour of the thorax and forewing. The marginal portion is generally more greyish than in the figure, and the hindwing often shows a greyish marginal band as in *capensis*. ♀ unknown to me. — The larva differs from that of *capensis* in the upper surface and the sides showing a pure light grey ground-colour and light red lateral hair; the dorsal band is white, broadly bordered with orange-yellow. Natal.

phoece. **P. phoece** Drc. is likewise closely allied with *capensis*, if I have not mistaken the description. „♀. Forewing red-brown, at the apex and distal margin the darkest; a broad, dark brown band, which is centrally narrower, traverses the wing from the costal margin behind the middle almost to the middle of the anal margin; on each side of this band the wing is densely speckled with white scales; fringes red-brown. Hindwing monotonously yellowish fawn-coloured. Both wings beneath reddish fawn-coloured, speckled with a few grey scales. Head and thorax above coloured like the forewing; abdomen yellowish, at the apex red-brown. The whole under surface dark red-brown; tarsi curled white. Expanse of wings: 108 mm.“ It may be the ♀ of *P. obscura*? Delagoa Bay.

sericeofasciata. **P. sericeofasciata** Auriv. (33 e). ♂ unknown. The differences between the ♀ and that of *P. capensis* are shown in the figures. Sometimes the median band of the forewing is very narrow or even interrupted in the areas 2 to 4. Natal and Congo District: Boko District.

albofasciata. **P. albofasciata** Auriv. (33 f) is also a form closely allied with the preceding species. The ♀ is easily recognisable from the figure; the ♂ is much smaller (length of forewing 23 mm) and darker coloured. Head, thorax, and forewing above dark chestnut-brown; thorax with a few fine grey lines in the centre and the patagia laterally grey-haired; the white transverse lines of the forewing are very distinct. Cape Colony.

The three following species are distinguished from the others by the fringes of both wings, or at least of the forewing, being spotted light yellowish at the ends of the veins. In the ♂ the distal transverse line extends close at the distal margin and is distally convex. The ♀♀ at least of the two first species have white hindwings with a very broad dark marginal band.

morosa. **P. morosa** Walk. (= *Richelmanni* Weym., *sophax* Drc.) (33 f). Both sexes are figured, for which reason it is unnecessary to describe the rather confused marking of the forewing. The colour of the dorsum and forewing varies in the ♂ between fawn-colour and blackish-brown. Delagoa Bay to Kilima-Njaro.

nilotica. **P. nilotica** Auriv. ♂. Size and shape of wings exactly as in *morosa*-♂, but body and forewing almost black; abdomen on the basal sides dark brown; forewing at the distal margin somewhat lighter dark grey; its marking is hardly visible or only at the distal margin which is undulating with small yellowish spots at the ends of the veins. Hindwing above blackish-grey, at the hind-margin and base brownish, and with an indistinct brownish postmedian transverse band; distal margin undulating; fringes blackish with a lighter basal line. Sudan.

fulgurata. **P. fulgurata** Auriv. (35 e). ♂. Body dark red-brown, above on the head and thorax mixed with grey. Forewing above as far as the proximal transverse line light yellowish, behind it fawn-coloured or brown; both the transverse lines are double, dark brown or blackish and very deeply notched; the proximal line at the costal margin bent round far towards the base; but the distal line is parallel with the distal margin and terminates quite near the apex of the wing. Hindwing above dark brown, at the distal margin gradually changing into blackish. Both wings beneath dark brown, at the distal margin blackish with yellowish veins. — In the ♀ the whole under surface, the head, collar, and patagia are dark red-brown, the dorsum otherwise lighter brown and the abdomen above greyish with brown hair. Forewing above brown and marked as in the ♂, but with much thicker and more obtusely dentate transverse lines. Hindwing whitish, at the costal margin as far as vein 6 and at the distal margin broadly violettish-brown; the marginal band is tapering posteriorly and ends in a point at vein 1 b. Expanse of wings about 85 mm. Ashanti to Kassai in the southern Kongo District.

jamiesoni. **P. jamiesoni** B.-Bak. is known to me only from the description. As BETHUNE-BAKER compares his species with *fulgurata*, I place it here. „♂. Head and thorax dark rusty brown; antennae lighter; abdomen also lighter rusty brown. Forewing dark rusty brown, the veins at the base and in the middle lighter; a very broad yellowish-brown postmedian band extends in a uniform bow almost from the apex to the centre of the

anal margin and is on each side accompanied by a fine double serrate dark line; this line is distally again accompanied by a rather broad dark serrate line; outside the band a narrow light fawn-coloured stripe extends, being uniformly bent. The distal margin is in its anterior half yellowish-brown and posteriorly ash-grey. Hindwing yellowish rust-brown, distally darker, with traces of a light transverse line. Expanse of wings: 33 mm. Rhodesia.

P. trilineata *Auriv.* (33 f). ♂. Body dark red-brown. Head, collar, and patagia greyish-brown. Wings *trilineata*, above red-brown; forewing behind the middle with 3 or 4 black, sharply dentate transverse lines running close at each other, and a thick submarginal line; between the latter and the most distal transverse line the ground-colour is reddish. Wings beneath dark brown with lighter veins and traces of a dark transverse line. Anal pencil very long. ♀ unknown. Uganda.

P. auriflua *Auriv.* (33 f). The ♂ is distinguished by the almost erect, parallel, but distinctly notched *auriflua*, or undulating black transverse lines on the forewing above. Head and thorax above grey; metathorax brownish. Abdomen above golden yellow with a blackish anal pencil. Forewing above from the base to or almost to the distal transverse line dark red-brown, then as far as the distal margin grey or brownish-grey with a coherent dark, often indistinct submarginal line, at the base of the anal margin with yellow hairs. Hindwing above quite yellow or at the distal margin more or less darkened. The whole underside of the body and the palpi dark brown. Expanse of wings: 47 to 60 mm. ♀ unknown. — The pupa rests in a thin and soft web. Eggs whitish with numerous unequally large dark brown spots. Sierra Leone; Congo District: Mukinbundu and Kingoyi; Transvaal (A. F. COOKE).

P. bilinea *Walk.* (= *ondulosa* *Conte*) (34 a). ♂ unknown. A. CONTE, without stating any reasons, has *bilinea*, described the ♀, which I determined and figured as *bilinea* *Walk.*, as a species „*Taragama*“ *ondulosa* (sic!) being different from *bilinea*, and besides supplied had copies of my figures of the ♀ and of the larva, and at the same time figured another species as *bilinea* *Walk.*, which does not correspond with WALKER's description. In my opinion the ♀ figured here by me according to a specimen from Adamawa is the true *bilinea* of WALKER or a race of it at most. Two presumably typical specimens from Sierra Leone only differ in the forewing above being in the basal portion more speckled with grey and the dark transverse lines broadly bordered with whitish. The boundary between the yellowish basal colour and the brownish marginal band in the hindwing is more distinct. The abdomen is yellowish in the specimens from Sierra Leone and only at the apex brown. — *ondulata* *Conte*. If the Adamawa-form is to be regarded as a special race, it must be denoted with this *ondulata*, wrongly formed name. — The magnificent gigantic larva is described by its discoverer ARNOLD SCHULTZE, as follows: „The larva is brownish-grey without any gloss and finely longitudinally marbled in dark; the stigmata are white. The dorsum is rather densely set with short sting-like hairs which are lustrous steel-blue on the three first joints and red-brown on the others. The stings are particularly densely arranged around the hair-pads on the segments 3 and 4, that can be turned out and are not visible, when the larva is at rest. These hair-pads are orange with a velvety red gloss. On the first and last joints as well as laterally below the stigmata the larva is densely long-haired like a fringe. These hair are brownish-grey, whereas the tuft of hair in the centre of each joint is of a beautiful violet colour.“ It lives on *Bauhinia reticulata* and *Anona senegalensis*. Adamawa.

P. honrathi *Dew.* was described and figured from a ♀. ♂. (34 a). Frons and upperside of thorax whitish-grey; metathorax densely clothed with red-brown hair. Thorax beneath brown; abdomen beneath ochreous. Forewing above greyish-brown, in the centre crossed by a broad dark brown band which is on both sides accompanied by an undulating and dentate dark brown line. The band is in its whole length from the costal margin to the hind-margin accompanied by two parallel rows of blackish sagittiform spots, the proximal ones of which are turned distally and the distal ones proximad, and which are often connected on the veins by fine black lines. Outside of this dark band there is a lighter band, proximally dentate, distally irregularly angled and dentate. Hindwing reddish-brown, at the costal margin and base yellowish. Expanse of wings: 50 to 70 mm. — The ♀ is distinguished by the dark median band of the thoracal dorsum, the four curved broad whitish transverse bands of the forewing, and the yellowish abdomen. Cameroon to Congo. *honrathi*.

P. cornuta *Strd.* (34 a). Only the ♀ is known. The colouring and marking above is best seen from *cornuta*, the figure. The underside of the body is dark reddish-brown. Both wings beneath reddish-brown, at the base yellowish, and at the costal margin powdered with dark. Uelleburg.

P. wellmanni *Weym.* (34 a). ♂. „Head and anterior dorsum dark olive-brown, densely haired, the *wellmanni*, posterior part of the dorsum, the abdomen, the underside of the body, and the densely haired legs are brownish-grey. Ground-colour of forewing brownish-grey, the anterior half of the basal and median areas dark greyish-brown, thus much darker than in the ♀. The blackish-brown longitudinal spot at the base shows therefore less distinct contours, but it is indicated by the velvety scales. Behind it, behind the first third of the length of the wing, there is a short blackish-brown transverse streak and on the distal side of it a yellowish grey spot

in cell 5. It is followed by a dark brown, light-centred, ring-like spot in the same cell in the distal angle of the dark median area, from which spot a fine brown line runs back obliquely to the centre of the costal margin. The veins 4 to 6 are in the centre of the wing coloured dark brown. The anal margin is covered with dark brown hair. Distal margin in both wings undulating." — „♀. Head, dorsum and abdomen brownish yellowish-grey, beneath almost quite brown. Collar and patagia dark brown. Forewing brownish yellowish-grey, in the distal half of the wing rather densely covered with scattered dark brown scales. At the base of the costal margin there is a blackish-brown longitudinal spot, 18 mm long and 5 to 6 mm broad, posteriorly extending to the median vein, but anteriorly obliquely cut off, so that its length at the costal margin is only about 13 mm. Through the centre of the wing a faded brown transverse stripe, very much bent distally. 5 to 6 mm distant from the distal margin there begins at the costal margin a notched stripe composed of scattered whitish grains of dust, which is bent far towards the base in the cells 5 and 2, but far bent towards the distal margin in the cells 4 and 3, and which terminates at the anal margin near the anal angle. The portion of the discal area touching this stripe on its inner side is in its whole extent coloured darker brown, particularly prominent is the darker colouring in the cells 3 and 4 in the angle made distally by the mentioned whitish dusty band, but then also in the cells 6 and 7. The anal margin is in its whole extent densely covered with mixed light and dark brown hairs. The veins are brownish ochreous in the distal half of the wing; the fringes of the same colour. Hindwing in the basal half uni-coloured brownish yellowish-grey. In the centre of the costal margin there is the oblique beginning of a brown double stripe which, however, only reaches to vein 6. In the marginal half there is like in the forewing a notched band composed of single white scales, on its proximal side broadly edged with brown. Fringes yellowish-brown. Expanse of wings: 110 mm." Benguella.

I append here a species described as *Lasiocampa*, which however is said to be allied with *Pachypasa otus*, and another species mentioned as *Metanastria*.

plagiogramma.

P. plagiogramma Mab. ♂. Forewing narrow, at the distal margin very oblique and rounded off, brownish-grey, with a postmedian transverse band which is somewhat darker than the ground-colour and crossed by the thick black veins; this band begins at the costal margin near the apex of the wing, bending round before the anal angle and being continued almost parallel with the anal margin as far as the base of the wing. The marginal portion is grey and parted by a dentate blackish submarginal line which is bordered with whitish. Fringes blackish with light rusty red spots. Hindwing on both sides monotonously reddish-yellow. Forewing beneath in the centre blackish. Head, collar, and patagia grey, body otherwise above blackish with a large black hair-pad on the metadorsum. Body beneath blackish-brown. The ♀ is larger with broader wings and a transverse band being finely edged with grey. Madagascar.

denticula.

P. denticula B.-Bak. „♂. Palpi rusty brown. Head and thorax light fawn-coloured grey. Abdomen yellowish-brown, beneath greyish. Forewing reddish-grey with a double median, slanting, irregular transverse line of black dentate streaks which are sometimes broken up into black dots; the proximal line is dull grey; a similar double, serrate-dentate postmedian transverse line is only on its proximal line broken up into black dots. Hindwing straw-coloured, reddish behind the centre, and at the distal margin greyish. Expanse of wings: 66 mm." North-Eastern Rhodesia. It is doubtful whether it is allied with *P. meloui* and *punctulata*.

Note: *P. concolor* Rothsch., from the Sahara, probably does not occur within the Ethiopian Region

17. Genus: **Braura** Walk.

Sometimes united with *Taragama*, but separated by the forked veins 4 and 5 of the forewing and the different fundamental marking of the forewing, whereby the genus corresponds with many species of *Pachypasa*, and only differs in the very short discal cell of the forewing and the somewhat larger basal cell of the hindwing, which is often closed by a longer cross-vein. The forewing is in both sexes narrow and elongate.

truncata.

B. truncata Walk. (= *ligniculusa* Walk., *picturata* Grünb.) (34 b ♂). The ♀ is much larger (70 to 85 mm) than the ♂ and differs in the forewing showing at the costal margin as far as the proximal transverse line a broad fawn-coloured or brownish-yellow longitudinal area which is broader in the basal half and then suddenly grows narrower and is posteriorly bordered by the veins 6 and 7. Hindwing above whitish-yellowish with a narrow brown marginal band and dark fringes which are spotted yellowish at the ends of the veins. Head and collar grey or light brown, in both sexes always lighter than the thoracal dorsum. Hindwing of the ♂

occidentalis.

varying from whitish to dark brown. South Africa. — **occidentalis** Strd. The ♀ differs in the lighter colouring, the hindwing being white, only at the distal margin very narrowly and in the terminal half of the costal-marginal area powdered with brownish, but with yellowish-white veins. Forewing with a brownish-grey ground-colour; the longitudinal area in the costal half, which is lighter in the typical form, is here almost only recognisable by its bordering and it touches the costal margin almost as far as the end of the area, without any trace being present of the black longitudinal stripe occurring in the type; the veins in the marginal area

light yellowish. Thorax in front only little lighter than in the middle, in front with a darker longitudinal stripe. Expanse of wings: 77 mm. ♂ unknown. Spanish Guinea.

18. Gattung: **Rhinobombyx** *Auriv.*

Eyes hairy. Palpi long, porrect, pointed like a beak. Wings in the ♂ almost entire, in the ♀ distinctly undulating. Forewing of ♂ short and broad, with an obtuse or rectangular apex and a strongly curved distal margin, in the ♀ much longer, tapering, and with a feebly curved distal margin. The costal margin of the hindwing in the middle with a deep rounded indentation. The peculiarities of the neurulation have been mentioned above in the table of genera (p. 215).

Rh. cuneata *Auriv.* (= *ziczac* *Strd.*) (34 b). Abdomen and wings grey, in the ♂ much darker than *cuneata*. in the ♀; costal margin of hindwing, basal portion and distal margin of forewing darker coloured. Forewing above with a small black discal dot being centred white in the ♂, and three fine black transverse lines, the two proximal ones of which are indistinct or may be absent in the ♀, whilst the third is very long and sharply dentate and always distinct. Damara Land, Matabele Land, Transvaal, German East Africa.

19. Gattung: **Leipoxais** *Holl.*

Leipoxais is closely allied with *Rhinobombyx*, but easily discernible by the neurulation and the costal margin of the hindwing. It corresponds, however, so closely with the palearctic genus *Odonestis* (type: *pruni* *L.*) that I should feel inclined to combine the two genera. Nevertheless it is advisable to postpone such a combination, until the stages of development of the African species have been discovered.

The ♂♂ are much smaller than the ♀♀; their forewings are shorter and broader, with a straight erect distal margin and an obtuse or rectangular apex. In the ♀♀ the forewing, however, is longer with a distinct, often falciform apex and a slanting, straight or concave distal margin. Antennal pectinations in the ♂ only moderately long, in the ♀ shorter and more equally long. Eyes hairy. The marking of the forewing above consists of two usually double transverse lines, the first of which is subbasal and extends within the apex of the cell, whilst the second crosses the centre of the wing, both being rather erect; almost midway between the distal transverse line and the distal margin extends the irregularly curved submarginal line being often broken up into spots. The hindwing is of a variable shape, whereby the species can be distinguished. Another remarkable fact is that vein 11 of the forewing soon joins vein 12 to which it is closely adjoined, in nearly all the species I was able to examine.

In order to facilitate the determination, I divide the species into three groups.

Table of the groups of species.

A. Costal margin of hindwing between the base and the apex of vein 8 quite straight or somewhat concave.

*. The costal margin of the hindwing forms at the apex of vein 8 a distinct though obtuse angle, and the distal margin is between the veins 6 and 8 quite straight or even somewhat emarginated.

First group of species.

**. The costal margin of the forewing is at the apex of vein 8 entirely rounded off and is continued into the curved distal margin without any boundary. Hindwing more elongate.

Second group of species.

B. Costal margin of hindwing in the middle very deeply emarginated.

Third group of species.

First Group of Species.

L. peraffinis *Holl.* (34 b, 35 d). ♂. Body and wings red-brown; forewing generally at the distal *peraffinis*. margin broadly grey; hindwing with a broad blackish-brown marginal band or almost quite blackish. Forewing with blackish transverse lines; the subbasal line curved, distally convex; the discal line double, its proximal line distinctly undulating or angular, the distal line indistinct, brown; the submarginal line formed of black spots, irregularly curved; a white dot at the end of the discal cell. Forewing beneath almost as above; the subbasal and discal transverse line, however, are absent or indistinct. Hindwing beneath grey or greyish-brown, at the hind-margin often whitish, with two dark transverse markings, a proximal red-brown band being in the centre often interrupted, and a submarginal line formed of black separate spots. — The ♀ is much larger (expanse of wings about 56 mm) and shows above a red-brown ground-colour; the marking of the forewing only differs in the white discal spot being strigiform, the distal portion of the discal band broad, brown and distinct, and the submarginal spots distally bordered with whitish-grey. Cameroon to Gabun. —

cinerascens. ***cinerascens* Strd.** only differs in its smaller size (45 to 50 mm) and the greyish ground-colour of the ♀. Cameroon to Mukinbundu in the Congo District. TESSMANN describes the larva, as follows: „The larva is of the type of *Bombyx neustria*, brown, with whitish and reddish and grey streaks, trunk-coloured, on the dorsum more ashy-greyish, on the sides of the 4th, 5th, and penultimate rings deeper brownish, below it more intensely whitish. Hairing uniformly feeble, on the dorsum somewhat stronger hairs on each side, particularly on the penultimate ring above; on the head two longer hair-tufts on each side, being blackish, at the tips whitish. The larva is common in the plantations on cocoa and other bushes, in the primeval forest on various shrubs (pepper etc.); it feeds on various plants. Pupa in a soft whitish web.“

regularis. ***L. regularis* Strd.** (34 c). ♀. Similar to the ♀ of *L. peraffinis*, but separated by the quite straight and even (not dentate) discal line. ♂ unknown. South Cameroon.

fuscofasciata. ***L. fuscofasciata* Auriv.** (34 b). ♂. Head and thorax light greyish-yellow; abdomen whitish. Forewing yellowish, at the distal margin very broad, about 6 mm, violettish-grey with a white, black-ringed discal dot and the usual black transverse lines. Hindwing above whitish, with a broad dark brown transverse band close in front of the distal margin. ♀ unknown. Banana on the Congo River.

rufobrunnea. ***L. rufobrunnea* Strd.** (= *punctulata* Holl.) (34 c). ♂. The ♂ of STRAND'S species being figured here so exactly corresponds with the ♂ of *punctulata* Holl. that their identity cannot be doubted. As the ♀ of *rufobrunnea* HOLLAND'S *L. punctulata* ♀ is to be regarded. Both sexes are thus distinguished by the dark dots and streaks on the forewing being accompanied by white spots, whereby the species is at once discernible from *L. peraffinis*. Cameroon, Gabun, Congo District. — The form regarded by STRAND as *rufobrunnea*-♀ must, however, be a different species.

strandii. ***L. strandii* sp. n.** (= *rufobrunnea* Strd. ♀) (34 c). ♀. Easily to be recognised from the figure. ♂ unknown. South Cameroon, Gabun.

siccifolia. ***L. siccifolia* Auriv.** (40 b) ♂. Yellowish-brown; palpi dark brown. Wings above yellowish-brown, with the usual transverse markings and the discal dot of a dark brown colour. Hindwing above yellowish-brown, at the costal margin as far as vein 5 red-brown. Forewing beneath light yellow, at the margins narrowly brownish. Hindwing beneath yellowish-brown with the normal markings being faded and broken up into spots. ♀ unknown. Cameroon.

marginipunctata. ***L. marginipunctata* Holl.** (♀ = *puncticosta* Strd.) (34 b, c) is a very different and sharply defined species with grey different sexes. ♂. Head, collar and thorax light fawn-coloured; abdomen, chest, and legs still lighter, wings light fawn-coloured with a slight grey hue. Forewing above with a silvery lunar spot at the end of the discal cell, whitish transverse lines being narrowly edged with dark, and a submarginal row of angular blackish spots; this row is distally curved in the areas 2 and 3 and continued on the hindwing. Expanse of wings: 35 to 37 mm. — The much larger ♀ being at first sight quite different shows, as is to be seen from the figure, almost exactly the same marking. Abdomen above almost white. Sierra Leone to Congo.

humfreyi. ***L. humfreyi* Auriv.** Unfortunately I cannot affirm with certainty, whether this species belongs to the first group of species. „♂. Fawn-coloured; abdomen above and the wings beneath at the base and anal margin lighter. Forewing above with double and indistinct subbasal and discal transverse lines; the subbasal lines are curved, the discal ones undulating, but not dentate; a small black dot at the cell-end; a submarginal row of black spots in 1 b to 8 is inwardly bent in the areas 4 and 5. Hindwing above without markings. Wings beneath with two indistinct undulating brown discal lines and a submarginal row of black spots, at the apex and distal margin strewn with grey scales. Expanse of wings: 42 mm.“ — „♀. Larger and lighter than the ♂; the submarginal spots are larger and also distinct on the hindwing above. Expanse of wings: 60 mm.“ Gold Coast and Nigeria. The species is allied with *marginipunctata*, but separated by the black discal dot of the forewing.

Second Group of Species.

In the species belonging to this group the straight costal margin of the hindwing gradually passes over at vein 8, without forming an angle or a distinct boundary, into the straight or uniformly bent distal margin.

major. ***L. major* Holl.** (34 c). The figures published here were most kindly communicated to me by Dr. W. J. HOLLAND; they make it unnecessary to describe the species at large. The sexes were captured in copula. It is noteworthy that the large white discal dot of the ♂ forewing is absent in the ♀. Ogowe.

dives. ***L. dives* Auriv.** (40 c). ♂. Body yellowish grey; palpi dark grey. Forewing above greyish-yellow, at the distal margin broadly grey; transverse lines blackish, double, sharply angular or dentate, the proximal discal line composed of distally open bows, both being angular at vein 8; discal dot black centred with grey; the submarginal line is composed of separate dark spots. Hindwing above reddish-brown, darker than

the forewing, at the costal margin blackish-brown. Both wings above and beneath with a fine black marginal line which is interrupted by yellowish at the ends of the veins. Forewing beneath almost coloured as above, but without distinct markings. Hindwing beneath greyish, at the hind-margin light yellow with the usual indistinctly defined brown or grey transverse markings. Expanse of wings: 40 mm. — The ♀ is much larger (68 mm) and more monotonously yellowish-brown; the transverse lines of the forewing are single or almost single and only feebly undulate; the submarginal spots are united into a notched line being distally broadly bordered with yellow. Hindwing above with two distinct brown bands. Under surface darker than in the ♂, yellowish-brown. South Nigeria.

L. proboscidea Guér. (34 d) is only known to me from GUÉRIN's figure which is copied here. Senegal, *proboscidea*. — **proboscifera** Strd. is a doubtful form, distinguished from the figure of the type by the posterior half of the discal transverse line of the forewing being provided with a strong double tooth directed towards the distal margin. If *proboscifera* belongs to GUÉRIN's species, it must be ranged with the first group of species. South Cameroon.

L. haematidea Snell. (34 d). ♂. Both wings above brown, hindwing darker than the forewing. The latter at the distal margin somewhat lighter; its transverse lines fine, black, single; the discal line strongly angled towards the margin at vein 7; the submarginal line is composed of transverse streaks; a small black discal dot. Hindwing above without markings. Both wings above and beneath with a fine black marginal line which is interrupted at the veins. ♀ unknown. At the mouth of the Congo.

L. makomona Strd. (34 d). ♂. In the original description STRAND made a mistake in writing (♀ instead of ♂). Both wings with a fine black marginal line being interrupted at the veins. The marking above is to be seen in the figure. Beneath the forewing is only in the marginal area as dark as above, and there with traces of a light transverse stripe proximally bordered with a darker shade. Hindwing beneath in the ground as above, with a dark irroration being most irregularly arranged and forming indistinct nebulous figures, and with an interrupted dark transverse streak at the end of the basal area; the costal margin is blackened, the hindmarginal area somewhat lighter. Gabun.

L. obscura Auriv. (34 d). ♂. Forewing with a sharp apex and an almost straight distal margin, somewhat like the forewing of a ♀. Head and collar brown; chest and ventrum yellowish; palpi and antennae blackish-brown. The colouring and marking of the wings are to be seen from the figure. The forewing beneath is distinguished by the broad yellowish transverse band from the anal margin to vein 6. ♀ unknown. Gabun.

Third Group of Species.

This group is distinguished by the deep, rounded indentation in the centre of the costal margin of the hindwing; the costal margin thereby recalls that in *Rhinobombyx*. The only species known hitherto also differs in the distal margin of the forewing being obtusely dentate at the veins 7 and 9.

L. emarginata Auriv. (34 d). ♀. Yellowish fawn-coloured. Abdomen above in the basal portion blackish. The transverse lines of the forewing are blackish, almost straight and smooth (not undulate); submarginal line serpentine and undulating; distal margin between the apex and vein 3 blackish-brown. Hindwing with two dark transverse lines. ♂ unknown. Transvaal.

Appendix. As nothing is said about the shape and the costal margin of the hindwing in the descriptions of the three following species which are unknown to me, I can only quote them here by way of appendix.

L. ituria B.-Bak. ♂. Thorax light ochreous; abdomen light reddish-brown. Forewing light ochreous grey with an irregular reddish subbasal transverse line and a discal dot; the discal (postmedian) reddish transverse line is oblique, dentate and irregular, distally accompanied by a reddish darkening of the ground-colour. The submarginal line is very irregularly bent and serrate-dentate, almost broken at vein 3. Distal margin suffused with a light reddish colour. Hindwing unicoloured red-brown with a very fine dark marginal line. Expanse of wings: 46 mm. Congo District: Mawamba.

L. crenulata B.-Bak. ♂. Head and thorax yellowish-brown; abdomen yellowish-grey. Forewing yellowish-brown with a light spot at the centre of the costal margin; The first dark transverse line in the cell distally angular; the second dark transverse line notched with two angles distally. Submarginal line notched with light spots; the area between these two transverse lines ochreous. Hindwing in the basal portion yellowish white, in the marginal third red-brown. Expanse of wings: 35 mm. Angola: N'Dalla Tando.

L. directa Walk. ♀ ferrugous-brown, coated with greyish. Palpi beak-shaped, very much projecting. Antennae feebly pectinated. Legs strong, hairy. Abdomen projecting beyond the hindwing. Wings broad, moderately long. Forewing at the apex slightly rounded, with three slanting transverse lines; the first and second blackish, the second straight, more distinct than the first; the third brownish, extending near the distal margin, in front and behind shortened. A black discal dot between the first and second lines. Distal margin hardly curved, moderately slanting. Hindwing more reddish than the forewing, with an undulating blackish transverse line. Expanse of wings about 50 mm. Sierra Leone.

20. Genus: **Ceratopacha** *Auriv.*

Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frons. Frons armed with a coniform thorn. Eyes bare, circularly surrounded by stiff black hairs. Pectinations of antennae only slightly shorter in the ♀ than in the ♂. Legs as far as the claws clothed with long hair. Wings broad, rounded with entire fringes. Forewing: vein 8 from the apex of the discal cell, 9 into the distal margin. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 forked, 8 in one place united with vein 7. Both wings or at least forewing with a black dot at the apex of the discal cell. Marking and colouring in all the species homogeneous. The whole body beneath white, abdomen above yellow, often with black rings or black lateral spots. Wings at least beneath with a white ground-colour; all the transverse lines on the forewing above white, often edged with dark. Hindwing beneath with a black-haired costal-marginal spot. Both wings at the distal margin between the ends of the veins generally with dark dots which are not extended on the fringes or only for a short distance. — Larvae, as far as they are known, on each side of the first joint with a long, slantingly projecting hair-pencil, with long though scanty lateral hairs, small decorative pads on the dorsum of the 2nd and 3rd joints, and with two erect hair-pencils on each of the segments (4) 5 to 11. The pupa rests in a thick and hard web showing a vertical slit-shaped opening at the anterior end.

First Group of Species.

The proximal white border of the distal discal transverse line of the forewing is straight and smooth or almost smooth between vein 9 and the anal margin. The distal white border of the submarginal line consists between the costal margin and vein 3 of three straight or almost straight and smooth divisions which form acute angles with each other: the first extends from the costal margin to vein 9, where it almost reaches the distal margin, the second from vein 9 slantingly inward to vein 6, and the third from there slantingly towards the distal margin and often a little bent to vein 3; then follow two spots towards the base in 2 and 1 b.

salamambo. **C. salamambo** *Vuillot* (35 e) is similar to the following species, but easily discernible by the forewing above and the hindwing above at the costal margin from the base to beyond the centre being light yellow or bright ochreous, the subbasal white transverse line of the forewing being more slanting, but quite straight and smooth, and by the absence of the discal dot on the hindwing above. Expanse of wings: 40 to 48 mm. — The larva exhibits a black ground-colour with grey irroration at the segmental margins, and a whitish, black-spotted head. Lateral hairs whitish mixed with few black ones; pencil of first joint black. Each of the segments 5 to 11 on the dorsum at the anterior edge on the light reddish ground with whitish hair, then with two black hair-pencils, and behind the centre with two jet-black narrow transverse spots encircled with red. According to E. L. CLARK who kindly communicated the larva to me, it lives on the Umgaan tree. Delagoa Bay; Natal.

koellikeri. **C. koellikeri** *Dew.* (34 d; too variegated and greyish). Ground-colour of forewing above as far as the discal line pale yellowish; subbasal line undulating (not smooth). Hindwing above at the costal margin white and grey, not yellow, or only behind the discal line slightly hued with yellowish, but with a black discal dot. Congo District: Chinchoxa, Kingoye, Mukinbundu.

gemmata. **C. gemmata** *Dist.* (35 e) is very similar to *koellikeri*, but it shows a light grey or brownish-grey ground-colour on the forewing above, a very much undulating subbasal line of the forewing and more distinct marginal dots on both wings. Abdomen above yellow with a whitish apex, in the ♂ with black, sometimes confluent rings, in the ♀ often with large dark lateral spots. Transvaal. Mashona Land.

Second Group of Species.

The species of this group exhibit a quite differently shaped submarginal line which has no straight divisions, but forms somewhat irregular bows. The difference is particularly distinct between the costal margin and vein 6, the submarginal line being almost equably bent with the distal margin and the apex of the wing. Moreover, both the transverse lines are sharply undulating or notched. By these marks this group forms a fine transition to the species of the following genus.

magna. **C. magna** *Auriv.* (34 e). The markings of this beautiful species are excellently reproduced in the figure. Sierra Leone.

minor. **C. minor** *Gaede* (40 a) is most similar to *C. magna*, but smaller, and at the base of the forewing darker. Forewing beneath at the apex almost pure white. Abdomen above yellow without dark segmental margins. Expanse of wings: 40 mm. Cameroon and Togo.

decora. **C. decora** *Fawc.* (34 c) differs from the two other species of this group particularly in the hindwing above being darkened yellowish-grey at the base as far as the apex of the discal cell, and exhibiting in the centre a complete, curved, yellowish-red transverse band. ♂ unknown. British East Africa: Kedai.

21. Genus: **Schausinna** *Auriv.*

Closely allied with the genus *Ceratopacha* and only distinguished by the following marks. Eyes not surrounded by black bristles. Tarsi not hairy. Costal margin of hindwing emarginated or in the ♀ sometimes almost straight. Vein 8 of forewing from the fork of 6 and 7. Submarginal line of forewing serpentine almost as in the species of the second group of the genus *Ceratopacha*, in the areas 4 and 5 deeply incurved towards the base and generally distinctly continued on the hindwing as far as the anal angle. The rest of the marking is rather similar in all the species and most easily seen from the figures.

Sch. clementsi *Schaus* (34 e). The distal transverse line of the forewing is irregularly bent and feebly *clementsi*. notched, towards the margin at least in the areas 2 to 7 accompanied by unequally large deep brown spots. Fringes of both wings grey, at the veins whitish, without black spots. Sierra Leone to Congo.

Sch. affinis *Auriv.* differs in the distal light transverse line of the forewing being quite smooth and *affinis*. feebly bent between the anal margin and vein 7, and distally bordered by equally large blackish-brown spots; the distal side of these spots thereby forms an almost straight line. Hindwing above whitish, at the distal margin broad grey without a submarginal line. ♀ unknown to me. Kilima Njaro. Cocoon very thick and solid, shaped as in the genus *Ceratopacha*. — **signata** *Strd.* (34 f as *affinis*). Both wings above with a distinct whitish *signata*. submarginal band. Abyssinia.

Sch. regia *Grünb.* (34 c) is distinguished from the two other species by the fringes of both wings showing *regia*. at least beneath distinct black spots at the distal margin. These spots are situated between the ends of the veins and by far do not reach the base of the fringe. The band between the centre of the wing and the submarginal line above purely ashy-grey (♀) or light grey (♂); marginal band somewhat darker, brownish-grey. Damara Land.

22. Genus: **Trichopisthia** *Auriv.*

It only differs from the two last genera in the marks stated in the table of the genera. But one very plainly marked species is known. Sexes similar and with almost equally long pectinations of the antennae.

T. monteiroi *Drc.* (= *pallida* *Fawc.*) (34 f). The whole insect above and beneath light whitish yellow *monteiroi*. with somewhat darker veins. Forewing above with a small yellowish-brown discal dot and similarly coloured, quite plain, smooth and almost straight transverse lines which are convergent towards the anal margin; no traces of a submarginal line. Hindwing above with a shortened median line which is beneath longer, darker, and much more distinct, beneath besides with black discal dots. — The adult larva is black and clothed with yellow hair. Head yellow with five black spots arranged entirely as in the larva of *Ceratopacha salammbo*. First joint above on each side with a yellow spot, the second and third joints without a decorative spot, above marbled with fine yellow lines; each of the joints 4 to 10 above with two pairs of small brown-haired transverse spots surrounded with yellow. Cocoon ellipsoid, densely clothed with the yellow hair of the larva. It lives on an Anacardiaceae, *Sclerocarya caffra*, called „Wild Mango“. Natal, Matabele Land, Delagoa Bay.

23. Genus: **Cymatopacha** *Auriv.*

To the marks quoted above we may add yet: palpi broad, eyes bare, head and thorax long-haired. Basal cell of hindwing with accessory veins. Distal margin in both wings undulating (more distinctly than in the figure).

C. obscura *Auriv.* (34 f). ♀. Grey; head, thorax, and basal half of forewing blackish-grey; marginal *obscura*. half of forewing, and the hindwing irrorated with dark grey. Subbasal line of forewing indistinct; discal line blackish, distally sharply notched. Submarginal line irregular, in the area 3 removed distally. Expanse of wings: 81 mm. ♂ unknown. South Rhodesia: Buluwayo.

24. Genus: **Mimopacha** *gen. nov.*

This distinctly defined genus was formerly united with *Gastropacha*, but differs rather considerably from this genus in important marks. Eyes bare. Palpi short, though projecting beyond the frons; last joint knob-shaped. Antennal pectinations in the ♂ in the basal half long, then quickly getting shorter; in the ♀

much shorter and equally long almost to the apex. Femora and tibiae hairy; tarsi with appressed scales. Margin of both wings at the ends of the veins dentate or notched. Hindwing at the end of the discal cell with a hyaline spot. Costal margin of hindwing in the centre deeply emarginated. Forewing: veins 4 and 5 separate, 8 from the apex of the discal cell or from the pedicle of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 shorter than their pedicle, 9 into the distal margin. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 separate or forked from the anal angle, 8 touches 7 in one place; basal cell small and narrow with basal accessory veins. Type: „*Gastropacha*“ *knoblauchii* Dew.

knoblauchii.

M. knoblauchii Dew. (35 a). Red-brown; discal area of forewing and basal portion of hindwing darker brown; marginal area in the ♂ lighter, greyish-brown. Discal spot of forewing yellowish without white dots; the subbasal transverse line is almost smooth and erect; the discal line is slanting, almost parallel with the distal margin, feebly undulating; the submarginal line of the forewing is coherent, in the areas 4 and 5 deeply bent towards the base. Hindwing at the end of vein 6 with a long sharp apex, above with two transverse lines; the hyaline spot rounded off. — The larva is, according to TESSMANN, 8 to 10 cm long, with reddish hair exhibiting laterally on the rings a slight silvery reflection, the hair being extremely long, silky fox-coloured. Head dark fox-coloured. On the head two shorter tufts. Pupa fastened on trunks and branches. Cocoon tenacious. Cameroon to Congo.

tripunctata.

M. tripunctata Auriv. (35 a) is much smaller and darker than *knoblauchii*. Dark greyish-brown, median area of forewing a little deeper brown, bordered by two notched dark lines, the proximal one of which is transverse, the distal one very slanting; at the end of the discal cell a brownish-yellow spot decorated with three white dots. Hindwing at the end of the discal cell with a rounded hyaline spot and close behind the latter with a dark, notched and strongly curved transverse line being distally bordered with light; this transverse line is beneath more distinct than above. Hindwing at the end of vein 7 as well as of vein 6 with a long tooth. ♀ unknown. Nigeria.

gerstaeckeri.

M. gerstaeckeri Dew. (34 f). Body and wings with a pure ashy-grey ground-colour; discal area of forewing above quite or for the greatest part rust-coloured brown or at least with such a discal spot; this spot often shows in the ♂ three white dots. Transverse lines notched or the subbasal one only undulating; the submarginal line is represented by separate dark spots and often interrupted by the absence of the spots in the areas 4 and 5. Hindwing only at the end of vein 6 with a long tooth. — Cocoon large, oblong, posteriorly pointed and scantily clothed with black stings. The larvae live in colonies; their hairs are highly developed burning hairs. Nigeria to Congo.

cinerascens.

M. cinerascens Holl. is closely allied with *M. gerstaeckeri* in its size and the shape of its wings, but it has monotonously ashy-grey wings without the brown discal area of the forewing. The pupa is relatively long, black, smooth, and without a cremaster. Expanse of wings: ♂ 65, ♀ 95 mm.

bryki.

M. bryki sp. n. ♂. (40 c). Similar to the ♂ of *M. gerstaeckeri*, but smaller, much darker, blackish-grey, and particularly distinguished by the upper surface of the forewing, the marginal portion of the hindwing, and partly also the thoracal dorsum being strewn with yellow scales (which are very distinct under the lens). Forewing with a hyaline spot at the end of the cell, with dentate transverse lines being filled or bordered with yellow, and a very indistinct submarginal line composed of black spots. Abdomen above black and blackish-grey with yellowish hairs. Expanse of wings: 50 mm. Elgon; captured by F. BRYK.

25. Genus: **Ocinaropsis** Auriv.

Palpi stout, projecting beyond the frons; last joint short, pointed. Antennae in both sexes with almost equally long pectinations which are much longer in the basal portion. Tarsi with appressed scales; anterior tibiae unarmed; posterior tibiae without spurs. Forewing narrow; its distal margin at vein 5 feebly angular; veins 4 and 5 rise separately, 8 from the pedicle of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 much shorter than their pedicle, 9 into the distal margin. Hindwing: costal margin long, almost quite straight; apex rounded; distal margin as far as vein 2 almost straight, at this vein with a short apex and somewhat angular; veins 4 and 5 rise from the same place or very shortly forked.

obscura.

O. obscura Auriv. (35 b). Dark blackish-grey (♀) or blackish-brown (♂). Thorax and forewing in the ♂ hued with reddish. Forewing above with a tiny white discal dot and with a double submarginal row of indistinct black and yellowish dots. Hindwing lighter grey, in the anal region blackish. Expanse of wings: 27 to 33 mm. Natal (discovered by G. F. LEIGH).

26. Genus: **Odontogama** Auriv.

Neuration quite the same as in the genus *Taragama* and only distinguished by the obtusely dentate or angular distal margin in both wings. Distal margin of forewing between the veins 2 and 5 emarginated, and angular at these veins; distal margin of hindwing at the anal angle and at the end of the veins 2 and 3 obtusely lobate or dentate.

O. nigricans *Auriv.* (35 a). ♂. Blackish; forewing above with two strongly curved and slanting *nigricans*. transverse lines. Hindwing blackish, before the margin with traces of two dark transverse lines. Wings beneath sooty black. Expanse of wings: 42 mm. The ♀ is larger (66 to 70 mm), somewhat lighter, the transverse lines of the forewing more broadly separated. Patagia black. Thorax dark grey. Gold Coast and in the Sesse Islands in L. Victoria Nyanza.

27. Genus: **Odontopacha** *Auriv.*

Palpi long, porrect, projecting far beyond the frons; last joint horizontal. Eyes hairy. Tarsi at least at the base hairy. Distal margin of forewing behind the sharp apex emarginated, and at the end of vein 5 or 4 angular, hindwing uniformly rounded. Forewing: veins 4 and 5 rise separately from the posterior angle, 8 from the long pedicle of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 as long as, or longer than their pedicle, 9 into the costal margin. Hindwing with an almost straight costal margin, vein 3 from the posterior angle of the cell or from the long pedicle of the veins 4 and 5. Basal cell small. In the very closely allied East-Indian genus *Bharetta* *Moore* (cf. Vol. X, p. 401, pl. 35 c) the distal margin of the forewing is angular at vein 6, and the accessory vein of the basal cell of the hindwing is much longer.

O. fenestrata *Auriv.* (35 c). Body and bases of both wings light fawn-coloured. Wings otherwise *fenestrata*. with a greyish ground-colour. Forewing at the costal margin near the apex with a red-brown spot; its transverse lines are single, almost smooth, at the anal margin curved towards the base; submarginal line whitish, near the apex with small hyaline spots. Hindwing with two dark transverse bands. East Africa: Lindi.

O. kilwana *Strd.* (40 a) has almost the same shape of the wings as *fenestrata*, but as the figure shows, *kilwana*. quite a different marking, the transverse lines of the forewing being upright and almost straight, and the submarginal line being absent. Hindwing only with a dark transverse band which is still more distinct beneath. East Africa: Kilwa. Rhodesia.

7. Subordinate Family: **Gonometinae.**

This subordinate family is distinguished by the size and formation of the basal cell of the hindwing. It is just as broad as, or broader than the discal cell and as long as, or longer than the anterior margin of the discal cell (from the base to the anterior angle), but not always projecting so far as the posterior angle of the discal cell. It is always formed by the veins 7 and 8 being united by an almost invariably long and slanting cross-vein. If we do not consider this mark, it is quite impossible to determine correctly the genus of a Lasiocampid. The formation is also very easily visible, if one scales off a little the base of the hindwing beneath or moistens it with toluol or xylol, whereby the clothing becomes sufficiently transparent so as to be able to observe distinctly the veins.

The neurulation is otherwise so different in the genera that they have only two marks in common: veins 4 and 5 of forewing are never forked, and the discal cell is in both wings closed.

The *Gonometinae* are better represented in the Ethiopian Region than in the other regions, since no less than 26 genera with about 128 species occur there. From the palearctic region the genera *Anadiasa*, *Cosmotriche*, *Dipluriella*, and *Selenephra* are known, and from the Indo-Australian only *Cosmotriche* and *Lenodora*. The genera are partly very closely allied with each other, so that it is difficult to separate them distinctly. The following table is therefore only to be regarded as a provisional one.

Table of Genera.

I. The distal margin of the forewing forms a distinct angle at the end of vein 5. Vein 9 of forewing into the apex or costal margin.

*. Vein 8 of forewing from the discal cell. The pedicle of the veins 9 and 10 is much shorter than the veins. — ♂. Distal margin of hindwing rounded. 1. *Gonobombyx*.

**. Vein 8 of forewing from the pedicle of 6 and 7. The pedicle of the veins 9 and 10 of the forewing is not or hardly shorter than the veins. — ♂. Distal margin of hindwing deeply emarginated. 2. *Gonopacha*.

II. Distal margin of forewing uniformly curved, entire or feebly undulating, rarely somewhat irregularly curved, but not angular at vein 5.

A. Palpi short, not or little projecting beyond the frons, rarely somewhat longer, but at most twice as long as the head.

α. Anal margin of forewing only moderately hairy without long scale-hairs.

- *. The basal lobe and the basal cell of the hindwing are abnormally large, the former, if the wings are expanded, almost reaching the costal margin of the forewing, the latter often being larger than the discal cell with a strongly curved anterior margin. Eyes hairy.

7. *Pseudometa*.

- **. The basal lobe and the basal cell of the hindwing are of a normal size.

- †. Vein 9 of forewing terminates into the distal margin.

Λ. Frons with a longitudinal ridge which is more or less raised in the centre. Basal cell of hindwing with an accessory vein. 3. *Gonomet*.

ΛΛ. Frons not armed. Basal cell of hindwing without an accessory vein *).

1. Eyes bare. Forewing without transverse lines. 5. *Grammodora*.

2. Eyes hairy. Forewing with transverse lines. 6. *Anadiasa*.

- ††. Vein 9 of forewing terminates into the apex or costal margin.

- o. Forewing short with a rounded apex; its anal margin is as long as, or longer than the distal margin.

§. Veins 6 and 7 of forewing rise separately from the apex of the discal cell. Eyes hairy. 8. *Dipluriella*.

- §§. Veins 6 and 7 of forewings forked.

1. Basal cell of hindwing with an accessory vein. Eyes hairy.

a. Basal cell of hindwing with a long terminal vein. Forewing narrow. 9. *Anchiritra*.

b. Basal cell of hindwing with a short terminal vein. Forewing broad. 12. *Ochanella*.

2. Basal cell of hindwing without accessory veins.

a. Eyes hairy. 10. *Pseudolyra*.

b. Eyes bare or only partly very finely hairy. 11. *Lerodes*.

- oo. Forewing elongate with a distinct apex.

—. Basal cell of hindwing closed by a short cross-vein, but with a distinct accessory vein. Eyes hairy. 13. *Napta*.

— —. The terminal vein of the basal cell of the hindwing is of the usual length.

- §. Vein 8 of forewing from the pedicle of 6 and 7, rarely from 7.

1. Basal cell of hindwing without accessory veins.

a. The pedicle of the veins 9 and 10 of the forewing is much longer than the veins themselves. 4. *Hypotrabala*.

b. The pedicle of the veins 9 and 10 of the forewing is shorter than the veins themselves. 20. *Pachymetana*.

2. Basal cell of hindwing with 1 to 3 distinct accessory veins.

a. Basal cell of hindwing with but one accessory vein.

17. *Henometa*.

b. Basal cell of hindwing at least with two accessory veins.

14. *Libethra*.

15. *Borocera*.

16. *Gastrometa*.

- §§. Vein 8 of forewing rises separately from the discal cell. Veins 9 and 10 of forewing generally as long as, or longer than their pedicle.

1. Basal cell of hindwing with a strong accessory vein. Eyes bare.

18. *Pachymeta*.

2. Basal cell of hindwing without accessory veins.

a. Eyes bare.

a'. Forewing feebly undulating. Abdomen with light transverse bands.

— ♀ Antennae at the base only serrate-dentate.

19. *Pachymetoides*.

b'. Forewing with entire margins. Abdomen without bands. — ♀
Antennae with moderately long pinnae. 22. *Leptometa*.

b. Eyes hairy.

*) The precostal vein rising from the base of the wing is not to be regarded as an accessory vein.

a'. Wings with entire margins.

21. *Pehria*.

b'. Distal margin in both wings feebly undulating.

23. *Mallocampa*.

β. Anal margin of forewing at the distal part with long stiff hairs which are apically more or less expanded like scales. Vein 8 of forewing almost invariably from the pedicle of 6 and 7. Eyes bare.

*. Posterior tarsi with appressed scales. — ♀ without anal wool.

o. Vein 9 of forewing into the apex. Basal cell of hindwing without an accessory vein.

1. Distal margin of forewing almost straight, entire.

22. *Leptometa*.

2. Distal margin of forewing bent, undulating; anal angle entirely rounded.

24. *Gastroplakaeis*.

oo. Vein 9 of forewing into the distal margin. Basal cell of hindwing with an accessory vein.

25. *Dinometa*.

**. Posterior tarsi above hairy. Vein 9 of forewing into the apex. Basal cell of hindwing without an accessory vein. — ♀ with anal wool.

26. *Diapalpus*.

B. Palpi large and long, about three times as long as the head. Eyes hairy. Vein 9 of forewing into the apex; vein 8 from the discal cell. Basal cell of hindwing short and broad with an accessory vein.

27. *Rhynchobombyx*.

1. Genus: **Gonobombyx** Auriv. (*Prodonestis* Holl.).

Palpi with appressed scales, hardly projecting beyond the head, straightly porrect, with a small terminal joint. Eyes bare. Antennae also in the ♀ with long pinnae. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs; hind tarsi with appressed scales. Forewing oblong with a sharp apex; its distal margin undulating, forming a distinct angle at the end of vein 5; veins 6 and 7 forked, 8 from the apex of the discal cell; 9 and 10 much longer than their pedicle, 9 into the apex of the wing. Hindwing oblong with an almost straight costal margin and a very much rounded undulating distal margin; discal cell short, closed, rarely with an indistinct cross-vein, veins 4 and 5 forked; basal cell large and pointed with indistinct accessory veins.

G. angulata Auriv. (= *fulva* Holl.) (38 a). Dark fawn-coloured, head, dorsum, and upper surface *angulata*. of forewing darker. Forewing with three indistinct violetish-grey transverse lines or narrow transverse bands proceeding vertically towards the costal margin and growing indistinct posteriorly, the first of which extends near the base and is directed towards the centre of the anal margin, whilst the two others are postmedian and are directed towards the distal margin. Hindwing beneath at the base and costal margin broadly lighter whitish-grey. In the ♂ there is on the forewing above at the end of the discal cell a thick silvery transverse streak which is absent or only marked in the ♀. — The larva being about 100 mm long is almost cylindrical, only slightly flattened and without lateral appendices. Its skin is marbled grey and brown, above everywhere densely clothed with long, soft, whitish or yellowish-grey hairs, and between the hairs strewn with short, fine black spikes; above in the centre of each joint excepting the first and last there is a large black spot densely clothed with black spikes. The joints 4 to 11 exhibit on each side a dark, light-edged oblique streak in which the spiracle is situate. The under surface is dark brown with a rounded or triangular yellowish spot in the centre of the joints 5 to 10. Head yellowish-brown with six blackish-brown longitudinal lines which are continued on the dorsum of the first joint of the body. The cocoon is oviform, posteriorly tapering, but anteriorly compressed and with a filiform appendix in one angle; its wall is stiff, parchment-like, and densely set with the short black spikes of the larva. The pupa is very thick, at the anal end very broad and almost transversely cut off, quite smooth without any hairs or bristles and without small hooks at the entirely flat cremaster. Cameroon, Gabun.

G. vespertilio Weym. ♀. „Forewing yellowish greyish-brown. A brown obsolete spot is at the hind-margin near the base and a small oviform black median spot on the terminal vein. Behind this spot there extend two narrow, parallel, indistinct dark brown stripes before the centre of the costal margin to the centre of the hind-margin, being somewhat distally curved in the middle and expanded like a spot at the hind-margin. Then follows a row of brownish spots: two larger ones in the cells 7 and 6 and 4 smaller ones in the cells 4 to 1 b. The latter spots are almost contiguous and thus form a third half stripe, whilst the two anterior spots are more distally removed. The distal margin is dark brown, in the middle broadest, 8 mm broad opposite the angle of the wing in the centre of the distal margin, but proximad not distinctly defined and terminating 2 mm before the apex, so that the apex of the wing is light. Fringes blackish-brown. Hind-margin with long blackish-brown hair, and between them with single ochreous hairs. Hindwing at the base 3 to 4 mm broad blackish-brown, the rest yellowish greyish-brown, in the middle more scantily scaled, therefore somewhat diaphanous, but near the distal margin darker. Fringes dark brown. No other marking. German East Africa: Lindi.“ „Distinguished from the West-African *G. angulata* Auriv. by the longer extended apex of the forewing and the different colouring, the different position and direction of the transverse stripes.“ *vespertilio*.

2. Genus: **Gonopacha** *gen. nov.*

Last year TAMS placed *G. brotoessa* to the genus *Hypotrabala*. Thereby my attention was called to the morphology of this species, and I must admit that it is no *Gonometa*, but more closely allied with *Gonobombyx* and *Hypotrabala*. By the distal margin of the forewing being angular at the end of vein 5 and the vein 9 ending in the apex of the forewing it corresponds to *Gonobombyx* and deviates from *Gonometa* with which, however, it entirely corresponds in the shape of the ♂ hindwing. It differs from *Gonobombyx* in the marks stated in the table of the genera, but from *Hypotrabala* almost only in the shape of the wings. There is also a remarkable consistency in the characteristic markings of the forewings between *Hypotrabala castanea* and the ♀ of *Gonopacha rothschildi* which I regard as the type of the genus.

rothschildi.

G. rothschildi *sp. n.* (36 a). As the specimens from ROTHSCHILD'S collection, according to which the figures were made, are no more before me, I must confine myself to referring to them and can only add that the wings of the ♀ are beneath black with bright yellow veins. Cameroon: Bitje. — I formerly regarded this species as *G. brotoessa* Holl., but as HOLLAND'S description is different, I quote here *brotoessa* as an independent species.

brotoessa.

G. brotoessa Holl. ..♂. Frons, chest, and thoracal dorsum deep chestnut-brown. Abdomen above quite steel-blue, beneath with the chest rust-coloured. Forewing bright chestnut-brown with a white discal spot being surrounded with black, and an almost triangular yellow spot behind the discal cell near the base of the wing; in the centre of the wing there are two indistinct angular black lines extending from the apex of the wing to the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing bluish-black, at the costal margin dark rust-brown. Forewing beneath chestnut-brown, in the discal cell and disc blackish. Hindwing beneath coloured as above. Expanse of wings: 65 mm. — ..♀. Abdomen as in the ♂ but much larger. Upper surface of abdomen lustrous steel-blue with an orange-yellow anal pencil. Both the forewing and hindwing above and beneath unicoloured chestnut-brown. Expanse of wings: 85 to 100 mm. — West Africa: Ogowe River. — As the description of the ♂ is so similar to the ♂ of *G. rothschildi*, the shape of the wings which is not mentioned will probably be also the same. Both sexes however, differ in the abdomen being steel-blue above, and the ♀ is quite different from that of *rothschildi*. Thus there are probably two different species of *Gonopacha*.

3. Genus: **Gonometa** Walk.

To this genus belong the largest of all the African *Lasiocampidae*. They are besides distinguished by the great difference of the sexes. The ♂♂ are invariably smaller, often much smaller than the ♀♀, and exhibit long and narrow, sharply pointed forewings which are often without any marking, whereas the hindwings are triangular, at the distal margin straight or deeply emarginated, rarely rounded off; abdomen slender and coniform. The distal margin of the forewing is much longer than the anal margin. In the much larger ♀♀ the forewings are shorter and broader, less pointed, so that the distal margin is only as long as, or shorter than the anal margin; above they are usually decorated with darker transverse bands. Hindwing of a normal size with a rounded distal margin.

Beside the shape of the wings, the genus is characterised by the following marks: palpi short, not or hardly projecting beyond the frons, with appressed scales, a short knob-shaped terminal joint, closely appressed to the head. Eyes bare. Antennae in the ♂ in the basal halves with very long, then moderately long pinnae, whilst in the ♀ the pinnae are short as far as the apex. Collar and thoracal dorsum with smoothly appressed hair; thorax of ♂ narrow and oblong. Forewing: veins 4 and 5 separated, 6 and 7 usually on a short pedicle, 8 from the apex of the discal cell, 9 and 10 generally as long as, rarely shorter than their pedicle, 9 into the distal margin (the species in which it terminates into the apex probably belong to a different genus). Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 forked or from the same base; basal cell closed by a long slanting cross-vein. Abdomen of ♀ without anal wool. Hind tarsi with appressed scales.

The larvae are everywhere, or at least on the dorsum and sides, armed with sharp needle-shaped bristles, and besides at least on the sides long-haired; all the joints are uniformly developed and armed; no decorative spots. Head relatively small. The cocoon is regularly elliptical, parchment-like, and everywhere densely clothed with the larval needles and hairs.

For the present it is impossible to divide the species into natural groups owing to our defective knowledge of the sexes and larvae. We may, however, point out the fact that the hindwings are triangular and at the distal margin more or less deeply emarginated in the ♂♂ of *G. postica*, *podocarp*i, *badia*, *nysa*, *cassandra*, *titan*i, *sjöstedti*, *regia*, *ferox*, and *attenuata*. In the ♂ of *G. griseocincta* the hindwing, however, is broadly rounded at the distal margin.

G. postica Walk. (♀ = *effusa* Walk.; = *stalii* Wallengr.; ? = *marginata* Walk.) (37 a). ♂. Antennae *postica*. blackish, frons, prothorax, a stripe on the sides of the collar, and the fifth dorsal joint of the abdomen yellow or whitish. Legs with appressed violettish-grey scales without long hair. Collar and thoracal dorsum greyish-reddish. Abdomen above deep red-brown, beneath blackish. Forewing above dark blackish-brown, distally somewhat lighter, in the centre scantily strewn with tiny light scales, and with traces of 1 or 2 darker transverse lines, at the base with a faint bluish reflection. Hindwing triangular, at the apex and anal angle extended equally far; distal margin straightly cut off or distinctly concave; densely clad with dark brown hair, at the distal margin broadly hyaline, beneath at the base with a bluish reflection; veins 3 to 5 from the same place, not stalked. Expanse of wings: 47 to 57 mm. — ♀. Head and thoracal dorsum varying from a violettish grey to a dark brown. Frons yellowish. Abdomen with yellowish hair. Forewing, as the figure shows, above with lighter and darker transverse bands. Hindwing yellowish-white, at the distal margin with a broad dark brown band, at the costal margin with a narrow one. Forewing generally with a distinct black spot at the end of the discal cell. Veins 4 and 5 of hindwing stalked. — Larva black with distinct though obtuse lateral appendages, above on the centre of each segment with groups of sharp black needle-shaped bristles, these bristles also occurring on the sides of the body where, however, they are covered by the very long, distended and bent down lateral hairs. The larva occurs in two forms, one with yellow lateral hairs, the other with white ones. It has been asserted that one form only yields ♂♂, the other only ♀♀, but this has apparently not yet been sufficiently ascertained. The larva lives on „common wattle“ (*Elephantorrhiza* Burchelli) and on a kind of *Acacia*. Natal; Transvaal; Damara Land; Delagoa Bay.

G. rufobrunnea Auriv. ♂ unknown. ♀ similar to that of *postica* (37 a) in the marking of the forewing, *rufobrunnea*. but larger (102—108 mm) and everywhere with a bright red-brown ground-colour. Discal spot of forewing red-brown. Hindwing of a purer white with a light red-brown marginal band. Abdomen above with yellow hair, at the apex reddish. East Africa: Ukerewe and Queque.

G. podocarpi Auriv. The ♂ is of a size and shape of the wings very similar to that of the ♂ of *G. podocarpi*. *postica*, but differently coloured. Head, thoracal dorsum, chest and legs uni-coloured chestnut-brown; abdomen above chestnut-brown, beneath blackish. Anal pencil yellow. Both wings above and beneath uni-coloured dark chestnut-brown without any markings, beneath somewhat lighter. Hindwing at the distal margin deeply emarginated, not hyaline, or only at the bottom of the indentation somewhat greyish owing to the scanty scaling. Expanse of wings: 60 mm. — ♀. Body and wings dark liver-brown; forewing above with a faint violet hue, its base and four almost straight or somewhat curved transverse bands darker coloured; no discal spot. Hindwing in the centre more scantily scaled, in the apex of the discal cell and at the base of the areas 2 to 4 almost hyaline. Expanse of wings about 100 mm. — The larva lives on *Podocarpus* (a genus of conifers distinguished by its large, long, leaf-like needles). Elgon.

G. badia sp. n. ♂. Body dark chestnut-brown; head, collar, chest, and antennae somewhat lighter, *badia*. more yellowish-brown. Forewing above dark blackish-brown, with a slight violet hue, without markings, beneath somewhat lighter with a brown anal margin. Hindwing triangular, at the anal angle and apex projecting equally much, at the distal margin deeply emarginated, and in the centre very broadly hyaline as far as the discal cell, otherwise dark red-brown. Shape of wings like that of *G. postica*. Expanse of wings: 80 mm. East Africa: Manow. At the same time with this ♂, from the same place, a ♀ was received, which may belong to the ♂. It corresponds, however, so exactly with the ♀ figured here as *G. nysa*-♀ (37 a), that it suffices to state the differences. In *badia*-♀ the forewing above is somewhat darker at the base, its second and third transverse bands are almost contiguous, and the disc of the hindwing is hyaline. Expanse of wings: 130 mm.

G. nysa Drc. ♂ (36 a, b). Plain, but beautifully and somewhat variably coloured, the red-brown *nysa*. colour often lighter than in the figure. Abdomen above black, with a more or less intense blue reflection. Hindwing often more deeply emarginated with an acute anal angle. As the ♀ of this species the ♀ figured here (36 a) is (doubtfully) regarded. — Larva everywhere densely clothed with black and yellow needles, and between them with shorter whitish or somewhat greenish scale-hairs; the lateral appendages exhibit somewhat longer soft dark hairs. Cameroon.

G. titan Holl. (36 b). The description of this plainly coloured species is made superfluous by the figures. West Africa: Ogowe. *titan*.

G. cassandra Drc. ♂. Forewing bright purple brown, at the anal margin somewhat reddish with a submarginal row of angular spots distally bordered with white, from the apex to the anal angle. Hindwing brownish-black with a beautiful greenish-blue reflection, and at the distal margin broadly whitish. Under surface as above, but the hindwing without a blue reflection. Head and thorax dark brown. Abdomen brownish-black, above with a greenish-blue gloss. Underside of thorax and legs dark brown. Ventrums dingy white. Antennae blackish-brown. Expanse of wings: 78 mm. *cassandra*. Cameroon.

G. sjöstedti Auriv. (36 c). Both sexes quite unicoloured light ochreous without markings. ♂. Hindwing *sjöstedti*. at the distal margin emarginated. The gigantic larva, 14 to 16 cm long, is everywhere rather uniformly clad

with long soft hairs and very sharp long stings. The latter are black, with a blue reflection, at the base yellowish. The hairs are whitish-grey, at the indentations longer and denser, and on the sides above the feet they form long hair-tufts; the lateral appendages are short and obtuse. Cocoon about 75 mm long, thick, parchment-like, yellowish-grey, and densely armed with the larval stings like a hedgehog. Cameroon.

regia. **G. regia** *Auriv.* (40 c). ♂. Forewing with traces of transverse bands and a light discal spot. Hindwing at the anal angle broadly rounded off, at the distal margin only in the centre feebly emarginated. ♀ very large (155 mm), reddish or yellowish-brown; dorsum, legs, and ventrum violetish-brown. Forewing above ochreous-brown, the base and four broad transverse bands violetish-brown. Hindwing red-brown without markings. Both wings beneath ochreous, at the costal margin violetish-brown. Uganda.

imperialis. **G. imperialis** *Auriv.* ♀ (36 c). ♂ unknown. Upper surface with an ochreous ground-colour. Head and thorax suffused with a violetish brown. Forewing with a somewhat darker ground-colour; its base and 5 broad transverse bands (compare the figure) violetish-brown. Hindwing unicoloured without markings. Both wings beneath ochreous, at the distal margin and near the apex violetish-brown. The largest of the *Gonometa*-species known so far. Gold Coast.

ferox. **G. ferox** *Kenr.* (37 a). ♂. Black. Head, palpi, antennae, and collar orange-yellow. Abdomen with fine yellow segmental margins and a yellow anal peneil. Wings black without markings. Distal margin of hindwing feebly emarginated. ♀ unknown. Madagascar. Scarcely a genuine *Gonometa*; the figure shows that vein 8 of the forewing proceeds from the stalk of 9 and 10 (!).

attenuata. **G. attenuata** *Kenr.* (37 b). ♂. Head, palpi, and chest dull orange-yellow. Antennae, legs, thoracic dorsum, and abdomen dark chestnut-brown. Wings above dark brown; forewing with a small white discal dot. Hindwing with a not deeply emarginated distal margin and an acute anal angle. Madagascar.

griseocincta. **G. griseocincta** *Hmps.* (37 a). The ♂ differs from all the preceding species in the broadly rounded hindwings. The very distinct marking and colouring is to be seen from the figure. ♀ unknown. North-East Rhodesia.

christyi. **G. christyi** *Em. Sharpe* is quite unknown to me. ♂. Forewing: ground-colour reddish-yellow, somewhat lighter at the posterior margin; two darker transverse bands across the centre, the proximal one from the costal margin to the posterior margin straight. Hindwing: yellowish, somewhat silky, darker at the base and hindmargin. Under surface: reddish-yellow, hindwing lighter, especially at the distal margin. Head, antennae, thorax, and abdomen reddish yellow. Expanse of wings: 86 mm. — ♀. Forewing bright reddish-yellow with three darker transverse lines, the two proximal ones only feebly undulated, at the posterior margin a grey colouring extending across the centre of the wing to the costal margin. Hindwing lighter than forewing, and with a slight silky gloss. Under surface as in the ♂ without spots or lines. Expanse of wings: 135 mm. Nigeria: Jebba.

The following species are apparently closely allied to each other and differ from the others in the sexes being but little different.

fulvida. **G. fulvida** *Dist.* Head and pronotum dark mouse-grey. Abdomen, antennae, underside, and legs more or less ochreous. Tarsi speckled with grey. Forewing dark mouse-grey, densely speckled with grey, with ochreous veins and two dark undulating submarginal transverse lines. Hindwing dull ochreous, semi-transparent, at the distal margin darkened. Both wings beneath dull dark ochreous and at the distal margin darkened. Expanse of wings: 60 mm. Transvaal.

drucei. **G. drucei** *B.-Bak.* (40 e). „♂. Palpi, head, and antennae red-brown; thorax purple brown; abdomen light yellowish-brown. Forewing dark purple brown, somewhat rust-coloured on the veins; an indistinct undulating, slanting, light reddish line to the costal margin near the apex of the wing is accompanied by a similar rust-coloured submarginal line; the space between this line and the distal margin is grey; fringes dark, at the veins slightly interrupted by light; the posterior margin as far as vein 2 darker purple. Hindwing purple brownish grey, at the base and in the centre as far as vein 6 white.“ Expanse of wings: 70 mm. — „♀. Quite similar to the ♂. Expanse of wings: 85 mm.“ HAMPSON, in his treatise on lepidoptera from Rhodesia, supplied the figure of the ♀ being copied here. North-East Rhodesia.

bicolor. **G. bicolor** *Dew.* (37 b) is only known from DEWITZ' description and figure of a ♀. There is a remarkable consistency between DEWITZ' figure and HAMPSON's figure of *drucei*-♀, and the differences may only be individually, or to be explained by the different preservation of the specimens. If, however, *bicolor* is a *Gonometa*, the course of vein 9 of the forewing must be wrongly reproduced. West Africa: Chinchoxo.

argibasis. **G. (?) argibasis** *Mab.* ♀. „Forewing red-brown, at the margins slightly darker. A black undulating line distally bordered with grey extends from the apex of the wing slantingly hindward and reaches the posterior margin near the base, at about the first third of the posterior margin. Hindwing blackish without markings, at the base purely white; this colour only occupies a third of the width of the wing (of the distal margin) and forms a large basal spot being distally parted by the black-edged veins. Fringes reddish. Beneath as above, but with distinct veins and the forewing without a line. Body blackish-brown, beneath darker. The

three last abdominal segments above and laterally bright reddish-yellow. Antennae short with short black pectinations." Size not stated, West Africa. The author states besides that the species is somewhat similar to *G. bicolor* Dew. Whether *argibasis* is a *Gonometa*, *Pachymeta*, or something quite different, cannot be decided without the type having been examined.

4. Genus: **Hypotrabala** Holl.

Palpi short, last joint tiny. Eyes bare. Forewing: veins 4 and 5 separate, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from the stalk of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 shorter than their stalk, 9 into the costal margin or apex; distal margin almost straight, posterior margin bent. Hindwing: vein 3 near the posterior angle of the discal cell, 4 and 5 on a short stalk; basal cell large, without accessory veins; vein 7 rises behind the centre of the anterior edge of the discal cell. Distal margin of ♂ somewhat projecting at the veins 2 and 3, between 3 and 6 almost straight, in the ♀ rounded off.

TAMS unites the genus *Pehria* Strd. with this genus. He may be right in doing so, but as the stages are still unknown, it may be advisable for the present to keep the genera asunder and to use the name *Hypotrabala* solely for *castanea*. *Hypotrabala* differs from *Pehria* in the veins 9 and 10 of the forewing being much shorter than their stalk, as well as in the different marking.

H. castanea Holl. ♂. (37 e) is easily recognisable from the figure. The ♀ is much larger (68 mm), with somewhat broader wings, but otherwise coloured and marked like the ♂. "Cocoon small, oval, dark brown." Ogowe and Nigeria. Apparently rare.

5. Genus: **Grammodora** gen. nov.

Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frons; last joint very small. Pectinations of antennae moderately long, slightly shorter in the ♀. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Hind tarsi with appressed scales. Forewing: veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from the discal cell, 9 and 10 longer than their stalk, 9 into the distal margin. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 on a very short stalk; basal cell large without accessory veins.

It was formerly regarded as a *Lenodora*, but it differs in the longer pectinations of the ♀, the absence of the accessory veins in the hindwing, and particularly in vein 9 of the forewing terminating into the distal margin.

G. nigrolineata Auriv. (37 b). ♂. Ground-colour white or yellowish-white. Forewing above with bright-coloured veins; vein 1, the median, the stalk of 6 and 7, and vein 12 are more or less red (varying from hemochrome to yellowish-red), the others black or on each side finely bordered with black. In the larger ♀ the hindwing is above blackish-grey with light yellow fringes, and both wings beneath are covered with blackish-grey. — Larva almost cylindrical, the 2nd and 3rd segments somewhat stouter, and with feeble decorative spots. Head hairy, bluish-grey with a yellow vertical line. Abdomen beneath yellowish with black central spots, on the sides beneath grey with yellow oblique streaks, above with a broad yellow lateral line being interrupted on each segment by a black spot; dorsum with short hair, coloured grey and whitish, and on each segment with a black transverse spot which is connected with the black lateral spot. The decorative spots have only been produced by the expansion of the dorsal spots and are, like them, clad with short brown bristles. First joint on each side with two black, obliquely porrect hair-pencils. Cocoon ellipsoid, parchment-like, grey. According to specimens most kindly communicated by A. T. COOKE.

6. Genus: **Anadiasa** Auriv.

Small *Gonometinae* with broad wings, in which vein 9 of the forewing terminates into the distal margin. Eyes hairy. Palpi short, not or little projecting beyond the frons. Antennae with moderately long pectinations; the latter are shorter in the ♀ than in the ♂, wings particularly in the ♀ scantily scaled with short, entire-margined fringes. Forewing: veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from the apex of the discal cell, or a little united with the stalk of 6 and 7; 9 and 10 at least as long as their stalk. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 stalked, 7 rising very near to the apex of the discal cell; basal cell without accessory veins.

These small Geometrids only occur in dry steppes or deserts, where the larvae live gregariously on species of *Acacia*.

Species with unicoloured not mottled fringes of the forewings, and a pale fawn-coloured or reddish-grey ground-colour.

A. punctifascia Walk. (♀ = *sobria* Walk.) (37 b). ♂. Head and thorax red-brown. Forewing above and still more beneath at the base and costal margin darkened with grey; the two proximal transverse lines are thereby indistinct, the submarginal line, however, distinct, composed of bows. Hindwing at the anal angle

a little more reddish. The ♀♀ are somewhat larger and lighter, and their forewings not darkened at the costal margin and base; the proximal transverse line is therefore much more distinct than in the ♂. The larva has a bluish-grey ground-colour with reddish segmental margins and is above and laterally scantily clothed with long light hairs; the segments 2 to 6 are besides decorated with transverse pads of dense black hair; of these transverse brushes there are three on the second segment, one on the sixth, and two each on the segments 3 to 5; the segments 6 to 11 exhibit above in the centre two adjacent or united greyish-blue tubercles scantily clad with long hairs. Thus the consistency between this larva and the larva of the palearctic *A. obsoleta* Klug having been described and figured by KLUG (Vol. I, p. 163) is very great.

schönheiti. **A. schönheiti** Wichgr. is apparently closely allied to the preceding species. „♂. Upper surface. Forewing: ground-colour almost flesh-coloured greyish-pink; three faded grey transverse bands before and behind the indicated cellular spot, the distal one extending from vein 6 to vein 1, and a submarginal one composed of spots in the areas, 2 mm distant from the distal margin, at the apex somewhat nearer and inwardly bent. Costal margin and base darkened by reddish hairs. Hindwing in the centre and at the base lighter, reddish-violet at the costal margin and anal angle. Forewing beneath: cell and anterior portion of vein 6 distinctly defined grey; the pink colour is posteriorly lighter yellowish. Hindwing beneath yellowish-white, only at the costal margin and posterior margin reddish violet. Fringes also violet.“ „♀ corresponding though without the grey darkening of the forewing beneath.“ Expanse of wings: ♂ 25, ♀ 35 mm. Portuguese East Africa.

swierstrae. **A. swierstrae** Auriv. (37 b). ♂ unknown. ♀ body and legs blackish-grey; abdomen above somewhat lighter; patagia feebly rust-coloured. Forewing above grey without transverse lines, but with an indistinctly defined blackish median band and a short rust-coloured oblique band from the base of the costal margin to vein 1; marginal portion feebly lighter reddish. Hindwing above and both wings beneath dark grey; hindwing with traces of a darker median line. Expanse of wings: 32 mm. Portuguese East Africa.

jansei. **A. jansei** sp. n. (40 d). ♂. Both wings above and beneath reddish-grey, above more grey, beneath more reddish. Forewing with a red-brown spot at the cell-end and three red-brown transverse lines; the first sub-basal one is indistinct, the two others distinctly prominent, notched, and almost parallel; fringes reddish. Hindwing above in the centre broadly reddish. Antennae light yellowish. Abdomen with light fawn-coloured hair. ♀ unknown. Transvaal: Pretoria.

Species with fringes of the forewings, that are light-spotted at the ends of the veins, the ground-colour varying from grey to blackish.

undata. **A. undata** Klug has already been described and figured in Vol. II (p. 162, pl. 26 d). It is uncertain whether it also occurs within the Ethiopian Region. Sudan?

affinis. **A. affinis** Auriv. (37 c) is similar to *A. undata*, but differs, as the figure shows, in the submarginal line of the forewing being deeply bent towards the base at vein 5, and the distal white border of the discal transverse line being expanded at the posterior margin into a spot. ♀ unknown. Orange Colony: Bloemfontein.

fuscofasciata. **A. fuscofasciata** Auriv. (37 e). ♂ unknown. The ♀ is very similar to the European *Trichiura crataegi*. The colouring and marking above is shown in the figure. Wings beneath brownish grey, at the distal margin lighter, with a joint bent dark median band. Natal: Durban (discovered by G. F. LEIGH).

definita. **A. definitiva** B.-Bak. was described as *Trichiura*, but compared with *obsoleta* Klug, and is certainly an *Anadiasa*. „♂. Head and thorax iron-grey; antennae ochreous; abdomen grey. Forewing dark grey with an irregular antemedian transverse line being angular towards the margin behind the discal cell; the postmedian white transverse line is notched and sometimes proximad angular at the centre; the median area situate between these transverse lines is much darker than the rest of the wing; traces of a dark notched submarginal line. Hindwing grey, with a postmedian broad light band almost reaching the hind-margin at the anal angle. Expanse of wings: 27 mm.“ White Nile.

griseata. **A. griseata** Warren and Rothsch. is declared to be closely allied with *sobria* (Walk.) and *obsoleta* (Klug), but likewise ranged with the quite different genus *Odontocheilopteryx*. „♂. Forewing grey, in the median area darker; the basal transverse line is blackish, undulated, on both sides bordered with white; the discal transverse line from the costal margin to vein 6 obliquely extending distally and then obliquely proximad, bordered with white, particularly at the costal margin and posterior margin, where the white colour is accompanied by a dark line; the submarginal line is dentate and blackish; ground-colour between the discal and submarginal line often brownish. Fringes at the base with light and dark grey spots; at the end of the submarginal line a blackish anal-marginal spot. Hindwing above light greyish-yellow, fringes grey, at the anal angle blackish. Beneath the basal half of the forewing is dark grey with a light spot at the end of the discal cell, and with a light spot at the costal margin; marginal half light grey. Hindwing beneath light grey with a curved dark median line and a dark spot at the anal angle. The ♀ is light smoky grey, at the base and posterior margin with three undulating dark grey postmedian transverse lines; beneath light grey. Expanse of wings: ♂ 24 mm; ♀ 35 mm.“ Sudan and on the Atbara River.

I append here the following species having been based upon much flown specimens and therefore only incompletely described.

A. simplex *Pag.* „Palpi reddish-brown. Thorax and abdomen blackish-brown. Forewing greyish-brown with an indistinct transverse line. Hindwing lighter greyish-brown, in the posterior margin and anal angle shaded darker. Beneath as above.“ Somali Land.

Note: *A. sahariensis* *Rothsch.* (1921), from the Sahara: Ashen, probably does not belong to this region. This genus *sahariensis*, surely comprises many more African species that have not yet been described. There are about five species before me, which are probably unknown, but which cannot be described owing to their bad condition.

7. Genus: **Pseudometa** *Aur.* (= *Allenella* *Strand*; = *Gastroplakaena* *Strand*).

Palpi in the ♂ short, not projecting beyond the frons, in the ♀ often longer, projecting more or less beyond the frons, and with a longer terminal joint. Antennae with two rows of pectinations which are slightly shorter in the ♀ than in the ♂. Hind tibiae with very short terminal spurs. Hind tarsi with appressed scales or above scantily haired. Forewing elongate, pointed, with a long curved distal margin, entirely rounded anal angle, and short posterior margin; veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from this stalk, veins 9 and 10 shorter or rarely about as long as, or longer than their stalk; vein 9 into the apex of the wing. Hindwing at the base of the costal margin with a very large lobe, costal margin then straight or emarginated, rarely convex, distal margin curved or in some ♂♂ almost straight. Fringes of both wings short, entirely margined.

Although this genus shows a neurulation and shape of the wings very similar to those of some other *Gonometinae*, yet it seems to be a natural one and differs from all the others in the strong development of the basal lobe of the hindwing. The ♂♂ exhibit a coniform abdomen and are smaller than the stout ♀♀. Many species are still insufficiently known and their differences are uncertain.

Ps. basalis *Walk.* (♂ = *acuminata* *Walk.*). Antennae black, with honey-coloured pectinations. Forewing above fawn-coloured, at the posterior margin red-brown, slightly mixed with grey, with an antemedian and a postmedian transverse line, which are particularly in the ♂ very indistinct; the distal transverse line is composed of dark, distally concave bows; the submarginal line is represented by round black dots which, however, are generally only distinct in the areas 6 to 8, and may also be indistinct there in the ♂. Hindwing above grey (♂) or fawn-coloured with traces of a darker median band (♀), beneath somewhat lighter, often yellowish, with a distinct median band and darkened blackish-brown costal margin; the latter is distinctly emarginated between the basal lobe and vein 7. — Larva cylindrical, in front (the joints 1 to 3) somewhat thickened. Head rounded, hairy. First segment in front on each side with a hair-pencil; second and third segments each with a short-haired decorative spot formed of an anterior yellow transverse streak and a posterior blackish one; the second segment above in the median line with two erect hair-pencils; the first black, the other one grey. The segments 5 to 10 above each with two black hard coniform appendages; those of the eighth segment are longer than the others, and those of the segments 9 and 10 short, knot-shaped; the 11th segment above with a rounded elevation. The lateral appendages are short and long-haired. The skin is tan-coloured decorated with red and black streaks or dots. The cocoon is solid, parchment-like, with intermixed short hairs. Natal.

Ps. concava *Strd.* (37 c). Forewing and fringes brown with a reddish hue above and beneath. Hindwing a little lighter and more scantily scaled, but before vein 7 darker, with a violettish hue; under surface slightly darker than above and without the violettish hue before vein 7; the concave margin appears above and beneath lighter than the fringes. Body like the forewing. Antennae black with light yellowish pectinations. Separated from the other species by the deeper concavity of the costal margin of the hindwing and its rounded anal angle, for which reason *STRAND* placed it to a special genus, *Alenella*. South Cameroon: Alen.

Ps. tenebra *B.-Bak.* was described as *Glocia*, but according to *TAMS* it belongs to *Pseudometa*. „♂. *tenebra*. Head, thorax, and antennae very dark crimson. Forewing monotonously dark crimson, without any markings. Hindwing very dark purple black. Both wings in spite of their dark colours somewhat transparent. Expanse of wings: 32 mm.“ Nigeria: Lagos.

Ps. choba *Druce* was described as *Taragama*, but according to *TAMS* it also belongs to *Pseudometa*. „♂. Head, antennae, thorax, patagia, abdomen, and legs very dark blackish-brown, almost black. Forewing dark red-brown with two white spots at the costal margin and a white streak at the end of the discal cell. Hindwing dark blackish-brown.“ Expanse of wings: 33 mm. Nigeria: Lagos.

Ps. nigricans *Auriv.* ♂. Size and shape of wings almost as in *Ps. viola*, but the forewing somewhat narrower and the concavity at the costal margin of the hindwing deeper. Head, thorax, and abdomen very dark chestnut-brown. Antennae with almost black pectinations. Forewing above very dark red-brown, beneath blackish, in the centre more thinly scaled, with a very small whitish dot or streak on the cross-vein, beneath at the posterior margin with lighter brownish hair, above there are three indistinct submarginal dots or streaks in the areas 5 to 7, exactly as in *Ps. basalis* *Walk.* Hindwing blackish, above in the areas 1 a to

1 e long-haired, in the discal cell and the areas 2 to 5, however, only sealed, and then at the costal margin clothed with lighter brownish hairs; beneath almost monotonously blackish-brown, only the concavity with light fringes. Expanse of wings: 28 mm. Belgian Congo: Kimuenza.

viola. **Ps. viola** *Auriv.* Violettish-reddish; thoracal dorsum and forewing somewhat darker; abdomen and hindwing above lighter. Wings above and beneath without markings, or the forewing only above with traces of nebulous bands. Forewing above thinly sealed, only at the posterior margin in 1 a and 1 b densely clad with red-brown hair. Costal margin of hindwing only feebly concave or almost straight, beneath not darkened. Antennae black with yellow pectinations. Expanse of wings: 28 (♂) to 45 (♀) mm. Mashona Land.

minima. **Ps. minima** *Holl.* (37 e). Of this species the author kindly sent me the figure reproduced here and proving it to be probably a *Pseudometa*. ♂. Frons, collar, and thoracal dorsum of a warm red-brown colour. Abdomen above as well as the legs and the underside of the body light reddish-brown, the legs at the anterior edge dark brown. Forewing above coloured like the abdomen above, with a dark brown band from the base of the costal margin slantingly to the anal angle; the apical third of the wing at the costal margin likewise covered with dark brown. A small silvery dot at the end of the discal cell and very indistinct notched transverse lines. Hindwing above coloured like the forewing, and at the costal margin with the beginning of a dark transverse line. Both wings beneath with the same ground-colour as above, and with faint traces of the same markings. Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

The two following closely allied species differ from the preceding ones in the forewing showing two distinct, undulating, black transverse lines, an antemedian one and a postmedian one, as well as a submarginal line. Ground-colour above dark yellowish-brown or red-brown.

schultzei. **Ps. schultzei** *Auriv.* (37 e). Only the ♂ is known. Covered with dark red-brown or rust-brown hair. Antennae blackish. Forewing above dark brown; a large spot at the base, a spot at the apex of the discal cell, and a large spot at the costal margin near the apex of the wing red; two serpentine transverse lines across the centre, and behind the distal transverse line a lustrous grey transverse shadow proceeding from the red costal-marginal spot. Forewing beneath red-brown without distinct markings. Hindwings on both sides blackish-brown, at the costal margin and posterior margin red-brown. Sokoto.

castanea. **Ps. castanea** *Hmps.* (37 b). The marking of this species and the difference from *Ps. schultzei* is to be seen from the figure. We merely add that the forewing shows a fine white transverse streak at the end of the discal cell, and that the hindwing beneath is whitish at the costal margin and exhibits a blackish discal shadow. Uganda and Ruwenzori.

The following three species have recently been described by W. H. T. TAMS, but they are unknown to me and could therefore not be ranged among the preceding forms. From the very detailed descriptions only the most important marks can be communicated here.

andersoni. **Ps. andersoni** *Tams*, ♂. Antennal shaft black, pectinations nut-brown. Abdomen nut-brown, above chestnut-brown. Forewing nut-brown with a broad blackish-brown median transverse band enclosing a whitish transverse streak at the end of the discal cell. Behind the median band and separated from it by a narrow stripe of the ground-colour, a narrow band of a red and blackish-brown colour extends. The ground-colour between the bands is strewn with whitish scales; a blackish-brown apical spot from which an indistinct nebulous submarginal band composed of red and blackish-brown spots runs to the posterior margin; traces of whitish irroration also occur at the costal and distal margins, and especially near the anal angle. Hindwing blackish-brown, with chestnut-brown veins, distal margin and fringes; the veins are strewn with whitish scales; costal margin in the basal half nut-brown, then blackish-brown and strewn with whitish, the margin itself being whitish. Expanse of wings: 26 mm. — ♀. Lighter and larger, but otherwise very similar to the ♂. Expanse of wings: 34 to 37 mm. It is said to resemble *Ps. basalis*. Kenia Colony.

dollmanni. **Ps. dollmanni** *Tams*. ♂. Antennal shaft dark red, pectinations honey-coloured. Head and thorax above red; chest, abdomen, and legs yellowish ochreous, the anterior and middle tibiae above clad with claret-coloured hair. Forewing claret-coloured, at the posterior margin yellowish-red; the usual marking of *Pseudometa* indicated dark reddish; the antemedian transverse line bent proximally concave, the postmedian one between the costal margin and vein 2 very much bent towards the margin, then as far as the posterior margin feebly towards the base; without the postmedian transverse line a parallel nebulous band. Submarginal line indistinct, notched with the points distally on the veins. Costal margin slightly speckled with yellowish, a marginal band slightly powdered with whitish extends from the apex to the anal angle and is in the middle so broad that it almost reaches to the discal cell. Hindwing claret-coloured, at the hind-margin densely hairy. Expanse of wings: 38 mm. — The ♀ is larger (50 mm) and paler than the ♂. Rhodesia and Nyassa Land.

canescens. **Ps. canescens** *Tams*. ♂. Palpi and frons red-brown. Antennal shaft, vertex and thoracal dorsum liver-brown, all speckled with yellowish; eye-circle behind yellowish-brown. Antennal pectinations cinnamon-

brown. Abdomen above and laterally dark brown, speckled with yellowish, beneath yellowish. Forewing mahogany-red, speckled with yellowish, at the anal margin with dark-brown hair; transverse lines and discal spot yellowish, the former indistinct; a blackish submarginal dot in area 7 and traces of a similar dot in 6. Hindwing blackish, at the costal margin and distal margin mahogany-red. Expanse of wings: 32 mm. — In the ♀ the antennal pectinations are honey-coloured, and the forewing is liver-brown with similar transverse lines and yellowish powdering. Expanse of wings: 38 to 40 mm. Rhodesia.

Ps. patagiata *Auriv.* (37 e) differs from all the other species in the yellow patagia and the marking of *patagiata*. the forewing. The stalk of veins 9 and 10 of the forewing is shorter than the veins. Nigeria: Sapele.

The following species has, I am sorry to say, remained unknown to me. TAMS unhesitatingly places it to *Pseudometa*. STRAND, however, established a new genus *Gastroplakaena* for it. The only certain difference evinced by the description is the anal wool of the ♀. — Subordinate genus?: *Gastroplakaena* *Strd.*

Ps. punctipennis *Strd.* „♀. Forewing bark-brown with a light grey discocellular punctiform transverse spot being slightly convex towards the base and 9 mm distant from the base, as well as with a particularly in front distinctly marked row parallel to the margin of black angular sublimbal punctiform spots which are 2 mm distant from the margin; midway between the discocellular spot and base, a dark transverse line is hardly recognisable, and a dark undulating transverse line being behind distally lighter is indistinctly visible midway between the discocellular spot and the sublimbal spots. Beneath as above without any other markings but the sublimbal spots indistinctly showing through and the marginal area between them and the margin being somewhat lighter. Hindwing above blackish-brown with lighter fringes, beneath like the forewing without any other markings than the lighter colouring along the margin. Body coloured like the wings. Anal wool light yellowish, with a silky gloss. Antennae blackish with yellowish pectinations.“ Expanse of wings: 42 mm. South Cameroon: Alen. *punctipennis.*

8. Genus: **Dipluriella** *Strand.* (Diplura Ramb.)

Small Geometrids with broad wings, distinguished from the other *Gonometinae* by the veins 6 and 7 of the forewing not being stalked.

D. affinis *Auriv.* (37 d). ♂ unknown. The ♀ is very similar to the ♀ of *D. loti* *Ochs.* (Vol. II, p. 162, *affinis*. pl. 26 d) and, as the figure shows, differs in the marking only in the rather broad, blackish distal border of the white transverse line of the forewing. In the neurulation it differs in the basal cell of the hindwing being closed by a very short cross-vein and exhibiting a long bent accessory vein. It is doubtful whether it is a genuine *Dipluriella*. Madagasear.

D. songeana *Strd.* (37 d) is known to me only from the figure. From the description we may add: *songeana*. forewing beneath fawn-coloured, more intensely reddened than the hindwing above; at the end of the cell a small heap of erect scale-hairs. Hindwing beneath lighter than above; costal margin dark violettish-brown, fringes of the same colour. Nothing is mentioned about the generic marks. It is questionable whether it is a *Dipluriella*. ♂ unknown. German East Africa: Songea.

9. Genus: **Anchiritra** *Butl.*

Palpi short, densely haired. Forewing short but narrow with a rounded apex; veins 4 and 5 separate, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from the discal cell, 9 and 10 longer than their stalk, 9 into the apex. Hindwing: veins 4 and 5 on a short stalk; basal cell long and large with a short accessory vein. Costal margin of hindwing almost straight. Fringes broad.

A. insignis *Butl.* (38 a). ♂. Antennae with uniformly long pectinations. Abdomen elongate. Colour and marking to be seen from the figure. ♀ unknown. Madagasear. *insignis.*

A. (?) punctuligera *Mab.* „Forewing violettish-grey strewn with very small black dots; at the posterior margin a rather broad, light ochreous longitudinal stripe ending at the anal angle; a similarly coloured stripe extends through the discal cell along the costal margin; fringes of the colour of the wing. Hindwing yellowish-white. Beneath the wings are whitish-grey, at the distal margin and costal margin of the forewing darker. Antennae bent and with long pectinations.“ Madagasear. *punctuligera.*

10. Genus: **Pseudolyra** *Auriv.*

The species of this genus were formerly ranged with *Anadiasa*, but they differ externally in the shorter and broader, apically more rounded forewings and in the long, rough fringes of the wings being formed as in the species of *Olyra*. In the neurulation *Pseudolyra* closely corresponds with *Anadiasa*, but it seems to differ

invariably in the veins 4 and 5 of the forewing rising very close together or from the same place, vein 8 proceeding from the discal cell, and vein 9 terminating rather into the rounded apex than into the distal margin. Veins 4 and 5 of the hindwing are short-stalked or hardly stalked, and the basal cell lacks the accessory vein. Antennae of ♂ with long, of ♀ with very short (two rows of serrate-dentate) pectinations. Stages unknown.

distincta.

Ps. distincta *Dist.* (38 a). ♂. Head and thorax brown; abdomen somewhat lighter, reddish. Forewing above reddish-brown, with the three usual blackish and notched transverse lines; the discal one often distally bordered with grey and thereby looking as if it were double, at the costal margin in the areas 7 to 9 very much bent towards the base; the submarginal line is almost scalariform, its streaks, however, not straight but angular. A distinct whitish discal dot. Hindwing much lighter, reddish-grey or whitish, with feebly reddish fringes. Both wings beneath reddish-grey or reddish. The ♀ only differs in its larger size (49 mm) and the lighter, above grey abdomen. Transvaal and Basuto Land.

cervina.

Ps. cervina *Auriv.* only differs from *distincta* in the transverse lines of the forewing being finer though more distinctly defined and single, the two first lines being almost even, not notched, the discal one between the costal margin and vein 6 slightly uniformly bent and the streaks of the submarginal line being straight or almost straight. The light discal dot is absent. The ♀ is more thinly scaled with a greyish ground-colour,

duplicata.

but hardly larger than the ♂. Natal, Nyassa Land, „German“ East Africa. — ab. **duplicata** *ab. n.* In a ♂ from Elgon the discal line of the forewing is double.

cinerea.

Ps. cinerea *Auriv.* Palpi, head, chest, and legs brown. Collar and thoracal dorsum of a pure grey; abdomen yellowish, at the apex and above at the base with brown hair. Forewing above of a pure grey, scantily strewn with brownish scales, the three transverse lines black; the first and second bordered with whitish, almost quite smooth and towards the anal margin vertical, the first quite straight, the second (discal one) between the anal margin and vein 7 straight, then forming an angle towards the costal margin. Submarginal line feebly bent, formed of short streaks. Discal dot absent. Fringes grey with brown tips. Hindwing light greyish-yellowish, at the costal margin brownish. Both wings beneath light yellowish without markings. Mashona Land.

divisa.

Ps. divisa *Auriv.* ♂. Head, thorax, legs, and abdomen densely clad with red-brown hair; abdomen above somewhat lighter. All the tarsi above as far as the apex clad with brown hair. Forewing above dark red-brown with two double black transverse lines filled with white, a tiny white discal dot surrounded by dark, and a notched black submarginal line; the discal transverse line almost straightly extends from the costal margin to vein 5, where it bends a little towards the base, reaching the anal margin in an almost straight line; its white filling is broken up into spots by the veins. The submarginal line extends almost exactly midway

grisescens.

between the distal margin and the discal transverse line. ♀ unknown. Belgian Congo: Kimuenza. — **grisescens** *Auriv.* differs in its smaller size and the dark grey ground-colour of both the body and wings. Only the discal area of the forewing is feebly coloured reddish-brown. The white filling of the discalline of the forewing is almost entirely absent. ♀ unknown. South Cameroon.

The two following species I could not examine, but probably they belong to *Pseudolyra* and they are therefore appended here.

leucocyma.

Ps. (?) leucocyma *Hmps.* (37 d). ♂. The upper surface is sufficiently recognisable from the figure. Forewing beneath with a bent transverse line in the centre and indistinct submarginal small lunae. Hindwing at the hind-margin light yellowish, the discal line curved, and the small submarginal lunae distinct. Ruwenzori.

lineadentata.

Ps. (?) lineadentata *B.-Baker.* „♂. Head and thorax red-brown. Abdomen browner and lighter. Forewing red-brown with an oblique dentate dark antemedian transverse line. The dark postmedian transverse line at the costal margin strongly curved and then feebly undulated. A black dentate submarginal line is composed of a series of small dents between the veins. Hindwing much lighter than forewing. Expanse of wings: 28 mm.“ Angola: N'Dalla-Tando. — This brief description applies to several species.

11. Genus: **Lerodes** *Saalm.*

Eyes bare or only partly with very short and fine hairs. Palpi projecting somewhat beyond the frons, with rough hairs. Antennae of ♂ at the base with long pectinations gradually getting shorter towards the apex. Forewing short and broad with a rounded apex; veins 4 and 5 from the same place, 6 and 7 on a short stalk, 8 from the discal cell, 9 and 10 much longer than their stalk, 9 into the apex. Hindwing with a feebly curved or almost straight costal margin and a uniformly bent distal margin; veins 4 and 5 on a long stalk, basal cell closed by a long cross-vein, but without accessory veins.

fulgurita.

L. fulgurita *Saalm.* (37 d). Thorax and basal portion of forewing deep chestnut-brown. Marginal portion lighter brown with a violet hue. The marking is to be seen from the figure. Madagascar.

I have not been able to examine the three following species and am therefore not certain about their generic position.

L. albolunatus Kenr. (37 d). „Head, legs, palpi, antennae, and thorax below light ochreous. Thorax *albolunatus* above and abdomen reddish blackish-grey. Forewing smoky chestnut-brown, towards the distal margin lighter yellowish. A distinct oblique white spot at the end of the discal cell; a slanting dark straight transverse line touches the outside of the white spot, and nearer to the distal margin there is a curved row of dark dots being indistinct towards the apex. Hindwing above smoky blackish-grey. Under surface unicoloured greyish-black. Expanse of wings: 30 mm.“ Madagascar.

L. albosparsatus Kenr. (37 d). „Head, legs, antennae, palpi, and thorax dark brown. Abdomen *albosparsatus* dark brown, somewhat coppery. Forewing dark brown, towards the distal margin light ochreous, at the hind-margin some spots of white scales; a curved basal, median, and postmedian dark line. Hindwing ochreous with darker nebulous spots and with an indistinct dark transverse line. Expanse of wings: 30 mm.“ Madagascar.

L. vulpicolor Kenr. (37 d). „Head, palpi, legs, antennae, thorax, and abdomen fox-coloured. Forewing *vulpicolor* fox-coloured, at the end of the discal cell with a black, white-centred spot; a dark very oblique postmedian line is accompanied near the distal margin by a line of small black lunae which are distally convex. Hindwing monotonously red-brown. Under surface red-brown; in both wings with a very indistinct median line. Expanse of wings: 32 mm.“ Madagascar.

12. Genus: **Ochanella** gen. nov.

BUTLER, in 1882, described as *Ocha hova* a *Lasiocampida* from Madagascar, which however has nothing in common with the South American genus *Ocha* Walk. After having vainly tried to range the species in one of the genera already known, I have been compelled to erect a new genus for it. It may be, nevertheless, that it belongs as a ♂ to some species of *Napta*.

Palpi densely haired, projecting a little beyond the frons. Eyes hairy. Forewing short and broad, at the apex moderately rounded; veins 4 and 5 almost from the same place, 6 and 7 forked, 8 from the apex of the discal cell or from the stalk of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 longer than their stalk, 9 into the apex. Hindwing with an almost straight costal margin and curved distal margin; veins 4 and 5 from the posterior angle of the discal cell; basal cell large, but only closed by a very short cross-vein (as in *Napta*), and with an accessory vein. Separated from *Anchiritra* by the shape of the forewing and the basal cell of the hindwing, from *Napta* by the short forewing and the veins 4 and 5 not being forked.

O. hova Butl. (37 e). ♂. The very peculiar marking is to be seen from the figure. Hindwing above *hova* dark brown. Wings beneath brown with a curved dark median band of the hindwing. ♀ unknown. Madagascar.

13. Genus: **Napta** Guenée.

Palpi of ♂ short, not projecting beyond the frons, in the ♀ somewhat prolonged. Eyes distinctly hairy. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Hind tarsi with appressed scales. Forewing oblong with a rounded anal angle, in the ♂ narrower and more tapering than in the ♀; veins 4 and 5 almost from the same place, 6 and 7 forked, 8 from the stalk of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 longer than their stalk, 9 into the apex. Hindwing relatively short with a bent or almost straight costal margin and a bent distal margin; veins 4 and 5 forked; terminal vein of the discal cell often very fine or indistinct; vein 7 in the two first species almost from the centre between the base and vein 6; basal cell closed by a short, often very short cross-vein. Abdomen of ♂ coniform with a long-haired apex. Stages unknown.

N. serratilinea Gn. ♂. Much smaller than the ♀, only 32 mm. Forewing above red-brown with *serratilinea* three blackish transverse lines; the first only angular in the discal cell, the second angular near the costal margin and then oblique and almost straight as far as the hind-margin, the third parallel with the distal margin and sharply serrate-dentate; a small discal dot. Hindwing almost black, at the costal margin rust-coloured, and at the hind-margin broad yellowish ochreous. Fringes very short, yellowish. Wings beneath blackish, coated with brownish, and with a joint darker transverse line; forewing with a large yellowish anal-marginal spot. — The ♀ has an expanse of 45 mm. Forewing bright ochreous, powdered with rust-colour, at the distal margin more bent than in the ♂, but with the same transverse lines. Hindwing lighter yellow, without the rust-brown powdering, in the centre with an almost straight brown transverse line. Madagascar.

N. solida Saalm. ♂ (?) (37 e). Size and shape of wings very similar to *serratilinea*. Palpi whitish *solida*, except the apex. Head, antennae, collar, and abdomen reddish-grey; dorsum and legs red-brown. Forewing above brownish-red with a yellow spot at the end of the discal cell in area 5, a similar double spot in 1 b and 2 and yellow scaled spots on the outside of the submarginal line (particularly in area 5); the three usual transverse lines are brown or blackish, but hardly noticeable. Hindwing above reddish-grey, at the costal

margin red-brown, at the hind-margin light grey without markings. Fringes short, unicoloured, brownish-red. Wings beneath reddish-grey without markings. This little *Gonometina* occurs in the collections as „*Lasiocampa parvinota* Mab.“ (in litt.), but it is probably the ♂ of *N. solida*. — The ♀ (37 e) is much larger and chiefly differs from the ♀ of *N. serratilinea* only in the large silvery white discal spot surrounded by dark brown in the forewing. Madagascar.

straminea.

N. straminea *Auriv.* (= *eborea* *Tams*). Structurally very similar to the two preceding species and certainly better ranged here than in any other genus known. ♂. Shape of wings and of body exactly as in the other ♂♂. Unicoloured white with a black eye-circle; forewing above feebly yellowish, beneath in the discal cell and at the costal margin scaled blackish. Antennae black with yellow pectinations. Expanse of wings: 36 to 40 mm. — ♀ larger, about 50 mm, otherwise similar to the ♂, but with darker tarsi and anterior tibiae. This peculiar species being separated from all the other *Gonometinae* by the colouring and marking was discovered by HENRY E. IRVING near Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State.

14. Genus: **Libethra** *Saalm.*

This genus is very closely allied to the following *Borocera* *Bsd.* and merely differs in the eyes being distinctly hairy also in the ♀♀, and the ♂ hindwing showing a uniformly bent distal margin. As SAALMÜLLER, in establishing his genus *Libethra*, had no specimens of *Borocera cajani* at hand, *L. jejuna* must be regarded as the type of the genus. If, as is asserted now, the shape of the ♂ hindwing may vary in the same species (of course not only in hybrids), the most essential difference becomes untenable, and *Libethra* must then certainly be united with *Borocera*.

jejuna.

L. jejuna *Saalm.* ♂ (37 e) need not be described more accurately. The ♀ is unknown. Madagascar. —

brunnea.

brunnea *Saalm.* ♂ (37 e) only differs in the somewhat darker ground-colour and the absence of the subbasal transverse band of the forewing. ♀ not surely known. Madagascar.

punctillata.

L. punctillata *Saalm.* (37 c). ♂. Also here it suffices to refer to the figure. ♀ unknown. Madagascar.

cajani.

L. cajani *Vins.* (= *bibindandy* *Camb.*) ♂. Distal margin of hindwing rounded. Forewing above varying between red-brown and reddish grey with the usual three transverse lines and a discal dot being darker; the first transverse line is often indistinct or absent, the second fine red-brown, the submarginal line formed of smaller or larger grey or blackish scaled spots. Expanse of wings: 42 mm. — ♀. Much larger, about 72 mm, very light whitish-grey or ash-grey; the subbasal transverse line is distinct and angular, the discal line dark brown, the submarginal line composed of grey, distally open bows or irregular spots; discal dot brown. Hindwing unicoloured. — This species as well as some species of *Borocera* are used by the inhabitants of Madagascar for the production of silks. The larva lives on a Leguminosa (*Cytisus cajan* L.). A reliable description of it, however, is unknown to me. Cf. however *Borocera madagascariensis*!

15. Genus: **Borocera** *Bsd.*

Palpi short, not or hardly projecting beyond the frons, with appressed scales in the ♂, somewhat bristly hairs in the ♀; last joint small, knob-shaped. Antennae of ♂ in the basal half with long, then shorter pectinations, in the ♀ with very short pectinations. Forewing of ♂ long, narrow and pointed, of ♀ broader and less pointed; veins 4 and 5 rise near each other; 6 and 7 forked, 8 from the stalk of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 on a longer or shorter stalk, 9 into the apex. Hindwing of ♂: costal margin bent at the base, then often straight, apex sharp, distal margin straight or even somewhat concave (between the apex and vein 2 or 3); in the ♀ the costal margin is feebly bent and the distal margin uniformly rounded; vein 3 free and veins 4 and 5 on a short stalk from the posterior angle of the discal cell; the basal cell has 2 (or 3) distinct accessory veins and is closed by a moderately long cross-vein.

The larvae are armed with sharp black needles which, however, are not scattered over the whole body as in the larvae of *Gonometia*, but they occur almost only on the decorative spots of the second and third segments; The cocoon is elliptic and everywhere armed with the sharp larval needles. All of them must be removed before the cocoons are utilized.

It is a very remarkable fact that no life-like figures of the larvae exist so far nor any systematically or scientifically serviceable treatise on this interesting genus. The ♂♂ seem to be very variable and, for the present, we cannot say whether they are different species, races, or their hybrids, and it is still more impossible to decide which ♀♀ belong to the ♂♂. Nor are hardly any figures serviceable, because they are finished in a too inaccurate or careless way.

B. madagascariensis Bsd. (37 f). The first descriptions and figures of this species were published in 1833 by BOISDUVAL. The descriptions are brief and the figures of a rather inaccurate finish, but they were correctly determined as reproductions of the well-known silk-moth of Madagascar. This importance, however, was evidently unknown to BOISDUVAL, and probably he had only one couple at hand, since he does not mention anything about the great variability of the two sexes. — ♂. According to BOISDUVAL, the wings are dark reddish cinnamon-coloured without any marking; head, thorax, and abdomen are similarly coloured. A single specimen of this exterior is before me from Fianarantsoa; I only wish to remark that the forewing shows a dark streak at the end of the discal cell, and the hindwing is darker brown and less reddish. The other ♂♂ differ more or less in their colour or marking. All of them, however, exhibit the same shape of the wings and very finely white-edged fringes. The distal margin of the narrow forewing is uniformly curved between the apex and vein 5, at vein 5 or between 5 and 4 very feebly emarginated and then straight or slightly bent as far as the anal angle; anal margin somewhat curved, directly passing over into the distal margin. Hindwing almost triangular; the costal margin being convex at the base becomes straight distally and, at the apex of vein 7, it forms a distinct angle with the straight or even somewhat concave distal margin; anal angle roundish. The following races (hybrids or species?) of the ♂ can be distinguished for the present. — *cervina* var. n. ♂. Wings and body light fawn-coloured or reddish fawn-coloured, thorax sometimes almost grey; forewing above without any markings or with a small dark discal dot and faint traces of a submarginal line. Hindwing above and both wings beneath in the centre darkened. — *signata* var. n. ♂. Thoracal dorsum varying between reddish-grey and grey. Forewing above reddish-grey or greyish-brown, at the apex strewn with violet scales; the discal dot (black, sometimes centred with whitish), the distal transverse line (oblique, almost straight, brown), and the submarginal line (formed of small spots or lunae) distinct, though not very prominent; the first, subbasal transverse line indistinct or absent. Hindwing above dark brown or blackish. Both wings beneath red-brown, centre darkened. — *cinerascens* var. n. ♂ (35 b) has an expanse of 50 mm and is thus somewhat larger than the three other forms showing an expanse of 40 to 43 mm. Head, thorax, and upper surface of forewing mouse-coloured; forewing between the discal line and submarginal line and at the hind-margin feebly reddish or brownish. Forewing above marked exactly as in *signata*. Hindwing above blackish grey with somewhat lighter veins. Both wings beneath dark greyish-brown, in the centre blackish. Abdomen red-brown. — A. CONTE, in his work (Essai de classif. des Lepid. producteurs de soie, 6. t. 12 f. 1, 10, 11, 1909), figures three forms of the ♂; but I have not seen any similarly coloured or marked species. — The ♀♀ are much larger and show a ground-colour varying between almost white, light grey, blackish-grey, reddish-grey or light fawn-coloured. The discal dot, the distal transverse line, and the submarginal line of the forewing above are always distinctly brown or blackish; the subbasal transverse line, however, is often indistinct or absent in the whitish or grey forms, but in the fawn-coloured or reddish forms thick and distinctly brown, as also BOISDUVAL has figured them. The hindwings are either on both sides unicoloured without markings, or they exhibit a dark median shadow or transverse band. As it is impossible, without studies in nature, to decide which forms of the ♂♂ and ♀♀ belong together, I preferred not to denominate the female forms. — *striata* Conte is described as a ♂, but according to the figure it is surely a small ♀. „Forewing divided by two dark transverse lines, one of which is oblique and divides the wing into two zones as in var. *vinsoni*; the proximal transverse line is somewhat less distinct [not so in the figure]. The distal somewhat lighter zone exhibits a dark, irregularly undulated transverse line. Hindwing unicoloured dark [in the figure bright red-brown, at the costal margin lighter!]. Expanse of wings: 60 mm.“ — The eggs are somewhat flattened, whitish. The larva is somewhat flattened down, laterally with longer hair, and on each side of the decorative spots armed with a group of crowded black needles which can be turned out. The body is dark, dotted black [according to a specimen in alcohol] and shows on the dorsum of the eleventh segment a light, oblong, triangular spot. It lives on various plants of Madagascar and is cultivated in the open air. Those being desirous of full particulars about the silk-culture of the inhabitants of Madagascar may be recommended to read a statement of SIKORA in Societas Entomologica 6 p. 179 (1892), and the reports by CONTE in the work mentioned above.

B. castanea sp. n. ♂. Body and wings above and beneath intensely chestnut-brown; palpi a little lighter. Antennae black with yellowish grey pectinations. Forewing somewhat broader than in the ♂♂ of *madagascariensis* and with a feebly though uniformly bent distal margin; subbasal transverse line indistinct; a hardly noticeable dark dot at the end of the discal cell; distal transverse line distinct, straight, dark red-brown; marginal portion outside of that line a little lighter, greyish-brown, without submarginal spots. Apex of hindwing rounded, distal margin only between the veins 6 and 2 quite straight. Fringes brown, very finely bordered with white. Both wings beneath in the centre with a joint dark nebulous transverse band. Expanse of wings 50 mm. ♀ unknown. Madagascar: Majunga.

B. bibindandy (Camb.) Conte is, according to CONTE, the species being the most frequently used as silk-moth. In what way the ♂ differs from those of *madagascariensis*, is not stated, but judging from the very inaccurate figure it differs in the rounded distal margin of the hindwing. The ♀, however, is recognisable by

the subbasal transverse band of the forewing forming an inwardly open bow, whereas in *madagascariensis* it is sharply angled. If this difference is maintainable, the ♀ figured by BOISDUVAL belongs to *bibindandy*. Madagascar.

madinyka.

B. madinyka (Camb.) Conte is another species denominated by CAMBOUE, but only described and figured by CONTE in 1909. ♂ not described. ♀. Head and thorax violettish-brown; abdomen chestnut-brown, on the sides yellowish [in the figure these parts of the body are almost grey!]. „Forewing with a dark chestnut-brown ground-colour, at the distal margin coated with violet; the proximal transverse line is short, near the costal margin angular, indistinct, yellow; a very small white dot encircled with black at the end of the discal cell“; the distal transverse line is in the figure almost straight, of a bright yellow, the veins of the marginal portion are yellowish. „Hindwing greyish chestnut-brown, at the hind-margin lighter. Under surface monotonously chestnut brown; hindwing with a straight transverse line. Fringes light grey. Expanse of wings: 82 mm.“ Madagascar.

The following species differ from the preceding ones in the submarginal line of the forewing being broken up into small jet-black dots often arranged in two irregular lines. The eyes are distinctly hairy.

marginepunctata.

B. marginepunctata Guér. (37 e). ♂. Wings shaped as in *B. madagascariensis*. Head, thorax, and forewing of a bright red-brown or yellowish brown. Forewing above with a black discal dot, indistinct transverse lines and black dots before the distal margin. Hindwing above blackish, at the costal margin of a bright brown like the forewing, with a straight and distinct boundary of the colours. The ♀ is larger (50 to 64 mm) and quite differently coloured. Body and forewing yellowish brownish-grey; forewing with a black discal dot and dark transverse lines; the space between the distal transverse line and the submarginal dots is generally filled with blackish-grey from the hind-margin to vein 5, whereby a dark transverse band is formed. Hindwing above blackish-grey, at the base lighter without markings. Wings beneath monotonously yellowish-brown without markings; the markings of the upper surface, however, feebly show through. Madagascar.

pelias.

B. pelias Mab. ♂ differs from that of *B. marginepunctata* only in the transverse lines of the forewing being absent and the fringes being reddish. Probably only a form of that species. The ♀ described by MABILLE and figured by CONTE (the figure does not correspond with MABILLE's description) seems to me to be a form of *B. madagascariensis* ♀. Madagascar.

arenicoloris.

B. arenicoloris Bull. ♂. Similar to the ♂ of *marginepunctata*, but thorax and forewing with a greyish-yellowish (sand-coloured) ground-colour; forewing above at the hind-margin as far as the submarginal dots with red-brown hair. Hindwing above sooty-brown, at the costal margin lighter yellowish-grey. The ♀, according to BUTLER's description, is similar to that of *marginepunctata*. Expanse of wings: 50 (♂) to 80 (♀) mm. Madagascar.

punctifera.

B. punctifera Mab. ♂ unknown. ♀. Forewing reddish rusty brown with a black discal dot, from the apex to the anal angle a row of distinct black dots being posteriorly irregular, arranged in two rows; nearer at the base there are in the posterior portion of the centre of the wing two dark transverse lines not projecting beyond the discal cell. Hindwing blackish-grey. Wings beneath dark rust-coloured with traces of black dots before the distal margin of the forewing. Body similarly coloured, of a strong structure. Antennal pinnae very short. Expanse of wings: 72 mm.

16. Genus: **Gastromega** Saalm.

Although *Gastromega* and *Libethra* are placed by KIRBY to the *Lasiocampidae* and *Borocera* to the *Pinaridae*, these genera are very closely allied and scarcely distinctly discernible. Structurally, *Gastromega* corresponds entirely with *Borocera*. Eyes bare or almost bare. Antennae as in *Borocera*. Body stouter and stronger than in *Borocera*. The apex of the ♂ hindwing is rounded and its distal margin is hardly quite straight. Both wings beneath with a dark median band. *Borocera castanea* seems to me to form a distinct transition between the two genera. Stages unknown.

badia.

G. badia Saalm. ♂ (37 f). Colour, marking, and shape of wings are exactly reproduced by the figure. The ♀ (37 f) is much larger, with a whitish streak at the end of the discal cell, thicker brown transverse lines, and a more distinct submarginal line composed of small crescents. Madagascar: Nossi-Bé.

cervicolora.

G. cervicolora Saalm. ♂ unknown. The ♀ (37 f) is lighter than that of *badia*, fawn-coloured with a dark central dot of the forewing and without a submarginal line or but faint traces of it. Madagascar: Nossi-Bé.

cowani.

G. cowani Bull. is evidently similar to *cervicolora* and is described as follows: „♂. Light fox-coloured; forewing in the first quarter with a feebly curved red-brown transverse line and at the last third with a similarly coloured transverse line parallel with the distal margin; between these transverse lines at the end of the discal cell a small black spot; marginal third with a silky gloss, somewhat lighter than the rest of the wing, and in

the centre with a row of small indistinct submarginal lunae. Hindwing at the hind-margin whitish, across the centre with a broad dark nebulous band. Antennae black with yellow pinnae. Wings beneath reddish sand-coloured, with a postmedian, feebly undulated brown band, at the hind-margin lighter and with a slight silky gloss. Expanse of wings: 52 mm. „♀ somewhat larger than the ♂, sand-coloured whitish with more indistinct markings. Expanse of wings: 59 mm.“ Madagascar.

G. (?) sordida Mab. „♂ dingy fawn-coloured; wings clothed with thick scales, as if they were mealy; *sordida*, a rather indistinct reddish transverse line parallel with the distal margin proceeds from the costal margin. Hindwing paler without markings with lighter fringes. Wings beneath more reddish; hindwing lighter with a semicircular red transverse band. Body similarly coloured. — ♀ larger, reddish-grey with an indistinct transverse line. Antennae black, filiform. Expanse of wings: 70 (♂) to 80 (♀) mm. Madagascar.

17. Genus: **Henometa** gen. nov.

Closely allied with the genus *Pachymeta*, but separated by the vein 8 of the forewing rising from the stalk of 6 and 7. Antennae with long pinnae which are in the ♀ but slightly shorter than in the ♂. The basal cell of the hindwing has but one accessory vein proceeding from the centre of the cell. Forewing of ♂ with an almost straight, of ♀ with a curved distal margin; veins 4 and 5 from the same place. 6 and 7 on a long stalk; 9 and 10 longer than their stalk, 9 into the apex. Hindwing with a rounded distal margin; veins 4 and 5 on a short stalk, 3 from the posterior angle of the discal cell. Hind tarsi with appressed scales. ♀ without anal wool.

H. clarki Auriv. (40 e). ♂. Head, thorax, legs, and forewing above red-brown. Abdomen reddish grey or fawn-coloured. Forewing above with the three usual transverse lines and the discal dot dark, sometimes indistinct; the first transverse line feebly undulate, almost erect; the discal line almost straight, at the posterior margin feebly curved, at the costal margin indistinct; submarginal line almost coherent. Hindwing fawn-coloured, at the hind-margin with reddish hair. The ♀ is much larger, 60 to 62 mm. with a stout abdomen: wings coloured and marked almost as in the ♂. Natal.

H. (?) cuprea Dist. „♀. Body and legs more or less chestnut brown; abdomen above light brownish. *cuprea*. Antennae black with yellow pectinations. Forewing above greyish-brown with a reddish and darker intermixture; a curved, narrow, oblong, reddish spot at the end of the discal cell and an undulating, broken, reddish submarginal band; posterior margin at the base blackish. Hindwing light reddish-brown. Wings beneath lighter than above, almost monotonously reddish-yellow. Expanse of wings: 82 mm.“ Transvaal. — This species being unknown to me is, according to TAMS, closely allied with *H. clarki*.

18. Genus: **Pachymeta** Auriv.

Palpi not or hardly projecting beyond the frontal hair, covered with appressed hair, with a small, knob-shaped terminal joint. Antennae long, straight or almost straight, in the ♂ with long, outward gradually shortening pinnae, in the ♀ at the base with very short, dentiform pinnae gradually lengthening towards the apex. Eyes bare or almost bare. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Hind tarsi long, with appressed scales. Forewing more (♀) or less (♂) pointed, with a curved distal margin and rounded anal angle; veins 4 and 5 from the posterior angle of the discal cell. 6 and 7 on a short stalk, 8 from the discal cell, 9 and 10 much longer than their stalk, 9 into the apex of the wing. Hindwing with an almost straight costal margin and broadly rounded distal margin; veins 4 and 5 on a short stalk; basal cell at least with one strong accessory vein often proceeding from the centre, closed by a long cross-vein.

P. contraria Walk. (= *massilia* Drc.) (38 b). The characteristic marks of the ♂ are shown in the *contraria*. figure. The ♀ is still larger with a more pointed forewing and black ground-colour of the abdomen. The cocoon is large, oblong, and enclosed in a veil of a white silk-web. Cameroon to the Congo District.

P. robusta Auriv. (38 b) is an easily recognisable species. In the still larger ♀ the hindwing is much darker, monotonously red-brown. Mashona Land and Rhodesia.

P. purpurascens Auriv. (♂ = *reussi* Strand) (38 e). The figure of the ♂ of *reussi* Strand being reproduced here exactly corresponds with the ♂ of *P. purpurascens*. The ♀ (= *marwitzi* Strand) differs, as the figure shows, but little from the ♂. Mashona Land and former German East Africa.

P. flavia Fawc. (38 e) is similar to *purpurascens* but smaller, with a larger discal spot and lighter markings of the forewing. British East Africa: Kedai.

P. capreolus Auriv. (38 b) is a plainly marked species distinguished from all the others by the violet-grey ground-colour of the thorax and forewings. The ♀ is larger but otherwise similar to the ♂; its antennae beginning from the base with short pinnae. Nyassa Land.

simplex. **P. simplex** *Auriv.* (38 e). ♂. Forewing beneath particularly in the centre reddish, lighter than above and without a discal dot. Hindwing beneath whitish, with a reddish transverse line being almost angularly incurved in the areas 3 and 4. ♀ unknown. Madagascar: Diego Suarez.

semifasciata. **P. semifasciata** *Auriv.* ♂. Head, thorax, and forelegs dark chestnut brown. Abdomen above at the base with reddish-yellow hair, then as far as the apex with a broad almost golden yellow longitudinal band and 5 blackish transverse bands on each side. Forewing above red-brown with a tiny black discal dot and two blackish double transverse lines being filled with a lighter brown; the first double line is almost quite straight, neither dentate nor undulated, vertical towards the costal margin; the second double line is feebly dentate or undulated, slightly curved, beginning at the centre of the costal margin and nearing the first transverse line at the posterior margin; about 5 mm distant from the distal margin an indistinct scalariform submarginal line as usual formed of oblique streaks. Fringes very short, entirely margined. Hindwing above yellowish, at the costal margin as far as vein 6 broadly brown, at the hind-margin with reddish hair; a little behind the centre an almost straight brown nebulous band directed towards the apex of the wing; outside of this band the wing and the fringes are unicoloured yellowish. Expanse of wings: 45 mm. Belgian Congo: Kimuenza.

19. Genus: **Pachymetoides** *Strand.*

Only separated from *Pachymeta* by the basal cell of the hindwing being without any accessory veins. Eyes bare. Vein 8 of forewing from the discal cell. Antennal pinnae of ♀ short, in the basal third only serrate-dentate.

stigmatica. **P. stigmatica** *Strand.* ♂ unknown. ♀ (38 c) coloured very much like that of *Pachymeta contraria*. Forewing with a white discal dot and a sharply angled black submarginal line. Hindwing above with a blackish transverse band. Gabun and Nigeria.

20. Genus: **Pachymetana** *Strand.*

This genus is also very closely allied with *Pachymeta*, but it differs in the absence of the accessory veins of the hindwing and in the vein 8 of the forewing rising from the stalk of the veins 6 and 7. Eyes bare or almost bare. Antennae of ♀ as far as the base with short, rarely somewhat longer pinnae.

Larger species the ♀♀ of which are similar to *Gonometa* and have white hindwings broadly margined with black.

niveoplaga. **P. niveoplaga** *Auriv.* ♂ unknown. The ♀ (38 c) was by mistake described as a *Gonometa*. Forewing beneath monotonously blackish-brown, at the base of the posterior margin broadly white, otherwise without any marking. Hindwing beneath almost as above, at the costal margin as far as the discal cell blackish-brown. According to A. SCHULTZE, the larva is similar to that of *Odonestis pruni* by the broadly extended, fishtail-like held anal feet. The dorsal side, particularly of the three first segments, is set with single short black prickly hairs which, however, are not erect, but closely appressed, irregularly arranged in all directions. The anal feet as well as a line extending close above the ventral feet are set with scale-like whitish-grey hairs. On the first segment there is on each side a large tuft of hairs and scales. On the second joint, extending from in front to behind, a tufted comb of scale-shaped dark brownish-grey hairs. Groups of similar small hairs form single small spots scattered over the whole larva. Thoracal and ventral feet dingy claret-coloured, the latter with greyish-white stripes. Ventrums white with a broad black median stripe; head light brown with darker markings; stigmata black. It lives in the primary forests on different shrubs of the brushwood. It changes into a cocoon set with stings. Cameroon, Gabun.

custodita. **P. custodita** *Strand* (38 d). Whether this species is different from *P. niveoplaga*, can only be decided by comparing several specimens and by the discovery of the ♂♂. ♂ unknown. As to the ♀, it suffices to refer to the figure. South Cameroon. — ab. **melanotica** *Strand* (38 d), as the figure shows, only differs in the darker and indistinctly marked forewings.

lamborni. **P. lamborni** *Auriv.* Sexes quite dissimilar. The much smaller ♂ (38 d) a sooty black with a small white streak at the end of the discal cell and indistinct grey submarginal streaks. The ♀ (38 c) is much larger and very similar to the ♀♀ of the two other species. Nigeria: Lagos.

Smaller species. The ♂♂ with a frequently large silvery spot at the end of the discal cell of the forewing. The ♀♀ are very similar to the ♂♂, with unicoloured yellow or reddish hindwings. The species of this group correspond in the neurulation with the typical species of *Pachymetana* of the first group, but in the marking and habitus they differ rather considerably. TAMS recently placed them to the genus *Hypotrabala*. The larvae are still unknown. Whether the three species newly described by TAMS belong hereto, I do not know.

P. neavei *Auriv.* ♂ (38 a). Chest and ventrum red-brown. Forewing beneath reddish with indistinct *neavei* markings. Hindwing beneath as above. The ♀ is larger (about 59 mm) with more oblong and pointed forewings, the discal spot of which is blackish with a grey centre; its submarginal band is thicker and darker. Hindwing and abdomen coloured as in the ♂. Nyassa Land.

P. guttata *Auriv.* (38 a) is distinguished by the distinctly prominent marking and clear colouring *guttata* of the ♂. ♀ unknown. Gold Coast.

P. argenteoguttata *Auriv.* (38 a). Although in the only specimen examined of this species vein 8 of the *argenteoguttata* forewing rises exactly from the anterior angle of the discal cell and the basal cell of the hindwing shows a very short and feeble accessory vein, yet I place the species hereto, because it is evidently closely allied with the others. The figure suffices to recognise the ♂. The ♀ is unknown. South Africa.

P. horridula *Tams.* Palpi, head, and thorax yellowish-brown with a dark admixture. Abdomen varying *horridula* from tan-colour to salmon-colour. Forewing yellowish brown, profusely spotted with dark brown and blackish brown, costal margin and distal-marginal portion tan-coloured yellow, veins speckled with yellowish; the first transverse line is double, undulating, blackish, vertical towards the costal margin, angular at the discal cell and then vertical towards the centre of the posterior margin; a large lustrous white reniform spot surrounded with black is at the end of the discal cell; the discal transverse line is double, undulating, blackish, curved between the costal margin and vein 5, then at first parallel with the distal margin and hereafter with the subbasal line as far as the posterior margin; the submarginal line is indistinctly distally notched with the tips on the veins. Fringes blackish-grey. Hindwing light yellowish, a little coated with reddish, at the costal margin coloured like the forewing. Expanse of wings: 46 mm. The ♀ is similar to the ♂, but instead of the white discal spot of the forewing it has a black ring-spot filled with the ground-colour. Expanse of wings: 70 to 74 mm. North-West Rhodesia. — **seydeli** *Tams.* ♂. Hindwing salmon-coloured. Abdomen cinnamon-brown, *seydeli* at the base salmon-coloured. Forewing above and beneath reddish. ♀. Hindwing red-brown. Expanse of wings: 52 (♂) to 70 mm. Belgian Congo.

P. joiceyi *Tams.* Palpi yellowish-brown, above chestnut-brown. Head and thorax (for the greatest *joiceyi* part) chestnut-brown. Abdomen above tan-coloured yellow, beneath reddish-yellow. Forewing parted in two by an irregular line extending from the apex to the centre of the posterior margin; the basal portion is orange-yellow, speckled with red, and encloses the double mahogany-coloured first transverse line which is shaped exactly as in *horridula*; at the end of the discal cell a lustrous white spot surrounded by red scales; the discal transverse line is also double and mahogany-coloured, it begins at the costal margin above the white discal dot, from where it runs vertically to the costal margin as far as vein 7, where it bends round, almost parallel to the distal margin as far as vein 7, then being interrupted and finally extending from vein 2 to the posterior margin. The above mentioned oblique line proceeding from the apex and parting the surface of the forewing is twice bent in the anterior portion and is behind, from vein 4 to the posterior margin, closely adjacent to the discal transverse line; at the posterior margin outside of the discal line there is an almost quadrangular chestnut-brown spot almost reaching the anal angle; the rest of the marginal portion is grey or violettish-grey and encloses three mahogany-coloured, yellow-speckled submarginal spots of the areas 4 to 6. Fringes violettish-grey with small yellowish spots at the ends of the veins. Hindwing yellowish, at the costal margin red-brown. Expanse of wings: 50 mm. Chari-Tsad District. The species evidently differs from all the others in the slanting line of partition on the forewing.

P. dollmanni *Tams.* ♂. Palpi yellowish ochreous, on the outside reddish. Frons antimony-coloured, *dollmanni* in the centre red-spotted. Thorax antimony-coloured, with reddish stripes. Abdomen antimony-coloured, above at the base orange-yellow. Forewing reddish cinnamon-brown, speckled with yellowish, with four almost parallel and straight; almost equidistant, oblique, snuff-coloured transverse bands, and an Isabel-coloured submarginal band which is broader at the apex of the wing, narrower towards the anal angle, and distally sharply angled with the tips on the veins. Hindwing antimony-coloured, at the costal margin and apex reddish or brownish. Expanse of wings: 50 mm. — ♀. Quite similar to the ♂, but larger (68 mm), and the forewing beneath in the basal half clad with long hair-like scales. North West Rhodesia.

P. nyassana *Auriv.* ♂ unknown. The ♀ (39 a) differs from the other species of the genus in the pectinations *nyassana* of the quite black antennae being moderately long and apically gradually shortening. Head, thorax, and forewing above fawn-coloured or yellowish-grey. Abdomen above light yellowish, beneath darker. Hindwing light unicoloured yellow, at the costal margin often narrowly darkened. Forewing pointed with a very feebly bent distal margin; above with double, brownish-grey, undulating transverse lines, a tiny black discal dot and scalariform submarginal line which is sometimes darkened in front; all these markings are not very distinct. Nyassa Land and Manow in German East Africa.

I append here a species having been described as *Nadiasa* (?). It only differs in the distinctly hairy eyes from the generic marks.

sanguicincta. **P. sanguicincta** Auriv. ♂ (40 d). Antennae black with yellow pectinations. Head and thorax yellowish greyish-brown; sides of thorax and the first abdominal segment above with hemochrome hair. Abdomen with golden yellow hair, with black lateral spots. Forewing above coloured like the thorax, with undulating or somewhat notched blackish-grey transverse lines and a small black central dot; the first transverse line is indistinct, the second very prominent, almost black; submarginal line composed of almost free nebulous spots; space between the discal and submarginal transverse lines filled with dark grey. Fringes lighter brown, very feebly undulately margined. Hindwing light yellow, at the hind-margin with yellow hair and at the costal margin narrowly darkened by reddish. Mashona Land: Salisbury.

21. Genus: **Pehria** Strand (*Parameta* Auriv.).

Eyes densely hairy. Antennae of ♂ as far as the apex with moderately long pinnae. Tarsi with appressed scales. Wings entirely margined, with a curved distal margin. Forewing elongate, pointed; veins 4 and 5 separated, 6 and 7 forked, 8 from the apex of the discal cell; 9 and 10 much longer than their stalk, 9 into the costal margin. Hindwing with a straight costal margin; veins 4 and 5 stalked, 7 from the centre of the anterior edge of the discal cell; basal cell without accessory veins, closed by a long cross-vein.

umbrina. **P. umbrina** Auriv. ♂ (40 e). Antennae black. Body above and wings unicoloured dark umber-brown. Forewing with a white spot at the end of the discal cell. Body beneath rust-brown. ♀ unknown. Kuilu.

22. Genus: **Leptometa** gen. nov.

Eyes bare. Palpi somewhat projecting beyond frons. Antennae of ♀ with moderately long pectinations. Hind tarsi long and slender, with appressed scales. Wings entirely margined. Forewing with a sharp apex, and the distal margin being straight as far as vein 3; its posterior margin clad with moderately long, somewhat scale-like hairs; veins 4 and 5 free from the posterior angle, 6 and 7 stalked from the apex of the discal cell, 8 free from the discal cell; 9 and 10 as long as their stalk or shorter, 9 into the apex. Hindwing with an almost straight costal margin; veins 4 and 5 on a long stalk, 7 rising nearer to the apex than to the base of the cell; basal cell large without any developed accessory veins (a very short one is noticeable before the centre). The only species known was described as *Gonometa*.

matuta. **L. matuta** Schs. ♂ unknown. The ♀ (40 e) is known to me only from the figure. Sierra Leone. — *sapelensis*. **sapelensis** var. nov. ♀. Lighter with white uniformly rounded hindwings. The forewing is thinly scaled, powdered with brownish, the transverse lines are less distinct, only undulated, almost straight and much more divergent towards the costal margin; the distal line is double; the submarginal line is more distinct than in SCHAU'S figure, but otherwise similar. It is questionable whether it is a distinct species. — Nigeria: Sapele.

23. Genus: **Mallocampa** Auriv.

Palpi straightly porrect, strong, with almost appressed hair, only slightly projecting beyond the frontal hair. Eyes hairy. Antennae of ♂ with long, of ♀ with moderately long pinnae. Distal margin and fringes in both wings feebly though distinctly undulate. Forewing oblong with a sharp, in the ♀ often extended apex and a quite round anal angle, so that the distal margin and the posterior margin together form an uninterrupted bow; veins 4 and 5 rise close together, 6 and 7 on a short stalk, 8 free from the discal cell, 9 and 10 much longer than their stalk, 9 into the apex of the wing. Hindwing with an almost straight costal margin and a very round distal margin; vein 3 free, 4 and 5 stalked from the posterior angle of the discal cell, 7 behind the centre of the anterior edge of the discal cell; basal cell large with a long cross-vein, but without accessory veins. The discal dot of the forewing is invariably small and white.

The only larva hitherto known differs from all the other *Gonometinae*-larvae described in the cylindrical body and the absence of the decorative spots. Although the differences of the lepidoptera appear to be slight, yet the genus is probably quite a natural one. The sexes differ but little from each other.

audea. **M. audea** Drc. (= *gabunica* Auriv. = *lutescens* Holl.). ♂ (39 a) is figured from the type of *gabunica*. The ♀ was copied from the ♀ of *lutescens* Holl. and most kindly communicated by Dr. HOLLAND. We must state that the surroundings of the anal angle of the forewing is often light yellowish; ab. **lutescens** Holl. (35 c.d). Old Calabar, Cameroon, Gabun, Ogowe. The larva is above chestnut-brown, finely marbled with blackish-brown, with a coherent, sharply defined, yellowish white dorsal line and a lighter lateral band from which

on the joints 4 to 10 two light oblique streaks rise into the brown ground-colour. Body everywhere, though scantily, set with long soft hairs which are dorsally blackish, laterally white; the joints 1 to 5 are besides rather densely set above with short fine dark brown bristly hairs; in the median line most of these bristly hairs are white and apically somewhat expanded; on each side of the dorsum of the joints 1 to 3 there is also a small pencil of such white hairs. The joints 6 to 9 are in the dorsal line decorated with a small black pencil which is defined by white hairs in front and behind. On the last joints there are generally only short white scale-hairs in the dorsal line. First joint on each side with two longer, slantingly porrect peneils. Cocoon parchment-like, oviform.

M. immunda Holl. (39 a), as the figures sent by Dr. HOLLAND show, is closely allied with *audea*, *immunda*, but darker and without the grey subapical spots which are generally distinct in *audea*. Ogoewe.

M. leucophaea Holl. (39 b) ♂ is also similar to *M. audea*, but still darker, and its forewing at the distal *leucophaea*, margin broad violettish-grey. ♀ unknown. Ogoewe.

M. leighi Auriv. ♂. Body and wings dark umber brown; abdomen and hind-margin of hindwing *leighi*, somewhat lighter. Antennae blackish with yellow pectinations. Forewing with a white central dot; the first and second transverse lines are absent or very indistinct; the submarginal line forms at the apex an oblique row of three distinct blackish spots in the areas 6 to 8, but it is then indistinct and angular between veins 6 and 2; a few whitish scales at the apex of the wing between the distal margin and the submarginal line. Expanse of wings: 48 mm. — The ♀ (39 b) is larger, 65 mm. with a sharp, falciformly extended apex of the forewing. Natal.

M. schultzei Auriv. ♂ (40 e). Body blackish-brown; abdomen above dark grey. Tarsi apically with *schultzei*, whitish hairs. Forewing above in the basal half blackish, transverse lines double and at least partly filled with rust-brown; submarginal line thick and distinct, composed of black streaks on both sides bordered with rust-brown. Hindwing above at the costal margin as far as vein 6 black with a very distinct demarcation of the colours, then whitish-grey with a blackish-grey, inwardly indistinctly defined marginal band of about 2 mm width, and a fine brownish-yellow marginal line. In the colouring of the hindwing this species differs from all the others known hitherto. ♀ unknown. South Cameroon.

M. porphyria Holl. is certainly a genuine *Mallocampa*. The ♀ is unknown. The ♂ (39 c) differs from *porphyria*, all the other African *Lasiocampidae* in the marking of the forewing which exhibits a tiny white discal dot. Ogoewe.

I append here two species described by STRAND. They have almost exactly the same generic marks, but nevertheless they are in my opinion no true species of *Mallocampa*.

M. (?) alenica Strand (39 c). ♂ unknown. ♀. By the figure, the description is made superfluous. South *alenica*, Cameroon: Alen. — A very similar ♀ from Nyassa Land I formerly took to be the ♀ of *Pachymetana sanguinincta*; it differs, however, from the ♂ in the different colouring and marking, as well as in vein 8 of the forewing rising from the discal cell. From *alenica* Strand it is distinguished by its larger size (78 mm), the hindwing being reddish particularly at the distal margin, and in the broad and complete, distinctly defined submarginal band of the forewing. Antennae much shorter pectinated than in the genuine *Mallocampa*-♀. This form which is at least a race of *alenica*, may be denominated: *nyassica*.

M. punctilimbata Strand. ♂ unknown. The ♀ (39 c) is only known to me from the figure of the typical *punctilimbata*, specimen reproduced here. South Cameroon: Nkolentangan.

24. Genus: *Gastropalakaeis* Mschlr.

Gastropalakaeis is one of the few genera of *Gonometinae* being distinguished from the others by the anal margin of the forewing being partly clothed with long scale-like hairs. Eyes bare. Palpi feebly upbent, slightly projecting beyond frons, with appressed scales. Antennae of ♂ with long, of ♀ with moderately long pectinations. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Hind tarsi with appressed scales. Forewing elongate with a sharp apex, a long, curved, undulatingly edged distal margin, entirely rounded anal angle, and short anal margin; the marking consists of the usual transverse lines which are generally double and waved or notched, of a frequently black discal dot, and a serpentine, sometimes indistinct submarginal line; veins 4 and 5 rising near each other, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from the stalk of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 rarely as long as their stalk, generally shorter than it, 9 into the apex of the wing. Hindwing with an almost straight costal margin and a curved distal margin which is sometimes almost straight in the ♂; veins 4 and 5 shortly stalked, 3 from the anal angle or a little united with the stalk of 4 and 5; discal cell closed; 7 from near the apex of the cell; basal cell large without accessory veins. In all the species hitherto known the abdomen of the ♂ is above covered with light hairs, with black transverse bands or spots.

forficulata.

G. forficulata *Mschlr.* ♂ (41 a). Antennae black with light brown pectinations. Head and thorax ochreous mixed with brown; thoracal dorsum with smoothly appressed scales. Abdomen above rusty red with broad black transverse bands. Forewing above ochreous mixed with red-brown, at the base and towards the apex the darkest; transverse lines wavy or notched, often partly indistinct and double; discal dot black and distinct. Hindwing with an almost straight distal margin and thereby almost triangular, at the costal margin as far as vein 7 yellowish-brown, then blackish-brown with yellow veins, at the hind-margin rusty yellow; its fringe brownish-yellow. Both wings beneath blackish with yellow veins and margins. Anal tuft brownish-grey. — The ♀ is probably a form with a brown, smoothly scaled thoracal dorsum speckled with whitish-grey scales, and blackish-brown hindwings which are broadly ochreous at the base and hind-margin. Abdomen ochreous with distinct black transverse bands. This form, however, does not agree well with HOLLAND's description of the ♀. Gold Coast.

greyi.

G. greyi *Holl.* ♂. Head and thoracal dorsum whitish-grey; abdomen above orange with seven black transverse bands and a light yellowish anal pencil. The chest at the bases of the wings, and the metathorax are orange. Under surface otherwise light whitish-grey. Forewing above like the thorax whitish-grey, at the distal margin lighter; discal dot black; transverse lines undulating and notched, double or single. Hindwing with a curved distal margin, dark brown, at the base and hind-margin orange, in the centre with a shortened dark transverse line and without the latter with a dark nebulous band; veins light. Wings beneath grey with yellowish veins. Expanse of wings: 80 mm. — The ♀ (39 b) is easily recognisable from the figure; it is especially distinguished by the patagia being at the hind-margin clad with long and erect hairs. Ogowe.

rufescens.

G. rufescens *Auriv.* (39 c). ♂ unknown. The ♀, as the figure shows, is particularly distinguished by the yellowish-brown ground-colour of the body and wings. West Africa: Asaba.

punctifera.

G. punctifera *Riel* was described as a *Taragama*, but it is undoubtedly a *Gastropylakaeis*. ♂. Thorax violettish-reddish, collar reddish-yellow. Abdomen above bright reddish-yellow with black transverse bands and a yellowish-brown anal pencil. Forewing above with a brownish-yellow ground-colour which is often covered in the centre with violet, and a black discal dot; first transverse line double, undulated; second transverse line also double; the proximal line of the first and the distal line of the second transverse line are sometimes indistinct or absent; the submarginal line is scalariform and composed of blackish streaks or small spots. Hindwing above brownish-yellow, darker at the hind-margin; its distal margin slightly bent, between the veins 2 and 7 almost straight. Wings beneath yellowish. — ♀. Thorax yellowish grey. Abdomen yellow with black transverse bands. Forewing yellowish ochreous, or more or less darkened by black scales, the markings as in the ♂. Hindwing reddish-yellow, at the costal margin and distal margin darkened by black scales. Expanse of wings: 52 to 55 (♂), 78 to 88 (♀) mm. Senegal.

schultzei.

G. schultzei *Auriv.* ♂. Light whitish-grey. Antennae black with yellow pectinations. Abdomen above golden yellow with 5 broad black transverse bands (at the ends of the joints 2 to 7). Anal tuft whitish-grey. Forewing whitish grey with a reddish hue and a black dot at the end of the discal cell; both the transverse lines are double, wavy, indistinct, of a dark colour; submarginal line indistinct. Hindwing and both wings beneath whitish-grey without markings. Expanse of wings: 57 mm. — The ♀ (39 b) is much larger (78 mm) with distinct markings of the forewings, but without black transverse bands of the abdomen. The larva living on Combretaceae, chiefly Terminalia, exhibits a whitish-grey skin with a porcelain-like gloss, reticulately marbled with dark; stigmata black; head grey with two black streaks. Cocoon set with the larval stings. Adamaua, discovered by A. SCHULTZE.

annuligera.

G. annuligera *Strand.* ♀ (41 b). Forewing reddish fawn-coloured, rather densely and uniformly strewn with fine light greyish scales, the total colouring more greyish-brown than in *rufescens*. Blackish, shadow-like, very indistinct transverse markings similar as in *schultzei*, but still less distinct and broken up into spots. The distinctly prominent submarginal band of *schultzei* is here indistinct, because it is distally not bordered with a lighter colour. Hindwing above and both wings beneath uni-coloured fawn. German East Africa: Songea.

parinari.

G. parinari *Guér.* was described as a *Lasiocampa*, but according to the description it probably belongs to *Gastropylakaeis* and might even be identical with *schultzei* *Auriv.* ♂. Head and thoracal dorsum grey. Forewing reddish-grey, at the distal margin lighter, above with two notched, blackish transverse bands and between them with a black discal dot. Hindwing light yellow, at the base somewhat reddish. Abdomen bright yellow, almost orange, the posterior edge of the joints broadly bordered with black. Forewing beneath greyish-brown, with light-yellow base and veins. Hindwing beneath, chest and ventrum light yellow. ♀ more unicoloured grey, without the reddish hue of the forewing. Hindwing darkened, only at the base somewhat yellowish. Abdomen red-brown, the joints at the posterior edge slightly darkened. The whole under surface dark smoky. Larva on a species of Parinarium. Senegal.

meridionalis.

G. meridionalis *Auriv.* The ♂ (40 e) is easily recognisable by the figure. The ♀ is much larger (about 138 mm). Body very densely clothed with light greyish brown scales and hairs. Head and thorax with interspersed white scales which are rather densely accumulated on the patagia and in the centre of the dorsum. Legs deep brownish red, likewise with scattered white scales. Black transverse bands on the abdomen quite absent.

Forewing above densely clothed with greyish-brown and lustrous white scales, two prediscal and two postdiscal, narrow brown bands irregularly notched and undulated as in the ♂, but very indistinct. The black discocellular spot is very sharp, circular, surrounded by pure white scales. Hindwing brownish-grey, centrally hyaline, transparent. Under surface light brownish-grey, both wings only along the costal margin more densely scaled white and brown. Mashona Land. Damara Land.

G. flaveola Closs. ♂. Thorax, head, and forewing pale ochreous, forewing with two very faint *flaveola*. subbasal transverse bands, two similar postdiscal ones and a strongly notched submarginal pale grey one. The anal-marginal portion of the discal area between the two inner bands slightly powdered with reddish, the stigma is a tiny black dot. Abdomen beautifully bright yellow with thin black ringlets; the shaggy anal tuft is of the colour of the thorax. Hindwing pale yellowish, the basal and anal portions bright yellow. Senegal.

G. delicatula Auriv. ♂ (39 d). Colouring and marking above to be seen from the figure. Wings *delicatula*. beneath darker, blackish-grey with whitish veins; forewing in the centre whitish; hindwing as above at the hind-margin yellowish. ♀ unknown. Gold Coast.

G. rubroanalis Wichgr. ♂. Rather plainly tinted greyish-brown with darker markings, but conspicuous *rubroanalis*. by the characteristic contours of the forewings and a large tuft of long scales on the outer half of the anal margin of the forewing, as well as by the bright red anal tuft of the abdomen. The feebly undulated distal margin of the forewing suddenly projects a little at vein 4; the reddish-brown ground-colour speckled with grey scales is distally somewhat lighter, whereas the very narrow fringes are again darker. The first transverse line is dark zigzag-shaped and extends from the first third of the costal margin to the centre of the anal margin; a blackish-brown, oblong discal dot; the second transverse line from the centre of the costal margin to the second third of the anal margin projects the farthest distally at the stalk of the veins 6 and 7. Hindwing at vein 7 sharply angular. Abdomen above blackish lustrous, the base of the rings with a reddish tint. Expanse of wings: 64 mm. ♀ unknown. Cameroon.

G. idakum B.-Baker. ♂ unknown. ♀ head, frons, and last abdominal segments light orange-grey; *idakum*. thorax and abdomen light ochreous grey. Forewing light ochreous grey finely speckled with dark grey; costal margin and an expanded preapical spot ashy grey; traces of a fine, undulated, grey median line; a similar postmedian transverse line; submarginal line irregular, slanting, and formed by nebulous spots; a black discal dot. Hindwing uni-coloured light straw-colour. Expanse of wings: 60 mm. Nigeria-Lagos. According to LAMBORN, the larvae are light green with a black dorsal band and clothed with short hairs. Thoracal legs bright scarlet. On being disquieted, the larva throws its front body up and backwards so that the forelegs are upturned. It is questionable whether it is really a Lasiocampid larva.

25. Genus: **Dinometa** *gen. nov.*

The large species upon which this genus is founded was formerly regarded as a *Gastroplakaeis*. It differs, however, obviously from the latter in vein 9 of forewing terminating into the distal margin, and the basal cell of the hindwing exhibiting a strong accessory vein. Moreover, the stalk of the veins 9 and 10 of the forewing is much longer than the veins.

D. maputuana Wichgr. ♂ (39 d). It suffices to refer the reader to the figure; the thorax is above not *maputuana*. unicoloured but speckled by whitish-grey and brown scales. Distal margin of hindwing feebly bent. The ♀ is much larger (130 mm) and differs in a much smaller discal dot of the forewing and a more bent distal margin of the hindwing. Portuguese East Africa: Maputo Land.

26. Genus: **Diapalpus** Strand.

An interesting genus chiefly distinguished from *Gastroplakaeis* by the marks mentioned in the table of genera, but exteriorly of a different habitus somewhat similar to the species of *Odontocheilopteryx*.

Palpi porrect, projecting beyond frons, last joint sloping (♂) or longer and more porrect (♀). Eyes bare. Antennae with moderately long, distally gradually shortening pectinations which are in the ♀ somewhat shorter than in the ♂. Hind tarsi distinctly hairy. Forewing short and broad with an obtuse apex and a bent distal margin, at the centre of the anal margin clothed with long scale-hairs; veins 4 and 5 separate, 8 from the stalk of 6 and 7, 9 and 10 on a long stalk, shorter than their stalk, 9 into the apex. Hindwing with an almost straight costal margin and a bent distal margin; veins 4 and 5 stalked, basal cell broad, but rather short, without developed accessory veins.

congrega-
rius. **D. congregarius** *Strand* (39 e). Both sexes easily recognisable by the figures. ♀ with thick grey anal wool. Larva black with a yellow dorsal line, hairy, living gregariously and pupating in large silky nests. German East Africa: Iinga and Tanganyika District.

27. Gattung: **Rhynchobombyx** *Auriv.*

Separated from all the other genera of *Gonometinae* by the long palpi being rostriformly stretched forward. Cf. also the table of genera on p. 255. Costal margin of hindwing very feebly bent.

nasuta. **Rh. nasuta** *Auriv.* ♂ (39 e) easily discernible by the colouring and marking. ♀ unknown. Congo District: Gombi.

Appendix.

We append here some *Lasiocampidae* the generic position of which could not be ascertained. It is even possible that one or the other does not belong to the *Lasiocampidae*. The original descriptions are copied here.

- bilineata.* „*Bombyx*“ **bilineata** *Mab.* Smaller than *B. neustria*; wings reddish; hindwing lighter without markings; forewing with two transverse lines, the distal line behind the discal cell parallel with the distal margin; the other line oblique and reaching the posterior margin near the base; fringes very long, slightly darkened. Senegambia.
- subulva.* „*Bombyx*“ **subulva** *Mab.* Wings oblong, light reddish-yellow, in the centre transparent or whitish; forewing at the cell-end with a dark dot. Wings beneath yellowish. Body yellowish-red. Antennae black. Abdomen somewhat paler and prolonged. Senegambia.
- nitens.* „*Eutricha*“ **nitens** *Ball.* ♂. Forewing above dark chestnut-brown, with a silky gloss, at the posterior margin as far as beyond the centre with yellowish-ochreous and at the anal angle with whitish spots; an almost straight, light subbasal transverse line bordered with black; a similar, angular, oblique, discal transverse line, and between these transverse lines at the end of the discal cell an ochreous dot surrounded by black; a submarginal zigzag row of snow-white spots inwardly bordered with black; marginal portion glossy with a violet reflection. Hindwing light coffee-brown with much lighter fringe, with a feebly curved black postmedian transverse band and a red-brown marginal line. Thorax above dark violettish-grey; abdomen lighter and feebly reddish with dull brown sides and a flesh-coloured spot at each side of the base. Antennae reddish-yellow. Wings beneath sand-coloured yellow, with an indistinctly defined dark curved postmedian transverse line enclosing a red-brown stripe. Fringes of forewings at the tips dark brown. Chest reddish violet, ventrum red-brown. Expanse of wings: 50 mm. Madagascar. It may be = *tamatavae* *Guen.*?
- malgassica.* „*Gastropacha*“ **malgassica** *Kerr.* (39 e) is no *Gastropacha*, but very similar to certain species of *Casmotriche*, which genus, however, is otherwise not known from the Ethiopian Region.
- pallens.* „*Gonomela*“ **pallens** *B.-Baker* is considered by HAMPSON to be a *Melanastria*. „♀. Head and thorax yellowish-grey; abdomen yellowish creamy. Forewing yellowish grey with a broad, wavy, oblique median transverse band and a still broader postmedian one which is inwardly distinctly, outwardly indistinctly defined and is very broad at the hind margin, but narrower above vein 5; these two bands are only little lighter than the ground-colour and more smoothly scaled than the other somewhat rough surface of the wing. Hindwing straw-coloured. Expanse of wings: 96 mm.“ North Eastern Rhodesia.
- angulifera.* „*Lasiocampa*“ **angulifera** *Halk.* „Brown, beneath lighter. Abdomen yellow, at the base rosy red, at the apex brown. Forewing with a proximal white band being very much expanded at the costal margin and distally forming a long sharp angle which encloses the black discal dot and a great part of which is interrupted by a black oblique streak; a few white and black basal spots; a distal, feebly undulated white transverse line, the veins between this line and the distal margin whitish. Hindwing grey, at the distal margin light brownish. Expanse of wings about 34 mm.“ South Africa.
- annulipes.* „*Lasiocampa*“ **annulipes** *Bsd.* ♂. Wings light greyish-brown; forewing at the costal margin and base darkened. Abdomen and thorax above with dark hair-tufts. Tarsi black with yellow rings.“ 1. of Bourbon. — It is probably no *Lasiocampida*. The typical specimen is said to be lost. A *Lymantriida*?
- gueneana.* „*Lasiocampa*“ **gueneana** *Mab.* ♀. „Size of *Bombyx rubi* *L.* Head extended. Palpi rostriform as in *L. quercifolia* *L.* Forewing copper-colour strewn with small yellow scales, at the costal margin and the centre of the distal margin reddish; posterior margin as far as the centre ashy grey; two yellow transverse lines finely bordered with black, the first being undulated in the basal portion; the other, discal one is bent and of an oblique course; marginal portion with a row of densely arranged black dots. Hindwing and abdomen beautifully bright red. Thorax coloured like the forewing. Head and palpi above ashy grey. Antennae crenulated with a white shaft. Madagascar.
- tamatavae.* „*Lasiocampa*“ **tamatavae** *Gn.* „♂. Forewing thick, entirely margined, with a somewhat extended apex, rust-coloured brown, in the distal half with grey scales, at the base densely clothed with woolly hair; markings indistinct; discal dot light, surrounded with light; a submarginal double row of black dots which are accompanied near the apex of the wing by spots of grey scales. Hindwing monotonously rust-coloured with lighter fringe. Under surface unicoloured without markings. Thorax very hairy, rust-coloured brown. Expanse of wings: 15 mm. — The ♀ is larger (55 mm). Forewing not hairy at the base and speckled with grey, in the anal-marginal half light grey, at the costal-marginal portion rust-coloured, and at the centre of the distal margin rusty red; transverse lines light and distinct, bordered with dark; the first is erect and wavy, the second oblique and bent in an S-shape, between it and the distal margin there are black spots in a curved row. Hindwing monotonously rusty brown with somewhat darker veins, but otherwise without markings. Under surface with a dark straight transverse band. Thorax coloured like forewing; head grey with at least twice as long palpi which are above grey, laterally black. Abdomen very stout, coloured like hindwing. Antennae with very short pectinations.“ Madagascar.
- mustelina.* „*Lebeda*“ **mustelina** *Dist.* Body and forewing yellowish-brown; hindwing feebly reddish. ♂. Forewing with three very indistinct transverse lines; the two distal ones are strongly waved. Both wings with lighter fringes exhibiting a dark basal line. ♀. Forewing with three distinct, oblique, blackish transverse lines which are equidistant from each other. Fringes as in the ♂. Expanse of wings: 34 (♂) or 50 (♀) mm. Transvaal: Lydenburg.

„*Metanastria*“ *despecta* Le Cerf. Forewing reddish with 3 black notched transverse lines and a white discal dot *despecta*, encircled by black. Hindwing somewhat lighter. Brit. East Africa. — It may be a *Pseudolyra*?

„*Metanastria*“ *coilotoma* B.-Bak. ♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen light chocolate; thorax with deep velvety brown *coilotoma*, lateral spots. Forewing reddish-brown, at the base coated with a very dark red-brown which colour extends along the discal cell into the postmedian portion of the wing, where it ends in a feeble bow; a dull lighter spot in the centre; behind the discal cell the dark area is distinctly bordered by a fine white line; between this line and the posterior margin the ground-colour is light reddish; the postmedian portion as far as the distal margin is lighter reddish with a series of irregular short transverse streaks between the veins. Hindwing reddish light brown. Expanse of wings: 43 mm. Angola. — It may be a *Taragama*?

„*Metanastria*“ *zopheropa* B.-Bak. ♂. Head, thorax, and forewing dingy umber-brown; abdomen and hindwing *zopheropa*, darker brown. Forewing with a double, irregular, dentate, antemedian transverse line and an irregular, partly notched postmedian transverse line which is distally accompanied by a similar, though indistinct line; marginal portion then decidedly lighter and with a fine, dentate, dark submarginal line. Costal margin at the apex darkened. Hindwing unicoloured. Expanse of wings: 60 mm. West Africa: Gumm. —

„*Pachymeta*“ *roxana* Fawc. ♂ (39 e). Head, thorax, forewing, and abdomen light red-brown. Antennae whitish. *roxana*. Forewing in the centre with a slanting dark brown transverse line distally accompanied by a dark brown band; marginal portion lighter with a dark brown lunular submarginal band; under surface lighter with a dark chocolate submarginal band. Hindwing lighter brownish-grey, at the base somewhat yellowish, with a dark brown postmedian band which is bordered by a band of whitish lunar spots being distally broadly edged with brown. Distal margin light with dark fringe. Hindwing beneath in the basal half dark chocolate, then with bands as above, at the hind-margin as far as vein 1 b white; costal margin in the centre sharply angled. British East Africa. — It may be a *Leipocoris*?

„*Pseudometa*“ *cymographa* Hmps. ♂ (39 d) makes the impression of a species of *Gastropacha*, and is certainly no *cymographa*. *Pseudometa*. Its systematic position cannot be ascertained without examining the neuration. North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Additions and Corrections.

- P. 210. *Chrysopsyche jefferyi* Tams. ♂. Antennae olive-brown, the pectinations in the basal half honey-coloured, then blackish brown. Head ochreous. Thorax olive-brown with long ochreous hair-scales. Under surface and legs olive-brown, chest in front yellowish, and tarsi striped yellow; anal pencil orange. Forewing red-brown, at the costal margin and hind-margin olive-brown, with two orange longitudinal stripes and two blackish transverse lines. Expanse of wings: 38 mm. — ♀. Antennae orange with honey-coloured pectinations. Body ochreous; abdomen above orange. Forewing golden yellow, costal margin and fringe orange, with two red transverse lines extending exactly as in *Chr. imparilis* Auriv. Expanse of wings: 52 mm. Kenya Colony.
- P. 212. For *Opisthodontia* read: *Opisthodontia*.
- P. 213. *Opisthodontia cardinalli* Tams. ♀. Body cinnamon-brown more or less mixed with nut-colour or *cardinalli*, tan-colour. Forewing cinnamon-brown densely speckled with a deep tan-colour; veins reddish orange; two transverse lines apparently arranged almost as in *O. superba*. Hindwing like forewing, but at the hind-margin coloured like the abdomen. Expanse of wings: 47 mm. Gold Coast.
- P. 223. *B. perobliqua* is also figured on pl. 35 a.
- P. 224. *Beralade sorana* Le Cerf. Forewing white with four dark transverse lines. Hindwing brownish. Fringes of the wings red-brown. British East Africa.
- P. 225. *Beralade donaldsoni* var. *rectistriga* Le Cerf. only differs in the broader and quite straight submarginal band of the forewing. British East Africa.
- P. 225. *B. marshalli* is also figured on pl. 35 b.
- P. 225. *B. levenna* is also figured on pl. 35 b.
- P. 226. *O. pattersoni* Tams. ♂. Antennae yellow. Head, thorax, chest, legs, and abdomen beneath of a bright *pattersoni*, yellowish brown with yellow and brown markings. Wings scantily scaled, opalescent, with a mixture of blackish-brown, chestnut-brown, and yellowish-brown scales; veins with deep velvety brown scales; an indistinct blackish prediscal line, at the costal margin distally bent, then undulating; a light discal dot and a submarginal line formed of bows which are concave towards the distal margin and are contiguous in black dots between the veins; fringes chestnut-brown with yellow spots at the ends of the veins. Hindwing yellowish, behind the discal cell and before the margin coated with chestnut-brown; fringes speckled as in forewing. Expanse of wings: 31 mm. Gold Coast.
- P. 227. *Philotherma rosa* Druce ♂ is figured on pl. 40.
- P. 236. *Taragama koenigi* Str. only differs from *T. misanum* in the distal transverse line of the forewing being *koenigi*, almost straight, and the forewing lacking any other marking. Sudan: Bahr el Jebel.
- P. 241. *Taragama meloui* Oberth., from Madagascar, is a species unknown to me. *meloui*.

P. 245. For *ondulata* read: *ondulosa*.

incanata. P. 252. *Mimopacha gerstaeckeri* ab. *incanata* Str. is probably the same form as *M. cinerascens* Holl.

milleri. P. 253. *Odontogama milleri* Tams is a variation of *nigricans* Auriv. with a lighter, browner ground-colour. Tanganyika District.

23a. Genus: **Epicnapteroides** Strd.

P. 273.

Separated from the palearctic genus *Selenephra* Rmb. by the posterior margin of the forewing being provided with a strong dent and the eyes being bare. The palpi together form at the base a thick cone being sharply pointed at the end and distinctly projecting beyond the frons. Costal margin of hindwing straight.

lobata. **E. lobata** Strd. Light greyish brown. Forewing scantily scaled with a bluish-green reflection in the terminal half. Two black double transverse lines. Discocellular spot pure white, round. Fringe indistinctly darker speckled. Lobes of posterior margin with jet-black fringe-scales. Hindwing brownish-yellow, in the terminal half blackened. Under surface of both wings dark greyish-brown with lighter veins. Thorax with two black longitudinal lines which are before the centre very close together and posteriorly divergent, but in front distally almost rectangularly broken. Abdomen fawn-coloured. Expanse of wings: 33 mm.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the Ethiopian *Lasiocampidae*.

* signifies that the species is also figured at the place quoted.

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affinis Schausinna Auriv. Sjöstedt Kilim. Exped. 9, p. 18. *
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albofasciata Pachyp. Auriv. Ann. S. Afr. Mus. 18, p. 239.
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turbata Rhaphip. *Bull.* An. N. H. (5) 1, p. 237.

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9. Family: Bombycidae.

This family has but very few representatives in Africa. The few species of the two genera, on having been examined more minutely, will later on partly prove to be the forms of very few species. The family is characterised by the absence of the proboscis, the palpi being very much stunted, the antennae of both sexes strongly pectinated, legs hairy, without spurs. Frenulum absent. The wings are broad. Vein 5 invariably rises on the centre of the cross-vein, the veins near the apex on the forewing are somewhat declined. Vein 10 always rises before veins 8 and 9. The larvae exhibit the well-known structure of *Bombyx mori*. Cocoon oblong oviform.

As to the general conditions, we refer to the respective places in Vol. III, p. 189; Vol. VI, and particularly Vol. X, p. 433.

1. Genus: *Norasuma* Mr.

Wings broad, about similar to *Bomb. mori*. Costal margin of forewing straight, only at the apex more bent, the apex itself also rounded off. Distal margin below the apex slightly inserted. Anal angle strongly rounded. On the hindwing the hind-margin is slightly inserted, the distal margin near the anal angle rather straight. Neuration of forewing: veins 6—10 stalked, vein 6 only very short-stalked, and $9 + 8 + 7$ from a joint base, vein 11 separate. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 stalked. Type: *javanica* Mr. from Java.

N. kolga Drc. (41 a). Thorax and forewing dark brown. The proximal white line extends from $\frac{1}{3}$ *kolga*. of the hind-margin obliquely distad to vein 2, then to the base of vein 3 and from $\frac{1}{4}$ of the costal margin along the latter almost to the base. On the cross-vein a white streak posteriorly extended into a spot. The distal line with white spots on the veins, between them fine and distally convex. At the costal margin it is stronger and surrounded with white scales and the costal margin is slightly strewn with white. Hindwing varying from brown to reddish-brown. Under surface lighter brown. On both wings a white uniformly curved distal line. — In *pruinosa* Grünbg. there is at the beginning of this line, on the forewing beneath, an oval yellow spot, *pruinosa*. and the same place is also above somewhat more yellow than in the nomenclatural form. On the hindwing beneath below vein 2 before the white line a black spot. 34 to 50 mm. Cameroon, South Africa. Apparently very common. Larva very similar to that of *Oc. signicosta* in the shape and marking, living in nests on species of *Ficus*. Cocoon thin and dark flesh-coloured. Eggs arranged as in *Ocinara*.

2. Genus: *Ocinara* Wkr.

Shape of wings quite similar to the preceding genus, but on the hindwing the anal angle is somewhat more produced. Neuration of forewing: vein 6 on a short stalk with veins $10 + 9 + 8 + 7$. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 are stalked. On the forewing 2 hindmarginal veins, on the hindwing 3. Some specimens exhibit the distal margin of the forewing somewhat inserted below the apex, but most of them not. The species hitherto described are all of about the same size, with indistinct markings, and similar, only 1 species being white. In the others the hind-margin of the more or less brown hindwing is dark brown with short white streaks. Type: *dilectula* Wkr. from Java. — As to the Asiatic species, cf. Vol. II, p. 191, and Vol. X, p. 437.

a) With a strong black streak at the cross-vein of forewing.

O. ruficollis Strd. (41 a). Thorax whitish, collar red-brown, abdomen fawn-coloured. Forewing light *ruficollis*. greyish-brown, powdered with brown. The basal line projects far distad at vein 2, its lower portion inside with a broad red-brown spot. Before the centre of the costal margin there is a feeble brown spot, and an antemedian one and a postmedian one in place of the proximal and distal lines. Undulating line rather distinct, between the veins distally convex. At the apex a brown streak. Distal margin behind cell with a dark shadow.

On the brown hindwing the proximal and distal bands are defined by narrow yellow colour behind the distal band and broader yellow colour before it. Base yellowish. On the forewing beneath the brown undulating line and on the hindwing beneath the two border-lines of the distal band are distinct. ♂ 29 mm. Cameroon. — *maculifrons*. **maculifrons** Strd. (41 b). The spot at the apex of the forewing is stronger, otherwise probably only an indistinct form of *ruficollis*. The distal band on the hindwing is feebly indicated by its margins. The apical spot on the forewing beneath is very strong. 25 mm. Spanish Guinea.

grisea. **O. grisea** sp. n. (41 c). Thorax and abdomen above greyish-white. Forewing the same. All the lines very faded brown, the most distinct are the ends at the hind-margin. Basal line double, with a but slightly projecting angle at the median vein, then rather vertical to the hind-margin. Almost parallel with it the proximal and distal lines. Undulating line as in *ruficollis*. At the apex no spot. At the distal margin behind the cell and below the whole extent of vein 2 as far as the anal angle feebly brownish. The streak at the cross-vein is very intense. Antennal shaft white. Hindwing red-brown. Beneath both wings lighter reddish-brown, with less distinct lines. At the costal margin of the forewing the last quarter as far as vein 6 whitish. ♂ 23 mm. Cameroon. Type in the Berlin Museum.

obliquisignata. **O. obliquisignata** Hmps. Body and wings pale yellow. Forewing with red-brown marking. Near the base 3 indistinct undulating lines. At the cross-vein a black streak. Distal line marked by a spot at the costal margin. Before the distal margin two wavy lines, the first very indistinct, the second with a spot at the costal margin, behind it an oblong apical spot. Hindwing with 3 indistinct proximal undulating lines. A dot on the cross-vein, 2 curved undulating distal lines, and a faded red-brown shadow from vein 4 to the hind-margin. Fringes of both wings red-brown. 28 mm. North Angola. As the marking of the *Ocinara*-species is very indistinct, it cannot be decided whether and with which of the forms described by STRAND this species may be identical.

b) On the cross-vein only a feeble streak or dot, in the ♀ mostly absent.

signicosta. **O. signicosta** Strd. (41 a, b). Thorax and forewing of ♂ bluish grey, similar to *grisea*. Costal margin finely ochreous. The light basal line projects sharply at vein 2, similar to *ruficollis*, proximad and distad finely edged with brown. This line and the 3 others begin at the costal margin with a brown spot. The proximal line through the dot at the cross-vein, close behind it the distal line, almost in the whole of its length vertical to the hind-margin. The black undulating line is very fine. Distal margin behind the cell, and the anal angle with a brownish hue. Beneath whitish-grey mixed with brown. Costal margin finely ochreous. Undulating line almost straight, distal line quite straight, nearing each other at the hind-margin, both distinctly rust-brown. On the hindwing 2 corresponding lines parallel with the distal margin, between them at the hind-margin a short darkening. ♀ above of a purer fawn-colour, costal margin finely lighter. Of the basal line only the distal brown edge is present, which is also angular at vein 2. Proximal line beginning a little farther inward at the costal margin and thereby more strongly bent. Under surface also of a purer brown. (♂) 25 to 35 (♀) mm. East and West Africa. — *fuscocervina* Strd. (41 a, b) is probably the Togo-form of it. In the ♂ the forewing is somewhat falcate, almost as red-brown as the hindwing. The ♀ is also somewhat darker and thereby the light costal margin is more prominent. Beneath both sexes are darker than *signicosta*, the distal line of the forewing is very distinct. 22 to 34 mm. Togo. — From the material and report of Dr. REUSS the following is known of the early stages of *signicosta*: eggs deposited close together in the shape of round discs like rolls of money. Shape of larva similar to *Bomb. mori*, with a small horn on the 11th segment, yellowish-white, irregularly marked brown, on the dorsum with a light saddle-spot. It lives on a species of *Ficus*. Cocoon oblong oviform, sulphur-coloured or lemon-coloured.

pallicornis. **O. pallicornis** Strd. (41 c) may be only a feebly marked *signicosta*. Ground-colour the same but the lines very indistinct, so that it cannot be decided whether the basal line is angular. Costal margin in the centre fine ochreous. Separable, however, by the white antennal shaft. Beneath particularly the forewing is dark brown as in *fuscocervina* (41 a, b), the distal line less distinct. 26 mm. ♂ Natal.

janthe. **O. janthe** Drc. (41 b). Light fawn-coloured, powdered a little grey. Hindwing less intensely reddish-brown, more similar to the forewing. At the costal margin of the forewing 5 fine brown spots for the basal line, the three other lines and one at the apex. Basal line and proximal line rather uniformly bent. All the lines very pale. In the ♂ a black dot at the cross-vein. On the hindwing a light line marked near the distal margin. Beneath the ground-colour is similar as above. On the forewing only the uniformly slightly curved undulating line is distinct. Hindwing as in *signicosta*. 26 to 32 mm. Natal. — *albivertex* Strd. (41 c) may be only a very indistinctly marked form of *janthe*. But the head is white, and the apical spot of the forewing is stronger, similar to *ruficollis*. At the hind-margin of the hindwing behind the distal line narrow whitish. 28 mm. Togo.

metallescens. **O. metallescens** Mschlr. (41 a). Distal margin of forewing somewhat falcate. Body and wings uniformly reddish-brown. The indistinct lines on the forewing somewhat intensified. The proximal line in a bow from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hind-margin. From the cross-vein to the centre of the costal margin a band which seems to unite posteriorly with the distal line. The dark undulating line is the most distinct of all. On

the hindwing a light line is marked before the margin. Beneath coloured almost as above. On the forewing the uniformly curved undulating line is distinct, the distal line shadow-like. On the hindwing the usual two lines are distinct, only the proximal one at the costal margin somewhat faded. STRAND in describing his species already mentioned that the metallic spots from which the species derives its name are in fact rubbed off patches. 30 mm. Gold Coast.

O. ochreipennis *Strd.* (41 b). Distal margin of forewing somewhat inserted below the apex. The whole insect above and beneath light ochreous. Forewing with a black dot at the lower angle of the cross-vein. The dark undulating line is hardly noticeable. At the distal margin behind the cell slightly brownish like the fringe. Beneath on the forewing the curved undulating line is rather distinct at the costal margin. On the hindwing the two lines are feeble, but extending in the normal way. 31 mm. Nyassa District. It may be that *ochreipennis* is merely a very light (and rubbed off) form of *metallesceus*.

O. leucoides *Strd.* (41 c) differs from all the others in the colour: body and wings yellowish white. *leucoides*. Head, upper edge of tegula, and metathorax rusty red. Of the same colour the anus and the upper surface of the tibiae. Cross-vein of forewing slightly rusty brown. Traces of a dark marginal line. Extremely similar to *O. waringi* *Snell*. 21 to 23 mm. East Africa. Larva not described, probably on *Ficus elastica*.

O. ficicola *Westw. & Orm.* is omitted here, since the description is too incomplete. According to *ficicola*, the figure in Oberthur *Lep. Comp.* IV, which however is not made from the type, the species is similar to *signicosta* *Strd.*

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the African *Bombycidae*.

* signifies that the species is also figured at the place quoted.

albivertex *Oc. Strd.* Berl. Ent. Z. 55, p. 150.

ficicola *Oc. Westw. & Orm.* Ins. S.-Afrika p. 44. *

fuscocervina *Oc. Strd.* Berl. Ent. Z. 55, p. 151.

grisea *Oc. Gaede.* Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 284.

jaunthe *Oc. Drc.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 683.

kolga *Nor. Drc.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 684.

leucoides *Oc. Strd.* Berl. Ent. Z. 55, p. 156.

maculifrons *Oc. Strd.* Berl. Ent. Z. 55, p. 150.

metallesceus *Oc. Möschl.* Abh. Senckbg. Nat. Ges. 15, p. 80. *

obliquisigna *Oc. Hmps.* A. M. N. H. (8) 5, p. 196.

ochraceipennis *Oc. Strd.* Berl. Ent. Z. 55, p. 148.

pallicornis *Oc. Strd.* Berl. Ent. Z. 55, p. 155.

pruinosa *Nor. Grünbg.* Deutsche Ent. Z. 1907, p. 431.

ruficollis *Oc. Strd.* Berl. Ent. Z. 55, p. 148.

signicosta *Oc. Strd.* Berl. Ent. Z. 55, p. 151.

10. Family: Drepanidae.

Whereas the *Drepanidae* are represented in the Indo-Australian Region by a very great number of species, and the palearctic fauna also contains yet a great many of them, the family is rather scantily represented in Africa. Somewhat common seem to be even only 2 or 3 species, the others being single rarities even in large returns. Probably all the genera are purely African, since the species described as *Drepana* have no proboscis and retinaculum, and are thus no genuine *Drepana*, nor do the species described as *Otroeda* entirely correspond to the typical Indian species. All the African *Drepanidae* are without a proboscis and frenulum. Antennae and shape of wings are very variable. In the hindwing vein 8 is either very near to vein 7 behind the cell, or vein 7 rises at about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the anterior edge of the cell, separated from vein 6, and anastomoses for some distance with vein 8. From similarly looking *Geometridae* the *Drepanidae* differ in the position of vein 5, and from the partly still more similar *Thyrididae* in only two hindmarginal veins.

As to further particulars, cf. Vol. III, p. 195, and Vol. X, p. 443.

1. Genus: *Uranometra* Bryk.

Antennae of ♂ with one row of long pinnae. Costal margin of forewing in the apical end bent, apex rounded, below it the distal margin is slightly inserted. Hindwing at the anal angle rectangular, the distal margin behind it almost straight. Veins of forewing: vein 3 far before the angle, 4 and 5 from the lower angle, vein 6 from the upper angle. Veins 11 + 10 + 9 + 8 stalked, and the stalk of veins 8 + 9 forming with 7 by a fillet the long areola. In the hindwing vein 3 far inwards, veins 4 and 5 on a short stalk, vein 6 from the angle, vein 7 from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the anterior edge of the cell moderately long anastomosing with 8. Type: *oculata* Holl.

U. oculata Holl. Body and antennae pale ochreous brown. Forewing ochreous-brown, at the distal *oculata*, margin wine-brown. At the cell-end a fine white dot, and below the apex a small black ocellus with a yellow margin and around it a claret-coloured line. The lower portion of the ocellus is incomplete, terminating in a faded black spot. At the inner angle 2 small blackish spots. Hindwing at the costal margin whitish, otherwise ochreous. Under surface yellowish white, costal margin of forewing pink. 24 mm. Ogowé.

U. diagonalis Bryk. (41 c). Similar to *oculata*. Body and forewing pinkish-yellow. The ocellus at *diagonalis*, the apex as in *oculata*. Cross-vein with a white dot. From the inner edge of the ocellus to the centre of the hind-margin of the forewing violettish-brown. The space within this line covered with violettish-brown strigae. Obliquely inwards from the anal angle mostly two pale brown spots. Distal area and hindwing more lemon-coloured. Hindwing also finely striated parallel to the distal margin. A violettish-brown line vertical to the centre of the hind-margin as far as the centre of the wing, costal margin whitish. 24 to 28 mm. Togo, Cameroon, Ogowé.

U. brunneola Holl. Body above brown, beneath pink. Forewing above pinkish-brown with dark *brunneola*, striae. Subbasal line dark, uniformly curved. The apical line from the forewing to the centre of the hind-margin in the hindwing, on the forewing inwardly convex, at the apex double. From the cell-end to it a dark shadow parallel to the costal margin, and a fine notched submarginal line. Hindwing at the costal margin yellowish-white, otherwise pinkish-brown, also with dark striae. The transverse line widening towards the centre of the hind-margin and terminating in a dark brown spot which is outwardly edged with white. The same submarginal line as in the forewing. Both fringes dark brown. Beneath as *oculata*. 20 mm. Ogowé.

2. Genus: *Drepanulina* Gaede (nom. nov. pro *Drepanula* Gaede, nec Rüb.).

Antennae bipectinate, hind tibiae with terminal spurs. Costal margin of forewing very much bent, apex rounded. Distal margin below it somewhat concave, then straight on to the distinct inner angle. Hindwing moderately stretched. Veins of forewing: veins 3, 4, and 5 rather distantly separated, vein 6 beneath the upper angle, 8 + 9 on a long stalk from the taperingly ending areola, 7 and 10 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of its anterior and posterior

sides, 11 close next to the areola, separate. In the hindwing likewise veins 3, 4, and 5 distantly separated. 7 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the anterior edge of the cell anastomosing with vein 8.

argyrobapta. **D. argyrobapta** Gaede (41 d). Body and wings above uniformly light brown. On the hindwing a dark brown line from the costal margin close at the apex to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the hind-margin, continued on the hindwing to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the hind-margin. A proximal brown line above $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hind-margin indicated on both wings. Distal line outwards with silvery scales, particularly at the apex. At the cell-end of the forewing a large brown spot, and at the end of the areola a small one, both slightly powdered with silver. In the ♀ the lines and particularly the spots are indistinct. 17 to 19 mm. Cameroon.

3. Genus: **Oreta** Wkr.

Antennae bipectinate. Forewing with a produced apex. Neuration: vein 3 far before the angle, 4 and 5 from the same place, veins 9 + 7 + 8 stalked from the apex of the areola, vein 10 at its edge a little backward, 11 near the beginning of the areola. In the hindwing vein 7 from the centre of the anterior edge of the cell, vein 8 behind the cell nearing vein 7. Type: *extensa* Wkr. from India.

angustipennis. **O. angustipennis** Wrr. (41 c). Head reddish, body yellow with a brown transverse line. Forewing pale yellow, a little powdered with brown, with a pale brown marking. A spot in the cell prolonged to the apex. A line from the apex to before $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hind-margin, a dark spot on the centre of the cross-vein with a brown line to its lower angle, where there is also a dark spot. Fringe brown, at the inner angle yellow. Hindwing pale yellow, with the continuation of the oblique line of the forewing. Before the distal margin a few dark dots. In the ♀ the apical line is stronger, almost the whole forewing is suffused with pinkish violet. On the hindwing the line is distally margined with pink of 3 mm width. Beneath the forewing is hued with brown within the apical line. The rest and a postcellular spot yellow. If the figured ♂ in which the abdomen lacks the brown streak is correctly identified, the neuration is rather different from Indian *Oreta*. In the forewing vein 6 rises yet from the areola, veins 9 + 7 + 8 from its apex, 10 a little before its apex, vein 11 freely from the cell. In the hindwing veins 4 + 5 stalked, vein 7 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the anterior edge of the cell, then anastomosing with 8. 25 to 28 mm. Niger, Spanish Guinea.

sulphurea. **O. sulphurea** Hmps. Antennae of ♂ long bipectinate. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Body yellow, head with a brown streak. Forewing pale yellow, striated red-brown. An oblique red-brown line at the apex to before $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hind-margin with an elliptical black spot at the distal margin close below the apex. In front of it at the apex and the fringe reddish-brown. Hindwing pale yellow, at the base and the costal margin dusted with brown, with a double brown line at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hind-margin. 28 mm. Gold Coast.

glaucinoë. **O. glaucinoë** Hmps. Body yellowish-white, head light red-brown. Forewing pale yellow, hued with violettish grey, with silvery scales and dark striae. A small black spot at the cross-vein and an oblique fine brown line distally edged with pale yellow from below the apex to the centre of the hind-margin. Tips of fringes black. Hindwing coloured the same with the continuation of the line to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hind-margin. Beneath blackish-brown mixed with red-brown, with the same oblique line. 32 mm. Gold Coast.

4. Genus: **Ctenogyne** Fldr.

Antennae bipectinate. Forewing with a pointed apex. Distal margin between veins 3 and 4 somewhat convex, above somewhat concave. Hindwing at vein 3 obtusely angular. Neuration of forewing: vein 3 far before the angle, 4 and 5 from the same place. Veins 7, 8, and 9 separately from the apex of the very long areola, vein 10 almost from the centre of the anterior margin of the areola, vein 11 free. In the hindwing veins 3 to 5 as in the forewing, 4 from the centre of the anterior edge of the cell, 8 very near to it.

natalensis. **C. natalensis** Fldr. (carnea Saalm., geometroides Holl.) (41 d). Body and wings violettish-brown. Forewing with dark striae and obliquely distal darker brown faded spots, one each in the centre of the cell, below the base of vein 2, at the cell-end, and at the distal margin between veins 4 and 2. A dark notched line from before the apex to behind the centre of the hind-margin, excurved, and a similar one nearer at the distal margin. Hindwing with a distinct rusty brown line from the apex, where it is excurved, then straight to behind the centre of the hind-margin, distally bordered with white. A light dentate line from the apex to the anal angle. Both wings with a fine black discal dot. 40 to 45 mm. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, East Africa, Madagascar.

C. lytea Drc. is presumably the same species.

5. Genus: **Ancistrina** gen. n.

Antennae bipectinate, hind tibiae with short terminal spurs, abdomen of ♂ relatively short and slender. Forewing at the costal margin uniformly bent, apex pointed, somewhat projecting. Below it the distal margin runs rectilinearly obliquely proximad, anal angle sharp, hind-margin almost straight. Hindwing at the costal margin and distal margin rounded. At the apex and between veins 3 and 4 obtuse angles, below it the distal margin is straight and almost rectangular to the hind-margin. Neuration as in *Ctenogyne*. Type: *immaculata* sp. n.

A. bimaculata Holl. Body and wings pale brown. On the forewing a straight brown double line from the apex to two thirds of the hindmargin and on the hindwing farther on to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hindmargin. On the forewing at the base of vein 2 a large oval brown spot. 44 mm. Ogowe. The figure shows that it has somewhat different wing-contours compared to those of *geometroides* (recte *natalensis*) having been described together with it, and it is probably allied with the following species.

A. immaculata sp. n. (41 e). Body and wings tan-coloured, abdomen at the end whitish. Palpi and fore tibiae inside carmine. Forewing with fine brown strigae obliquely distally. On the forewing from the apex to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the hindmargin a double dark red-brown line, filled with violet, continued on the hindwing to the centre of the hindmargin. Forewing at the apex and anal angle violettish-grey, hindwing only feebly so at the apex. Both wings with a distinct black central dot. Beneath on the forewing at the costal margin and below the cell pink. Hindwing likewise below the cell pink, coarsely spotted dark, without a transverse line. ♂ 44 mm. Ogowe. Type in the Berlin Museum.

6. Genus: **Negera** Wlk.

Antennae strongly pectinate, body strong. Hind tibiae with a pair of moderately long spurs. Forewing broad, at the apex hardly produced. Hindwing longer than the abdomen. Veins similar as in *Ctenogyne*.

N. confusa Wkr. Pale reddish-yellow. Palpi black. Fore tibiae with a red spot. Forewing with a fine straight brown line from the apex to a little behind the centre of the hindmargin on the hindwing. Centre of the wing with a slight lilac reflection. Costal margin on the forewing with a few grey spots. At the base and distal margin somewhat yellowish. Beneath the hindwing lacks the line. 30 mm. Africa.

7. Genus: **Drapena** gen. n.

As the typical species has been described by WARREN as *Drepana*, the veins will probably hardly differ very much. But it lacks the proboscis and frenulum, while it is allied with the following genus by the presence of hyaline spots. Type: *forata* Wrr.

D. forata Wrr. Head orange-red, rest of the body and forewing yellowish-brown, towards the distal margin brownish. Distal line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin sharply angled distally, then obliquely to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the hindmargin, dark brown in front, turning orange-reddish towards the hindmargin. At the costal margin traces of an orange-yellow median line. Before the distal line 4 hyaline spots, the third of which is larger. In the cell also a small hyaline spot. Hindwing light brown with an orange-red median line. 24 mm. Madagascar.

D. tetrathyra Mab. Wings ashy grey. Forewing with a blackish brown line which is notched below the costal margin, then straight. In the cell-end 3 hyaline spots and below them one more. Hindwing with a dark brown median line. Beneath ashy grey, forewing in the centre darker. ? mm. Madagascar. Described as *Drepana*, but surely not a *Drepana*, probably allied with *forata*.

8. Genus: **Spidia** Btlr.

Antennae with one row of pectinations. Forewing broad, apex pointedly produced, distal margin below the apex excavated, then convex. On the hindwing the anal angle is almost rectangular. Veins in the forewing: vein 3 far before the angle, 4 and 5 a little separated. Veins 6 and 7 on a short stalk, 8 absent, 9 and 10 on a very long stalk, vein 11 free. In the hindwing vein 7 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the anterior margin of the cell, shortly anastomosing with 8. Type: *fenestrata* Btlr.

S. fenestrata Btlr. Brownish grey. Wings parted by an oblique black streak from the apex of the forewing to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hindmargin on the hindwing; behind it darker than at the interior area. Forewing with a hyaline white spot at the cell-end and 4 small ones surrounding it distally in a semicircle. Hindwing with a shortened black streak through the inner third from the centre to the hindmargin. Under surface silvery greyish brown, with black spots. 40 mm. Cameroon. — **fenestriculata** Gaede (41 e). Wings greenish brown, at the costal margin of the forewing lighter. A brown streak from the apex of the forewing to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hindmargin on the hindwing, on the forewing narrow, on the hindwing double. Distal area not darker, hyaline spots as in *fenestrata*. Hindwing with a black dot at the lower angle of the cross-vein and traces of a notched distal greenish band before the centre of the distal margin. 42 mm. Niger.

S. divisa Aur. (41 e). Antennae of ♀ with one row of long pectinations. Thorax light rust-coloured, abdomen yellowish. Forewing with a sharp apex. Apical line light yellowish green, before it rust-brown except at the apex, behind it greenish yellow with a rust-coloured submarginal band of spots. Above the base of veins 2—4 one small hyaline spot each. Hindwing dark rust-brown, at the base somewhat yellowish. At the centre of the distal margin as far as the centre of the wing the darkest. Beneath greenish yellow with a few dark dots. 40 mm. Congo.

The following genera exhibit at the distal margin of the forewing a rather sharp angle at veins 3 and 4, above it a strong concavity.

9. Genus: **Lomadontophana** Bryk.

Antennae with one row of pectinations, abdomen strong, in the ♀ projecting beyond the hindwing. Costal margin of forewing at the apex bent, at the distal margin between the apex and vein 3 concave. Hindwing with a round apex and distal margin, anal angle rather tapering. Neuration in the forewing: veins 4 and 5 somewhat separated, 6 from the upper cell-angle, veins 7 and 8 + 9 somewhat separated from the apex of the long areola, vein 10 from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length at its anterior margin, 11 free. In the hindwing: veins 4 and 5 from the same place, vein 7 behind the centre of the anterior margin of the cell, 8 behind the cell near 7. Type: *subtilis* Bryk.

subtilis. **L. subtilis** Bryk. (41 d). Body and wings with alternating colours, varying from flesh-coloured reddish to violettish brown. Both wings watered with dark. On the forewing a feeble median shadow and a parallel one before the distal margin from the costal margin to the hindmargin, containing traces of a light row of dots. On the hindwing only the distal margin is somewhat darkened. On the forewing a black dot at the cross-vein, on the hindwing 2 fine white ones. Beneath both wings pink of a variable intensity. In the only female the hindwing is relatively narrower, at the anal angle more extended. 32—35 mm. Togo, Cameroon, East Africa.

differenciata. **L. differenciata** Bryk. (41 d). Apex of forewing somewhat less projecting. Body and wings lighter violettish grey to brown. Tegulae white. The irroration on the forewing coarser, the median shadow somewhat more distinct. Before the distal margin small dark brown spots, especially large at the inner angle. At the cross-vein a white dot. Hindwing as in *subtilis*. Under surface yellow or violet with dark dots. 30—32 mm. Cameroon.

contracta. **L. contracta** Wrr. Described as *Oreta*, owing to the angle at vein 3 on the forewing perhaps better ranged here. Body and forewing olive grey mixed with brick-red, irrorated with dark. A faded dark median shadow and one before the distal margin in which there is a distinct dark spot obliquely inwards from the interior angle. In front of it a fine grey line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin, excurved at vein 6, then straight on. A black spot at the centre of the crossvein and one at the lower end. Hindwing dark reddish with black scales. 28—30 mm. Niger.

gonioptera. **L. gonioptera** Hmps. As the antennae have one row of pectinations and the forewing is angular, it is also better ranged here. Body brown, head and abdomen beneath carmine. Forewing silvery grey, irrorated with dark. An oblique dark median shadow with a grey discoidal spot on the outside. Submarginal line dark, below the costal margin and at the centre excurved. Behind it pale red brown and an undulating white line. Hindwing red-brown and silvery grey strewn with black dots. Beneath the forewing is greyish red, hindwing yellowish red, both powdered with black. 36 mm. Niger.

10. Genus: **Gonoreta** Wrr.

Forewing at the costal margin strongly curved, apex produced, distal margin angular at vein 4, above it excavated. Hindwing broad, distal margin rounded, at the anal angle somewhat lobate. Neuration in the forewing: veins 4 and 5 somewhat separated, veins 6 and 7 from the upper cell-angle, 8 absent, 9 + 10 on a long stalk, veins 7 and 9 touching each other shortly before the apex, vein 11 free. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 7 far before the cell-end, 8 only approximated. Thus everything similar to *Lomadontophana*. Antennae of the male finely bidentate, hind tibiae without a pair of spurs.

ansorgei. **G. ansorgei** Wrr. Body brown, only the head red. Forewing ochreous brown and fawn-coloured powdered with dark, especially between the veins. Somewhat distinct is only a rusty-red submarginal shadow which is also angular at vein 4. Cellular spot brown. Hindwing like forewing, also at the margin darker. 30 mm. Niger.

11. Genus: **Epicampoptera** Bryk (*Metadrepama* Hps.).

Antennae with two rows of pectinations, hind tibiae with terminal spurs. Forewing curved at the costal margin, apex tapering. Distal margin in the ♂ strongly angled at vein 4, in the ♀ more feebly, above it and below it concave. Hindwing of ♂ strongly projecting at vein 4, below it concave, in the ♀ more feebly so. Neuration of forewing: veins 3, 4, and 5 not far from each other, 6 from the upper cell-angle. Veins 7 and 8 from the apex of the long areola, vein 9 close at it, 10 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$ of the anterior margin of the areola. On the hindwing veins 3—5 close together, vein 7 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the anterior margin of the cell, anastomosing long with 8. Type: *erosa* Holl.

erosa. **E. erosa** Holl. (41 e). Body reddish brown. Forewing lilac grey, at the costal margin brownish with an indistinct dark median and distal line. At the distal margin above vein 3 a few small brown spots. Fringe dark brown, at the ends of the veins grey. Hindwing coloured like forewing with a dark line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the hind margin in the direction to the apex as far as vein 6 distinct. Above and below vein 4 one small

blackish brown spot each. On both wings the distal line is distally bordered with light. Beneath pale ashy grey, powdered with black, with small spots at the cell-end. In the ♀ the hindwing is somewhat more concave. 33—35 mm. Cameroon, Ogowé.

E. strandi Bryk (41 f). Body greyish-pink, tegula white. Distal margin of forewing more strongly *strandii*, dentate than in *erosa*. Wings greyish-reddish. Forewing at the costal margin without spots, at the cross-vein a fine dark dot. Instead of the lines an indistinct broad fawn-coloured median and distal band. Above vein 3 on both wings a blackish-brown submarginal spot, in *erosa* on the hindwings two of them. Beneath yellow, dotted dark, on the cross-vein in both wings a black spot. 38 mm (♂). Cameroon. The examination of the genitals by Dr. HERING proved that *glauca* Hps. is the same species. Body brown, tegulae white. Forewing *glauca*, silvery-grey, powdered with brown and blackish. At the costal margin a median and distal black spot, and a small red-brown submarginal spot between veins 3 and 4. Fringes at the excisions black. Hindwing coloured the same. A fine dark line from the apex to the anal margin beyond the centre, outside margined with white. Small black submarginal spots above and below vein 4. Beneath on the forewing with an indistinct oblique submarginal line. In the ♀ this line is present also above, and beneath on the hindwing a dark distal line from the costal margin to vein 2. 40—43 mm. Lagos.

E. heterogyna Hps. Forewing of the ♂ likewise sharply angular, hindwing with an undulating margin *heterogyna*, as far as the sharp angle between veins 3 and 4. In the ♀ the forewing is not indented below vein 3, on the hindwing the distal margin is uniformly curved. Head reddish, thorax greyish-brown, abdomen grey. Forewing silvery-grey, finely powdered with brown except at the base. Traces of a curved oblique blackish-brown interior line and of an incurved median line; behind it, in and below the cell, powdered with dark. Distal line indistinct, oblique as far as vein 4, then undulating and incurved. Behind it above vein 6 a red-brown spot. Costal margin at the apex dark-brown, of the same colour a submarginal line from the apex to vein 4 and then undulating. Hindwing coloured the same, with an ochraceous line from below the apex to beyond the centre of the anal margin. Above vein 3 two dark submarginal spots. ♀ more intensely reddish-brown. On the forewing particularly behind the median line, in and below the cell, and behind the distal line. An oblique pale submarginal line from below the apex to the inner margin; behind it greyer. Hindwing also more red-brown, at the margin not powdered with dark. 38—40 mm. Uganda.

E. andersoni Tams. (41 d). Body fawn-coloured, patagia whitish. Wings glossy. Forewing cinnamon- *andersoni*, brown. A dark brown shadow through the centre of the cell above the base of vein 2. Black scales above and below the base of vein 6, and at vein 1 instead of the distal line. An indistinct oblique yellow line from before the apex towards the centre of the inner margin as far as vein 3. Traces of a similar submarginal line with 2 black spots between veins 4 and 2, as well as black scales behind it at the margin as far as the anal angle and at the apex. Hindwing at the costal margin light, otherwise rather somewhat darker than the forewing. From the apex to beyond the centre of the anal margin a light line, behind it finely powdered with black. Marginal line in both wings flesh-coloured. Beneath similarly coloured and marked. 30—35 mm. East Africa. A ♂♀ from Fernando-Po dark violettish-brown, powdered with black, without lines, is according to the examination of the genitals by Dr. HERING the same species.

E. heringi Gaede (41 f). Body and forewing pale reddish-yellow. Distal margin of the darker brown *heringi*, median band from the centre of the costal margin across the base of vein 2 to the submedian fold, inside of it small irregular dark red-brown spots; behind the cell likewise somewhat darker. Beyond the centre of the inner margin a black streak, and dark scales above it. Submarginal line yellowish-white, at the veins notched. Hindwing at the base and costal margin yellowish-white, otherwise dark reddish-yellow with the usual light line. Beneath on the forewing from the base through the centre of the wing pink, with a straight blackish line near the distal margin. Inner margin light, apical area yellow. Hindwing yellow with a shadow-like pink median band. 32 mm. East Africa. In the genitals somewhat similar to *pallida*, but the 8th sternit quite different according to the examination by Dr. HERING.

E. pallida Tams., Olive-brown, powdered with blackish-brown, particularly between the cell-end *pallida*, and the distal margin, as well as at the inner margin in both wings. On the hindwing a blackish-brown spot at the cell-end and on the centre of the distal area between veins 4 and 3. Forewing with a curved line from before the apex to vein 6, then incurved as far as vein 2, then again excurved to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the inner margin. Hindwing at the costal margin ivory yellow without a median line. Beneath both wings yellowish-brown, powdered with dark and with spots at the crossvein. Forewing at the inner margin light, marginal line as above. 32 mm. Niger.

HOLLAND describes, together with *erosa*, *miserrima*. But from the description and figure it cannot be seen where the species belongs to.

12. Genus: **Phalacrothyris** Wrr.

Antennae with one row of pectinations. Forewing curved at the costal margin, particularly at the base. Apex produced, somewhat tapering. Distal margin angular at vein 4, above it hollow, below it oblique. Anal angle rather sharp. Hindwing at the apex cut off, at vein 6 a dent, below it straight as far as the rectangular anal angle. Forewing with hyaline spots at the cell-end, below it, and behind the cell.

Hindwing only with postcellular hyaline spots. Veins in the forewing: vein 3 near the angle, 4 and 5 from the lower angle. Vein 6 on a short stalk with 7 + 8, veins 9 + 10 stalked, 11 free. In the hindwing vein 7 far before the cell-end, strongly anastomosing with 8. Type: *subviridis* Wrr.

subviridis.

P. subviridis Wrr. Body and forewing fawn-coloured with brown spots, costal margin paler with few large brown spots. A hyaline spot in the lower cell-end, and before it a brown spot. Moreover one above the base of vein 2 and below it, a still smaller one above the base of vein 3. Fringes dark brown. Hindwing with a dark cross-vein, at its lower end a dark spot, behind it above and below vein 4 one small hyaline spot each. Marginal area darker. Beneath ochreous brown with an oblique, faded, dark-brown submarginal line, at vein 6 on the forewing angular and continued through the anterior half of the hindwing. Hyaline spots with a greenish reflection. 30 mm. Niger.

smithi.

P. smithi Wrr. Patagia pinkish-brown, rest of body and forewing fawn-coloured, at the apex with white scales, otherwise strewn with dark. Behind the hyaline spot at the lower cell-end, there follow 3 behind the cell above the base of veins 3—5. The spot below the cell is larger than in *subviridis*. Oblique to the costal margin above the hyaline spots an oblong reddish-brown patch, with a slight green iridescence. Hindwing fawn-coloured with fine black dots at the ends of the cross-vein. Beneath paler pearl-coloured. 50 mm. Congo.

excentrica.

P. excentrica Strand (41 f). In this species veins 7 and 8 are coalescent, 7 touches 9 in one place. Thus, in spite of the apparent slight difference of the venation, the species is nevertheless better placed here than to *Spidia*. Body and wings light brownish-grey, powdered with red-brown. On the forewing a dark brown line from the apex to the centre of the inner margin, slightly excurved. On the centre of the costal margin and above the cell-angle dark spots. A hyaline spot in the lower cell-end, and a larger one below it, also in the submedian fold a small one. One very small spot each above and below the base of vein 4. The apical line touches the spots. On the hindwing it is continued like a band and almost reaches the costal margin. The lower angle of the cross-vein with a black dot which is situate within almost at the upper edge of a small round hyaline spot which reaches to vein 3. Beneath as *subviridis*, but the line on the hindwing extends to vein 2. 30 mm. Cameroon.

13. Genus: **Nidara** Mab.

Antennae with one row of pectinations. Forewing entire-margined oval, not with a tapering apex as usual in the other *Drepanidae*. Veins not described. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 from the same place, vein 8 strongly anastomosing with 7.

croceina.

N. croceina Mab. Body and wings quite yellow, only the antennal pinnae brown. ? mm. Madagascar. According to this brief description it is hardly recognisable, but probably a *Drepanida*.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the Ethiopian *Drepanidae*.

*) signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

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subviridis Phal. Wrr. Nov. Zool. 6, p. 287.
sulphurea Or. *Hmps.* A. M. N. H. (8) 14, p. 103.

tetrathyra Drap. Mab. Ann. S. Ent. Fr. 68, p. 24.

11. Family: **Eupterotidae.**

The African *Eupterotidae*, the number of which (so far about 170 species are known) is almost exactly the same as that of the Indo-Australian ones, are, as we have stated in Volume X, p. 417, a family not very easy to define, partly with an exterior similar to *Lasiocampidae*, but partly also more like *Arctiidae* or certain *Lymantriidae*. In the size and exterior they are very much like the insects dealt with in the Indian part, but they are frequently much larger. The variability of the African forms is also very great, for which reason of many species quite a number of forms have been established, which often differ exceedingly from the specific type.

The little which is known of the biology of the African representatives is confined to the approximate resemblance of two larvae known to the palearctic *Arctia caja*. Further particulars are mentioned in the two respective species.

Most of the forms dealt with here are large or very large, resembling the *Lasiocampidae*, only few forms exhibit a weakly body, so that they look like *Geometridae*. In the broad forewing vein 5 rises from the centre of the cross-vein or above it. Vein 10 is absent or very short and rises then behind vein 8 from vein 9. Vein 11 is free or forms a bar between veins 9 and 12. In the hindwing vein 5 mostly rises from the centre of the cross-vein, rarely below it. Vein 8 rises separately, but it is mostly connected with the cell by a bar. In both wings the cell is usually short and broad. In the partly similar *Notodontidae* and *Bombycidae* vein 10 of the forewing invariably rises nearer to the base than here. Frenulum mostly present in the ♂, whilst in the ♀ it is feeble or absent. On the forewing 1 inner-marginal vein, on the hindwing 2. According to AURIVILLIUS we divide the *Eupterotidae* into 2 subordinate families: *Striphnopteryginae* and *Janinae*.

1. Subordinate Family: **Striphnopteryginae.**

In the hindwing the distance of the base of veins 4—5 much longer, mostly three times as long as the distance of veins 5—6. On the forewing the distance of veins 4—5 is also considerably larger than between veins 6 and 5. Proboscis always absent in this group.

1. Genus: **Striphnopteryx** *Willgr.*

Palpi porrect, projecting somewhat beyond the frons. Antennae longer than the cell in the forewing. In the ♂ strongly pectinate, in the ♀ hardly less. Hind tibiae with 2 spurs. Forewing very broad. Vein 3 far before the cell-angle, vein 5 near the upper cell-angle, 6 free and separated from veins 7 + 8 + 9, 10 absent, 11 free. In the hindwing veins 3—5 are similarly arranged, 6 and 7 slightly separated, vein 8 very near to the centre of the cell, not connected with it by a bar. Frenulum in the ♂ feebly present.

S. edulis *Bsd.* (42 a). Ground-colour brown. The inner line double, black, notched, filled with light. *edulis*. from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin vertically in front, at the anterior edge of the cell inwards to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the costal margin. The distal line in uniform bows from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the inner margin. In the median area a narrow white and brown band which is, particularly in the ♂, often interrupted in the lower cell-angle. Before and behind it some parallel black lines, before the distal margin a black lunular line. On the hindwing a broad blackish basal band, before it greyish-white. The distal line and the lunular line of the forewing is continued here. In the median area dark undulate lines. 90—105 mm. Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal.

2. Genus: **Tissanga** *Dist.*

Palpi somewhat shorter. Antennae of ♀ with remarkably shorter pectinations. Middle tibiae short and swollen, at the end with two claws. Hind tibiae with 4 spurs. Shape of wings and neuration as in *Striphnopteryx*, but in the hindwing vein 8 is almost straight and close at the base connected with the cell by a fine bar.

pretoriae. **T. pretoriae** Dist. (42 a). Ground-colour of forewing smoky brown. Costal margin and distal margin broad, and all the veins narrower reddish-yellow. Parallel to the distal margin a yellowish-white line and in front of it a band of the same colour. These two also in the hindwing, but the basal area almost as far as the band reddish-yellow. 90—100 mm. Transvaal.

3. Genus: **Schistissa** Aur.

Conspicuous by the very long pectinations of the long antennae. Palpi projecting far beyond the head. Legs densely hairy. Hind tibiae with 2 spurs. Costal margin of forewing straight. Veins 3 and 4 rather close together. Vein 5 near to 6. Veins 6—11 as hitherto. On the hindwing the costal margin is also straight. Vein 8 very near to the centre of the cell, veins 5, 6, and 7 about equidistant. Frenulum absent.

uniformis. **S. uniformis** Aur. (42 b). Unicoloured blackish-brown. Forewing with grey hairs. 64 mm. Cape Colony.

4. Genus: **Parajana** Aur.

Separated from *Striphnopteryx* by 4 spurs on the hind tibiae. Antennae shorter than the discal cell. On the hindwing the discal cell projects more taperingly at vein 4, the anal angle is also more tapering. Type: *gabunica* Aur.

gabunica. **P. gabunica** Aur. (= *marmorata* Holl.) (42 c). Dark tan-coloured. Head whitish. On the forewing with numerous dark lunular lines. Costal margin with light grey patches. At the cross-vein a distinct white dot. On $\frac{2}{3}$ of the width of the wing a dark straight line, incurved from vein 7 to the costal margin, inwardly edged with light, with white dots on the veins. Behind it a whitish faded band, likewise with dots at the veins. On the hindwing quite similar. Before the dark line two dark lunular rows, the interspace of which is filled with a lighter colour. 85 mm. Gabun.

lamani. **P. lamani** Aur. (42 b). Ground-colour fawn, head whitish. The dark line on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the width of the wing exactly the same, but on vein 7 and at the costal margin with a distinct black spot which, however, is also indicated in the darker *gabunica*. The rest of the forewing exhibits no marking except indistinct grey clouds. Hindwing corresponding to the forewing, but without spots at the dark line. 75 mm. Togo, Congo District. Probably *lamani* is only a form of *gabunica*.

5. Genus: **Marmaroplegma** Wllgr.

Palpi very short. Antennae of ♂ of half the length of the costal margin, very strongly pectinated, in the ♀ the pinnae are very short. Fore tibiae with two very short spurs. Forewing narrow, costal margin somewhat curved. Cross-vein between vein 4 and 5 very concave. Veins 5 and 6 from the same place, veins 7—11 normal. On the hindwing the costal margin is very convex near the base. Veins 5 + 6 stalked, vein 7 far away from 6. Vein 8 connected with the centre of the cell by a bar. Type: *paragarda* Wllgr.

paragarda. **M. paragarda** Wllgr. (42 b). Antennae ochreous. Thorax and forewing dark wood-coloured. Veins white, before the distal margin united into long white dents, behind them dark triangles. On $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the wing a broad black band parallel to the distal margin. Sometimes before it also on the veins black streaks. Abdomen and hindwing ochreous. At the margin dark dents, more faded than on the forewing. 55—65 mm. Natal, Transvaal. South-West Africa.

conspersa. **M. conspersa** Aur. Thorax brownish-grey, abdomen ochreous. Forewing greyish-white uniformly strewn with black scales, without markings. Costal margin and fringe yellow. Hindwing the same, at the distal margin powdered with dark. In the hindwing vein 8 is not connected with the cell by a bar. ♂ 53 mm. South Africa.

unicolor. **M. unicolor** Janse. Thorax and forewing monotonously dark red-brown. Veins still somewhat darker. Hindwing cinnamon-brown. At the ends of the veins nut-brown pointed triangles. In the forewing of this species veins 5 + 6 stalked. ♂ 56 mm. Transvaal.

6. Genus: **Janomima** Aur.

Size and shape of wings similar to *Striphnopteryx*. Palpi short, densely hairy. Antennae of about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ strongly pectinate, in the ♀ feebly. In the forewing veins 5 and 6 close together. Veins 7—11 normal. In the hindwing veins 5 and 6 likewise somewhat separated, 7 far behind, 8 remote from the cell. Frenulum in the ♂ normal, in the ♀ feeble. All the species exhibit at the anal margin of the hindwing near the base a large round bluish-black spot. Type: *mariana* White.

karschi. **J. karschi** Weym. (42 d). Ground-colour brownish-grey, powdered with dark. Veins partly scaled white. The subbasal band is only in this species white, distinct in the dark surroundings. In the median area two broad dark bands, connected by bars at veins 3 and 4. Before and behind them indistinct narrow bands. Before the distinct dark submarginal band a conspicuous light line very convex at vein 7. Hindwing greyish-

yellow with 3 broader dark bands. The first concave in the centre, the two others feebler, between them traces of a line, all parallel to the distal margin. 100 mm. Quango.

J. dannfelti *Aur.* (42 d). Forewing dark brown, powdered with black, with indistinct dark lines, *dannfelti*. The inner line double, the two median lines in the centre connected by a dark spot, submarginal line strong. Hindwing brownish-ochreous. The inner line double, the median line broad, the following line formed of spots. Behind it a marginal line. 100 mm. Congo.

J. mariana *White* (52 c, d). ♂. Ground-colour ochreous, densely powdered with dark. Lines double, *mariana*. Basal and inner lines close together. The median line concave in the centre of the wing. Before the margin a very undulate line. The space between it and the outer line is more or less blackish, except above vein 4. On the hindwing the inner branch of the interior line is very thick, the branches of the exterior line are both about equally strong. Undulate line single. The ♀ of the species is probably an insect which also resembles the figure of *Westwood* (of *westwoodi* *Aur.*), but partly shows distinct waves at the dark lines, not only thickenings at the veins. The inner and median lines are very close together, the ground-colour is a somewhat purer ochreous owing to its being less densely powdered with dark. 125 mm. Congo. — **nigricans** *f. nov.* (42 c). Thorax and *nigricans*. forewing dark brownish-grey, densely powdered with black. Thereby a white spot at the cross-vein is more conspicuous, being also indicated in *mariana*. Lines very indistinct, single, the median line apparently somewhat more concave. The outer line is outwardly, and the undulating line inwardly edged with light, between them darkened as in *mariana*. Hindwing light greyish-yellow. The inner line is single, somewhat angular, as in *westwoodi*. Behind it 3 about equally strong black lines. 90 mm. Cameroon. Uganda. 1 ♂ type in the Berlin Museum. A very dark specimen in which the median line of the forewing is no more recognisable and the area behind the exterior line is the lightest, probably also belongs to this species. Hindwing somewhat greyer than in the type. 1 ♂ 115 mm. Congo District.

J. westwoodi *Aur.* (*mariana* *Westw.* ♀). (44 a). Ochreous with blackish lines which are very distinctly *westwoodi*. conspicuous, because the ground is hardly powdered with dark. Basal line feebly double. The inner and median lines are double, the averted branches feebler. Below the cell they are more or less contiguous. The exterior line is somewhat excurved below the costal margin, and double. Marginal line undulating. On the hindwing the interior and median lines are double, the marginal line is single. Type from the Congo, the figured specimen from East Africa, also in the Nyassa District. 100 mm. ♀. — **deduplicata** *Strd.* (42 a). On the forewing the *deduplicata*. interior and median lines are almost not double, distantly separated, and the marginal line is quite absent. ♀ 100 mm. Northern Nyassa District. — **claria** *Strd.* is lighter greyish-yellow. Basal line distinct, somewhat *claria*. angular, inner line only indicated, nearer to it than to the median line which is feebly double, the exterior line inwardly with a grey nebulous margin; distal margin likewise somewhat grey. On the hindwing the bands seem to be situate a little farther distad, so that *claria* may be a separate species. ♀ 75 mm. Northern Nyassa District.

J. mesundulata *Strd.* (44 a). Ochreous. All the dark lines on the forewing rather feeble. Basal line *mesundulata*. almost rectangularly curved at the median vein. Inner line beginning very close at the median line which is very concave between veins 2 and 4 and very near to the inner line. Outside it is feebly double just like the similarly shaped outer line. The submarginal line is hardly traceable. On the hindwing the inner line is feebly concave between veins 5 and 1. The outer line is the strongest of all, behind it there are yet two less distinct ones. ♀ 100 mm. Upper Guinea. I saw a ♀ from the Nyassa District from the Tring Museum, which is intermediary between *westwoodi* and *mesundulata*, so that *mesundulata* is probably only an abnormal specimen.

7. Genus: **Cyrtojana** *Aur.*

Separated from *Janomima* by short broad wings. On the hindwing vein 8 extends near the cell and is connected with it by a bar.

C. trilineata *Aur.* (44 c). Reddish-brown, abdomen paler. Wings with three curved black lines from *trilineata*. the centre outwards. Hindwing at the base yellowish. ♂ 52 mm. Pondoland.

8. Genus: **Lichenopteryx** *Fldr.*

Palpi very short. Antennae almost of half the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ shorter pectinate than in the preceding genera, in the ♀ only very feebly pectinate. Fore tibiae with a short thorn at the tips. Hind tibiae with two spurs. Wings broad. In the forewing vein 5 near 6, vein 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked and vein 8 connected with the cell by a bar. Thereby separated from the genus *Phiala*. Frenulum in the ♂ normal, in the ♀ feeble. Abdominal end in the ♀ flattened down and bent downwards.

despecta. **L. despecta** Fldr. (44 b). Greyish-brown. A dark straight inner line is sometimes indicated. Outer line distinctly black, on the veins with inward dents. Undulating line with deep dents, the margin behind it darker. The same marking on the hindwing very faded, the base yellowish-brown. Abdomen orange-brown. 48—60 mm. Natal.

conspersa. **L. conspersa** Kby., according to the information kindly supplied by the British Museum, is a *Chrysopolomida*, as AURIVILLIUS had already presumed.

9. Genus: **Poloma** Wkr.

Palpi short, legs densely hairy. Middle tibiae with 2, hind tibiae with 3 or 4 spurs. In the forewing vein 3 is nearer to 4 than elsewhere. Vein 6 sometimes stalked with veins 7 + 8 + 9. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked and vein 8 connected with the cell before the centre by a bar. Frenulum only present in the ♂. Type: *angulata* Wkr.

angulata. **P. angulata** Wkr. (= *janula* Fldr.) (44 b). Body and forewing dark red-brown. Inner and outer lines straight, double, dark, filled with light. The inner line extends from $\frac{1}{6}$ costal margin obliquely distad, the outer line is vertical on $\frac{2}{3}$ inner margin. On the centre of the cross-vein a black dot. Around the latter as far as the costal margin and the notched median line much lighter, also behind it as far as the outer line at the costal margin. Behind the strongly notched undulating line at the distal margin of a purer brown. Hindwing pinkish-brown with a faded dark median line and marginal band. The larger ♀ is marked the same, but much more fadedly. 48—60 mm. Natal.

nigromaculata. **P. nigromaculata** Aur. (41 g). Body and wings blackish-brown with two dark postmedian lines. The first slightly concave behind the cell, the second uniformly bent, at veins 6 and 7 with black spots and a few black dots at the inner margin, indicating a doubling. An oblique straight inner line is indicated. Before it at the inner margin an intense black spot. Hindwing somewhat lighter, on the centre and behind it one dark line each parallel to the distal margin. ♂ 50 mm. Natal.

The following species is somewhat different. On the prothorax a pointed short tuft bent forward. On the forewing the cell is longer, as the position of the cellular shows in contrast with *nigromaculata*. On the hindwing the ♂ shows a frenulum, but the bar at vein 8 is absent:

castanea. **P. castanea** Aur. (44 b). Body violettish-brown, wings reddish-brown. Forewing strewn with grey scales. The two dark postmedian lines are undulating, uniformly curved, both slightly double. The double inner line meets the other line at the inner margin. At the cross-vein a black, white-centred spot. At the base of the wing a large black spot. Hindwing coloured the same; above without lines. Beneath the two dark lines are more separated than in *nigromaculata*. ♂ 50 mm. Betchuanaland.

10. Genus: **Spiramiopsis** Hmps.

Palpi projecting beyond the frons. Antennae of more than half the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ strongly, in the ♀ more feebly pectinate. Hind tibiae with 4 spurs. Forewing with a pointed apex, distal margin in the centre convex. Vein 5 rather far below the upper cell-angle, 6 from the angle, veins 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked, 11 free. In the hindwing vein 5 near the upper angle, veins 6 + 7 stalked. 8 in the centre of the cell connected with it by a bar, behind the cell vein 7 is nearing 8. Cell very short and broad.

comma. **S. comma** Hmps. (44 c). Thorax and base of forewing red-brown. Abdomen greyish-yellow, at the base with a red-brown band which is edged with white. Forewing brownish-white, at the cross-vein a reverted comma; from the latter an oblique streak extends to the inner margin and a short continuation to the costal margin. At the apex a blackish spot, before which a dark line extends to $\frac{3}{4}$ inner margin, inwardly accompanied by black dots on the veins. Centre of distal margin brownish. Hindwing ochreous with a broad black median and outer line. 55—60 mm. Cape Colony, Transvaal.

11. Genus: **Phyllalia** Wkr.

Palpi very short. Antennae shorter than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ strongly, in the ♀ very feebly pectinate. Fore tibiae with 2 short thorns in front. Hind tibiae with two spurs. Costal margin of forewing straight. Vein 5 below the cell-angle. Veins 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 absent, 11 free. In the hindwing vein 5 below the angle. 6 + 7 stalked, vein 8 very near to the centre of the cell. Shape of wings in the ♂ broad and short, in the ♀ more elongate and more scantily scaled. Frenulum invariably absent. Type: *patens* Bsd.

patens. **P. patens** Bsd. (44 c) (= *concolor* Wkr.). ♂. Body and forewing unicoloured red-brown, hindwing somewhat lighter. ♀. Both wings about as light as in the ♂ hindwing. — **ochrina** Strd. Ground-colour of ♂ and ♀ light ochreous, the ♀ hindwing almost white. 65—85 mm. Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal. The young larva is above black, beneath yellowish-brown, the adult larva yellowish-brown with black rings on each

segment and long nut-brown hairs similar to *Arctia caja* L. On grass. Pupation in an oval dark web. Pupa red-brown with an arched dorsum.

P. flavicostata *Fawc.* Body light yellowish-brown. Both wings pale creamy with a yellowish-brown *flavicostata*. band at the costal margin, narrowing down towards the apex. Marginal line fine yellow, fringe yellowish-white. ♀ 52 mm. Transvaal. According to this description the imago seems to be very similar to *P. patens-ochrina*, but the larva is black, densely covered with greyish-white tubercles exhibiting yellowish-brown hairs. As these tubercles are not mentioned in the larva of *patens*, it may be that *flavicostata* does not belong to this genus at all.

P. umbripennis *Strd.* Thorax and forewing uni-coloured blackish-brown. Abdomen and hindwing *umbripennis*. somewhat lighter. The apex on the forewing is apparently somewhat more pointed than in *patens*, but since one specimen of *patens* is also somewhat darker than the others, it is perhaps not specifically different. ♂ 60 mm. Transvaal.

P. acuta *Strd.* (= *alboradiata* *Aur.*) (44 c). In the type the forewing of the ♂ is greyish-brown with *acuta*. a silky gloss. Hindwing somewhat lighter. Head and tegulae blackish-brown, thorax dark brown, abdomen lighter brown (?), oily. This specimen is probably only a weakly imago (45 mm) of *alboradiata* ♂ which was described by AURIVILLIUS some weeks later and which shows the same pointed shape of the wings. Ground-colour of wings wood-brown with lighter veins. ♀ *acuta* with lighter body and wings, the veins on the forewing yellowish-white. The antennae make a stronger impression only because the otherwise oblique dents are much more steeply arranged here. The neuration of the type is different to the right and to the left. 53 to 58 mm. Cape Colony. A similar weakly specimen with abnormal veins (vein 5 in both wings near vein 4) was before me from the Tring Museum.

P. ziczac *Strd.* (44 c). ♂. Yellowish-brown with 2 darker brown bands of the forewing. The dentate *ziczac*. proximal band does not reach the costal and inner margins, with 3 tips outside and 2 inside. The distal band from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin parallel to the distal margin. Right behind it the distal margin is broad darker. On the hindwing a nebulous median band. ♂ 45 mm. Cape Colony.

P. valida *Fldr.* (43 e). ♂ reddish-brown. On the forewing with 2 somewhat darker lines. The proximal *valida*. line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costal margin obliquely outwards, slightly incurved at the lower cell-edge, there to the centre of the inner margin, very much washed out. From $\frac{3}{4}$ costal margin parallel to the distal margin a more distinct dark lunular line. On the hindwing traces of a median band. 80 mm. Cape Colony.

P. thunbergi *Bsd.* (= *incerta* *Wkr.*) (46 a). Thorax and forewing similarly coloured as *valida*. The *thunbergi*. somewhat darker proximal band is notched, rather straight. The distal band is not so distinct as in *valida*, indistinctly notched, the curve to the costal margin is situate farther in front and is more angular. Hindwing somewhat lighter, the straight median band farther inwards. 70 mm. Cape Colony.

12. Genus: **Paraphyllalia** *n. g.*

Palpi and antennae similar to *Phyllalia*. On the forewing the costal margin is more bent. Vein 6 is not stalked with 7 + 8 + 9. On the hindwing the neuration is as in *Trichophiala*, but vein 8 is not connected with the cell by a bar. Frenulum present in the ♂. The only specimen is without its legs.

P. degenera *Wkr.* (43 e). Red-brown with a darker marking. The darkest is a stripe from the costal *degenera*. margin near the apex to the inner margin a little before the centre. A faded stripe on the centre of the distal area being thus formed. A notched band over the cross-vein similar as in *valida* is feebly indicated. Hindwing with the continuation of the distal band from near the apex to the centre of the anal margin. 62 mm. South Africa.

13. Genus: **Bantuana** *Dist.*

In the contours similar to *Phyll. alboradiata*. Fore tibiae with but one thorn. In the forewing exceptionally also 5 + 6 stalked, and besides veins 9 + 8 + 7, thus also quite abnormal. Hindwing as in *Phyllalia*.

B. cregoei *Dist.* (44 d). Body above with long black hairs. Forewing reddish-brown with a round *cregoei*. grey spot at the cross-vein. Veins in the apical area and an indistinct distal band black. Hindwing greyish-brown. ♂ 44 mm. Transvaal.

14. Genus: **Trichophiala** *Aur.*

Palpi short. Antennae of ♂ as in *Lichenopteryx*, in the ♀ only shortly pectinate. Hind tibiae with 2 spurs. Costal margin of forewing rather straight. Vein 5 close below the upper angle, veins 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked. In the hindwing vein 5 far in front, veins 6 + 7 stalked, vein 8 in the only ♂ anastomosing with the centre of the cell, in the ♀ connected with it by a bar. Frenulum present in ♂, absent in ♀.

devylderi. **T. devylderi** *Aur.* (43 e). Thorax dark brownish-grey. Wings greyish-yellow, powdered with brown and with similar bands on the forewing, two broader ones being parallel, between them two narrow ones. Margin powdered with dark, especially on the hindwing very broad and rather distinctly defined. Abdomen orange-brown. 50 to 55 mm. South West Africa.

15. Genus: **Phiala** *Wllgr.*

Palpi short. Antennae of $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ strongly pectinate, in the ♀ almost not pectinate. Fore tibiae and middle tibiae short, both at the end with a thorn, hind tibiae with 2 spurs. Forewing of normal width, costal margin moderately curved. Vein 5 below the upper angle. Veins 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked. Vein 10 may also be rare in single species or absent in most of them, and vein 6 may be unstalked and even rise entirely separated from 7. In the hindwing the same is the case with 5, veins 6 + 7 on a long stalk, vein 8 anastomosing a little with the centre of the cell or connected with it by a bar.

Evidently entirely allied species are placed by the different authors either to *Phiala* *Wllgr.* or to *Stibolepis* *Btlr.*; we have combined the two groups here and begin with the species in which the antennal shaft is predominantly white, whereas the pectinations are ochreous. The second group of species exhibit dark, mostly black antennae. Most of the first group of species look like species of *Spilosoma* (Aretiids), the others partly like species of *Boarmia* (Geometrids). Type: *costipuncta* *H.-Sch.*

I. Group: Antennae light, thorax mostly light brownish, abdomen orange-brown.

a) *costipuncta*-group. Within the distal line without any marking, nearly all the species white, unless differently mentioned.

costipuncta. **P. costipuncta** (*H.-Sch.*) (= *atomaria* *Wkr.*, *xanthosoma* *Wllgr.*, *punctilinea* *Wkr.*) (44 d). On the forewing a row of black dots from near the apex almost straight to $\frac{2}{3}$ inner margin. On the hindwing a curved distal row of dots being situate far beyond those of the forewing. Both may also be united forming a fine line. 42 to 46 mm. Congo, South Africa. — *angola* *Strd.*, almost without any marking, may occur everywhere. — *ochritincta* *Strd.* resembles the typical form, but it is ochreous on both wings, finely dusted with black. Transvaal. Separable from yellow specimens of *marshalli* by the more oblique course of the row of dots on the forewing.

similis. **P. similis** *Aur.* Head and collar yellowish. Thorax white. The row of dots on the forewing as in *costipuncta*. Those on the hindwing are situate farther inwards, so that they almost appear to be the continuation of the row on the forewing. 47 mm. Transvaal.

marshalli. **P. marshalli** *Aur.* (41 i). Head and thorax sulphur-coloured. Forewing varying between sulphur-coloured and white. On the forewing the black dots are similarly arranged as in *costipuncta*. On the hindwing the row of dots is very near to the anal angle. Beneath yellowish-white, only at the costal margin ochreous. 35 to 42 mm. East Africa, Mashona Land. — *reussi* *Strd.* is the form with pure white wings. East Africa.

venusta. **P. venusta** *Wkr.* (44 d). Wings white, with an intense gloss. The band of the forewing begins at $\frac{2}{3}$ inner margin with a black vertical streak followed by a fine row of dots parallel to the distal margin, not as far as the costal margin. On the hindwing the row of dots is similarly arranged as in *marshalli*. 45 to 55 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon. In a ♀ from Cameroon the band of the forewing extends to the costal margin. On the hindwing it is somewhat angular at the costal margin, the end at the anal angle is situate farther inwards:

angulata. **angulata** *f. nov.* (47 e). 58 mm. Type in the Berlin Museum.

crassistriga. **P. crassistriga** *Strd.* (= *ineurva* *Aur.*) (44 d). Similar to a large *wichgrafi*. Wings pure white with few black scales. The black bands are very strong, those of the forewings centrally slightly concave, those of the hindwings straight, often broken up into spots. STRAND may be right in presuming this to be a large form of *costipuncta*. 40 to 50 mm. East Africa, Nyassa District.

flavina. **P. flavina** *sp. n.* (41 h). Head yellow, thorax brownish, abdomen orange brown. Wings slightly yellow. On the forewing a black band similar to *crassistriga*, but in the centre distally bent with streaks on the veins. The black dots on the hindwing are very near to the distal margin. Beneath unicoloured ochreous brown. ♂ 40 mm. Uganda. Type in the Tring Museum.

wichgrafi. **P. wichgrafi** *Strd.* (41 i). Both wings slightly yellowish-white with a fine ochreous marginal line, densely dusted with black. As the transverse band ends somewhat farther inwards at the inner margin of the forewing, it is probably no form of *costipuncta*, but a separate species. Besides there are often near the distal margin traces of another band of densely arranged black scales. On the hindwing likewise a slightly curved band. ♂ 36 mm. Transvaal.

niveociliata. **P. niveociliata** *Strd.* (41 h). Hair on thorax pure white. Band of forewing somewhat excurved formed of densely arranged black scales. Besides another feebler band near the distal margin. Interior area finely dusted with dark. On the hindwing often a curved outer band, particularly distinct near the costal margin.

It may be that *pulverea* Dist. was a ♀ of this species without any bands. In this case this name would be prior. ♂ 38 mm. South-West Africa.

P. albidorsata *sp. n.* (47 e). Head orange-yellow, thorax white, abdomen orange-brown. Wings *albidorsata*, white with few black scales. The fine black apical line on the forewing is similar as in *niveociliata* Strd. The dots on the hindwing are arranged as in *flavina*. Beneath only at the margins and particularly at the apex of the forewing ochreous brown. ♂ 38 mm. Betchuana Land. Type in the Berlin Museum.

P. bistrigata Aur. (41 h). Wings white, strewn with black scales. Forewing with a broad band from *bistrigata*, near the apex to the centre of the inner margin, slightly excurved below the centre of the wing. Before the distal margin a somewhat feebler narrower band. On the hindwing a uniformly curved median band and a very narrow one almost at the margin. 40 to 50 mm. Cape Colony. — *curvistriga* Strd. is much more *curvistriga*, intensely dusted with dark in the cell and shows a mostly distinctly undulating marginal band. ♀ 50 to 60 mm. East Africa.

P. unistriga *sp. n.* (41 g). Head and thorax light brown, abdomen orange-brown. Wings white. Apical *unistriga*, line similar as in *bistrigata*, but the distal line is absent. The patch in the cell is much feebler. Hindwing at the base somewhat ochreous. No traces of a band. Beneath slightly brownish. ♂ 40 mm. Nyassa District. Type in the Tring Museum.

The three following species are somewhat allied to *venusta*.

P. simplex Auriv. (47 e). Head and tegula yellowish. Thorax white. Wings pure white. The band *simplex*, on the forewing is fine, beginning vertical at the inner margin as in *venusta*. On the hindwing it is slightly waved, its end near the anal angle. Beneath white with slightly yellow veins. 46 mm. East Africa.

P. pretoriana Wichgr. (44 f). Compared by the author in the shape of the marking with *marshalli*, *pretoriana*, by STRAND, who saw the type, with *venusta*. According to a specimen of the Berlin Museum, probably an aberrative *simplex*, in which the row of dots on the hindwing bends distally from vein 6. 50 mm. Transvaal.

P. cubicularis Strd. (44 e) may be the form of *simplex* corresponding to *venusta-angulata*. The *cubicularis*, indistinct band of the hindwing extends distinctly less curved. On the forewing there are besides traces of a marginal band to be noticed. 50 mm. East Africa.

b) *flavipennis*-group.

Not white species. Wings more or less densely dusted in the median area or across the whole surface. Forewing without a median band.

P. flavipennis Willgr. (41 i). Thorax and forewing yellowish-white. Fringe orange yellow. A band *flavipennis*, of black scales from the apex in the direction to the centre of the inner margin as far as the median vein and along the latter farther inwards. Before the distal margin a band-like accumulation of scales. Hindwing orange-yellow, at the distal margin dusted with blackish. 38 to 40 mm. Transvaal.

P. polita Dist. (41 h). Also the thorax and forewing orange yellow. On the median vein and between *polita*, the veins 2 to 6 dusted with black of a variable intensity. Hindwing with but single black scales. 40 mm. Transvaal.

P. dasypoda Willgr. (41 i). Wings slightly brownish. Near the distal margin of both wings a row of short *dasypoda*, blackish-brown streaks, centrally excurved. Behind it on the forewing sometimes a brownish undulate line. On the hindwing dark scales before the margin. ♂ 45 mm. Transvaal, Natal.

P. fuscodorsata Aur. (41 g) is similar to a small somewhat greyish-yellow *dasypoda*. In the forewing *fuscodorsata*, the row of streaks is fused into a band. The median vein and partly veins 2 to 4 with an accumulation of dark scales, also towards the inner margin dusted with dark. 34 mm. East Africa.

P. abyssinica Aur. Thorax and forewing greyish-brown, forewing densely dusted with dark brown. *abyssinica*, so that only the veins remain light. From near the apex to the centre of the inner margin a broad dark brown band, behind it somewhat lighter. Hindwing similar, on the veins blackish-brown streaks. ♀ less intensely dusted. 50 mm. Abyssinia.

P. tanganyikae Strd. Similar to *abyssinica*. Band of forewing straighter. Hindwing without the *tanganyikae*, black streaks. 50 mm. Tanganyika District.

P. patagiata Aur. Very similar to *vaninia*. Patagia with black hairs. Ground-colour of forewing darker. *patagiata*, but also with white veins. Hindwing grey with a black postmedian band and a marginal band. ♀ 44 mm. Cape Colony.

P. vaninia Stoll. (44 f). The whole body orange-brown. Patagia whitish with a few brown hairs. *vaninia*, Forewing dark ochreous brown, veins broad white. Hindwing the same, but paler in the ♂. in the only ♀ whitish, only at the margin somewhat brownish. 44 mm. Cape Colony.

c) *alba*-group.

Mostly white, occasionally also brownish species with almost vertical bands. Those species that are more intensely marked recall *Bourmia*-species.

- arrecta*. **P. arrecta** Dist. (44 e). Head orange, thorax almost white. The white forewing is finely powdered with black. A distal band of black scales from $\frac{3}{4}$ inner margin vertically forward, slightly excurved behind the cell. At the centre of the costal margin traces of the median band. Hindwing with a few black scales at most, without a real band. 40—45 mm. Transvaal.
- incana*. **P. incana** Dist. was only obtained once by the author. According to the figure it is presumably only an aberrative *arrecta* without any bands at all. 45 mm. Transvaal.
- punctulata*. **P. punctulata** Pagst. (= *nyassana* Strd.) (41 h). Described according to the specimens in the Berlin Museum having been identified by STRAND. Thorax and forewing yellowish-white, with bands of black scales arranged in the apical end as in *arrecta*, but extending from there rectilinearly to the inner margin. The indistinct median band at the costal margin as in *arrecta*, besides a basal band. On the hindwing an extinct band running to the anal angle. Sometimes also a median band as on the forewing. 45 to 50 mm. Nyassa District.
- alba*. **P. alba** Aur. (= *pagana* Strd.) (44 f). Wings milky white. Hindwing at the anal margin slightly ochreous. Typical *alba* has but few black dots from $\frac{2}{3}$ inner margin rectilinearly, somewhat obliquely distad to the costal margin. — In *difficilis* Strd. the band of blackish-brown spots is much more distinct. — In *strigifera*. **P. strigifera** Strd. (44 f) it is very intense and, besides, there are traces of an undulating line before the distal margin. (*pagana* was a large ♀ without markings).
- atomaria*. **P. atomaria** Hott. Head reddish, thorax grey. Wings pale grey, densely powdered with dark. Transverse lines only recognisable at the costal margin of the forewing, especially at the base. Distal margin dark grey fringe ashy grey. Hindwing not specially described. On the under surface behind the cell traces of bands as in *pseudatomaria*. Owing to the dark distal margin it may also have been a bad specimen cf *infuscata*. ♂ 55 mm. East Africa.
- pseudatomaria*. **P. pseudatomaria** Strd. (45 a). The proximal and median lines on the forewing vertical to the inner margin, both intro-angular close below the costal margin, double, the averted branches often feebler. Distal line single, somewhat incurved behind the cell, the most distinct of all. Behind it a feeble undulate line. On the hindwing the median line is double, uniformly curved, behind it the distal line is somewhat stronger. 50 mm. East Africa. — *sublimbalis* Strd. (44 f) having been described as a form of *postmedialis* probably belongs to this species. The distal line is more prominent in both wings, the others are situated as in *pseudatomaria*-♂, as far as they are recognisable. It may be the normal ♀ of it. ♀ 60 mm. East Africa.
- bamenda*. **P. bamenda** Strd., according to the author, is characterised by the antennae of the ♀ being very distinctly pectinate, though this also occurs for instance in *alba*. Otherwise the species is similar to *pseudatomaria*, but behind the double proximal line follows another one. The others are only distinct at the costal margin. On the hindwing all the lines are absent. 58 mm. Cameroon.
- subochracea*. **P. subochracea** Strd. (44 d). The double proximal line on the forewing is straight, extending somewhat obliquely distad. Also the distal line is rectilinearly undulated and very distinct. The median and marginal lines are very indistinct. On the yellowish hindwing there are traces of a distal line. 65 mm. East Africa.
- hologramma*. **P. hologramma** Aur. (44 e). Similar to *subochracea*, but the lines are much more distinct, the ground intensely dusted with dark. Distal line somewhat excurved between veins 4 and 2. The shape of the marginal line is apparently the same as in *subochracea*. On the hindwing a double median line and 3 curved undulating lines. 48 to 55 mm. East Africa, Uganda.
- subiridescens*. **P. subiridescens** Hott. is perhaps allied to *hologramma*. Not recognisable from the description and figure.
- infuscata*. **P. infuscata** Grünbg. (44 e). The double proximal line as in *subochracea*, but behind it another parallel stronger line extending from the median vein near the somewhat curved median line. Between them intensely powdered with brown. The distal line has a shape like that of *postmedialis*, distally edged with light, behind it darkened as in the median area. The light marginal line therein distinct. On the hindwing the distal line is also edged with light, rather straight. Behind it broadly dark. ♀ 55 mm. East Africa.
- postmedialis*. **P. postmedialis** Strd. (44 e). Coloured like *pseudatomaria*. The 3 proximal lines are rather uniformly excurved. The double median line is incurved at vein 2. Distal line very strong. Marginal line hardly indicated. On the hindwing only the distal line is present. ♀ 60 mm. East Africa.
- novemlineata*. **P. novemlineata** Aur. (47 e). Ground-colour whitish ochreous. Distal line as distinct as in the two preceding species. Near the base of the forewing 3 or 4 straight, blackish, vertical lines. Median line similar

to *postmedialis*, behind it 3 more parallel, somewhat feebler lines. Distal line uniformly curved. On the hindwing the distal line is nearer to the distal margin than elsewhere. ♂ 53 mm. Uganda.

d) *nigrolineata*-group.

P. odites *Schaus.* Head and collar orange. On the forewing the veins in the distal area are brown, *odites*. on the hindwing yellowish. ♂ 50 mm. Sierra Leone.

P. nigrolineata *Aur.* (= *nigrovenata* *B.-Bak.*) (43 a). Very similar. Thorax somewhat brownish. *nigrolineata*. Veins in forewing black, in hindwing mostly also somewhat black, especially on veins 4 to 6. Forewing beneath in the apical area blackish-brown, unlike the similar *odites*. 50 mm. Togo. — **ochrescens** *Grünbg.* i. l. Above *ochrescens*. and beneath somewhat yellowish. Veins darker. — **rubrivena** *Hmps.* differs from *nigrolineata* in broad reddish- *rubrivena*. brown veins. Quite extreme specimens with an intense ochreous ground-colour and broad blackish-brown veins are **chrysargyra** *Wichgr.* (43 a). On the hindwing often yet a faded dark band. This is the most extreme *chrysargyra*-form. All three from the Tanganyika District, North Rhodesia, Transvaal.

P. uëlleburgensis *Strd.* (45 a). Head and prothorax orange brown, behind brownish. Costal margin *uëlleburgensis*. of forewing broad black. In both wings the veins are black, at the margin, especially in the forewing, expanded into triangles. Beneath the apical area is not black. ♀ 70 mm. Uelleburg.

II. Group. Antennae more or less black.

P. cunina *Stoll* (= *fervidaria* *F.*, *nivea* *Btlr.*) (43 a). Head and collar orange-brown, thorax greyish- *cunina*. white, abdomen orange brown. Wings milky white. At the costal margin blackish-brown spots from which near the base about 4 quite indistinct narrow bands proceed, besides one near the centre. Distal margin broad blackish-brown. At the margin a mostly feeble white lunular line inwards followed by a distinct white undulate line, so that the apices of the two lines touch each other. Hindwing pure white, the marginal marking feebler. Beneath the forewing at the apex broader dark and the distal margin of both wings narrow. ♂ 65 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

P. ochriventris *Strd.* (45 a). Head and collar black. Basal bands of forewing as in *cunina*, marginal *ochriventris*. bands of both wings very broad, between veins 2 and 4 as convex as in *albida*. Also beneath the costal and distal margins of both wings are broad blackish-brown. ♀ 75 mm. Cameroon. It may be the ♀ of *cunina* or *albida*.

P. albida *Plötz* (43 a). Head and collar black, thorax grey. In the basal area of the forewing the *albida*. same. Marginal band distally narrowed above vein 4, its inner edge convex between veins 4—2, although the band neither reaches to the distal margin, and it is often narrowed down into a black notched line. At the distal margin black streaks on most of the veins, surrounded by white. Fringes with black spots. On the hindwing likewise at the margin black streaks and in front of them little spots. 65 mm. Cameroon. — **abluta** *Holl.* only *abluta*. differs in a stronger row of small spots before the marginal band of the forewing, whereas in typical *albida* it is feeble and interrupted.

P. sabalina *Rbl.* (45 a). Forewing in the interior area whitish, the outer third being umber-brown, *sabalina*. inwardly distinctly defined by light. Veins black. On the hindwing the broad margin is curved parallel to the distal margin. ♂ 56 mm. East Africa.

16. Genus: **Sabalia** *Wkr.*

Palpi thin, long-haired, as long as the frons. Antennae of more than half the length of the costal margin. In the ♂ less long pectinate than in other genera, in the ♀ almost the same. Fore tibiae short. First tarsal joint with a long spur in front and a short one behind. Hind tibiae with two spurs. Forewing with a straight costal margin, apex rather pointed. Anterior cell-angle often sharply projecting, in which case vein 6 is not stalked with veins 7 + 8 + 9, 10 being absent. In the hindwing vein 5 below the cell-angle, veins 6 + 7 often on a short stalk, vein 8 connected with the centre of the cell by a bar. Frenulum absent in ♂ and ♀. Type: *picarina* *Wkr.* — According to Prof. KARSCH closely allied with *Brahmaea*, though the differences are rather great enough to separate the family of *Brahmaeidae* for them.

S. picarina *Wkr.* (43 b). Body blackish, collar white, abdominal segments with orange edges. Forewing *picarina*. blackish-brown with a white band at the costal margin as far as $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length, then to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin and vertical to the costal margin. Veins white. Hindwing white, margin broad blackish-brown with white veins. 68 to 88 mm. East Africa, Zambesi.

S. thalia *Fawc.* Similar to *picarina*. On the forewing the interior band at the inner margin distantly *thalia*. separated from the outer band. On the hindwing also the basal area is blackish-brown, leaving white only a narrow distal band. On both wings the cross-vein is black. ♂ 60 mm. East Africa.

jacksoni. **S. jacksoni** Sharpe (43 b). Body blackish-brown, collar laterally with a yellowish-white spot. Abdominal segments edged with orange, laterally yellowish-white. Wings yellowish-white with a brownish black marking. All the veins dark brown. From $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin obliquely distad a band, another band before the broad dark distal margin. Between veins 2 and 4 more darkened than at the other veins. Cross-vein broad dark. Hindwing with a distal band and dark margin. 65—80 mm. East Africa.

tippelskirchi. **S. tippelskirchi** Karsch. (43 b). Very similar, but larger. The white shoulder-spot is absent, the abdomen almost without segmental margins. Between veins 2 and 4 above and beneath almost not darker. The distal bands are much broader than the margin. ♀ 80—95 mm. East Africa.

fülleborni. **S. fülleborni** Karsch. (45 b). Body as in *tippelskirchi*. The interior band on the forewing is situate farther distad, much broader, fused with the black cross-vein. The distal bands still broader. ♀ 80—85 mm. Nyassa District.

fulvicincta. **S. fulvicincta** Hmps. Body similar to *jacksoni*. Forewing blackish-brown. Below the base of the costal margin whitish, also in the cell-end, below the cell as far as the base of vein 2, and in the basal half at the inner margin. Behind the cell a spot parted by vein 5 and three spots below it. Before the distal margin 7 white spots, the anterior ones being prolonged. Hindwing yellowish-white as far as beyond the centre, veins therein black. Margin black with 6 light spots. ♂ 65 mm. Nyassa Land.

sericaria. **S. sericaria** Weym. (43 b). Similar to a light small *fulvicincta*. Body blackish-brown, abdominal segments narrow orange. Ground-colour milky white with smoke-brown veins and a similar marking in the cell almost to the end and on the cross-vein. Distal band narrow, submarginal band only to the centre of the wing. Hindwing with a somewhat dark cross-vein. Distal band narrow. 40—45 mm. East Africa. — **euterpe** Fawe. is more intensely marked with dark. On the forewing below the base of vein 2 another short band to the inner margin. The submarginal band also reaches almost to the inner margin. ♂ 45 mm. East Africa.

Subordinate Family: **Janinae**.

On the forewing the distance of the base from veins 4—5 is mostly not longer than the distance between veins 5—6. Vein 10 is absent, 11 free or forming a short bar between 9 and 12. On the hindwing the distance of veins 4—5 is not or little longer than that of veins 5—6, but mostly much shorter. Between 5 and 6 the cross-vein is angular, mostly at its upper end.

17. Genus: **Hemijana** Aur.

A short proboscis is present. Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frons. Antennae longer than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin, also in the ♀ with short pectinations. Hind tibiae with 4 long spurs. In the forewing vein 5 exceptionally rather considerably above the centre of the cross-vein, 6 free or on a short stalk with 7 + 8 + 9, 10 absent. In the hindwing vein 5 nearer to the lower cell-angle, 6 + 7 stalked, 8 connected with the cell by a bar. Frenulum absent in ♂ and ♀. Type: *subrosea* Aur.

subrosea. **H. subrosea** Aur. (46 a). ♂. Thorax and forewing greyish reddish-brown, rarely on the forewing pink. The interior line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costal margin obliquely distad, straight. The median and exterior lines undulating, uniformly curved, nearing each other at the inner margin. On the cross-vein two black dots and a third on its inside. Hindwing and abdomen pink or pinkish-brown. Hindwing beneath with 2 postmedian lines. ♀ also on the thorax and forewing pink. The two lines on the forewing above and on the hindwing beneath are somewhat more separate. 50—55 mm. Natal, Transvaal (♀). East Africa.

ruberrima. **H. ruberrima** Rothsch. Head brown. Body and forewing salmon-coloured and greyish-red. At the cross-vein also 3 dots. Interior line absent, instead of it 3 undulating dark grey exterior lines. Margin salmon-coloured. Hindwing salmon-coloured mixed with carmine. 60 mm. Angola. This was perhaps only a *subrosea* with a particularly distinct undulate line.

griseola. **B. griseola** Rothsch. Forewing yellowish brownish-grey. A chocolate-brown basal spot at the inner margin. Interior line obliquely to the base of vein 2. Exterior line strongly angled and undulating, brown, behind it a feebler line at which there are 3 dark brown spots in the subapical area. Hindwing cinnamon-brown with a nebulous dark median and exterior line. ♂ 54 mm. Natal. The species is apparently very similar to *Poloma nigromaculata*.

variegata. **H. variegata** Rothsch. Thorax chocolate-brown, abdomen orange-brown. Forewing cinnamon-pink and whitish. Distal third umber-brown and pink. At the base of the inner margin 3 large umber-brown spots and different lines. A black spot at the cross-vein and behind it a brown one. Distal third sharply separated from the pale interior area. Hindwing salmon-coloured, distal third fadedly greyish-brown. ♂ 55 mm. Delagoa Bay.

18. Genus: **Jana** Wkr

Palpi somewhat projecting beyond the head. Antennae of hardly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ long, in the ♀ shorter pectinated. Hind tibiae with long spurs. Forewing broad. Veins 3—6 at about equal distances from the cell, veins 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, vein 10 absent. In the hindwing likewise veins 3—6 at equal distances, 6 and 7 separated half as far, 8 near the base connected with the cell by a bar. Frenulum in the ♂ present, in the ♀ feeble or absent. Type: *eurymas* H.-Sch.

J. strigina Westw. (43 c). Reddish-brown, between the antennae in the ♀ white. Forewing with a *strigina*, light straight subbasal and interior line obliquely distad. The third and fourth lines obliquely proximad, slightly excurved in the centre. All outside edged with dark. Before the fourth a broad faded light lunular line, behind it large light spots. The area before the 3 other lines likewise somewhat lighter. Hindwing with a broad light interior band and double median band, both straight, the exterior one notched. At the anal margin at the base a large black spot, between the light bands likewise black. 115—135 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo, Cameroon, Congo. — **camerunica** Aur. The third and fourth lines on the forewing straight, distal area very dark. On the *camerunica*, hindwing the black basal spot longer. The blackening between the light bands more washed out. ♀ 140 mm. Cameroon. — **nobilis** Holl. is said to differ in the grey ground-colour with a dark brown and black marking. *nobilis*. Abdominal segments edged with black, but from HOLLAND's figure this cannot be seen. Cameroon, Congo. — **agrippina** Weym. (46 b). More fadedly marked, between the second and third lines lightest. Otherwise the *agrippina*, faded brightening is absent. On both wings a strong undulating line. ♀ 125 mm. East Africa.

J. pseudostrigina Rothsch. Paler than *strigina*. In the light area on the inside of the fourth line a *pseudostrigina*, row of arrow-heads united into lunae, instead of a double row of separate small spots. On the hindwing the interior band is narrower. Congo.

J. preciosa Aur. (43 d). Easily recognisable by the very much projecting point at the apex of the *preciosa*, forewing. ♂ mostly ochreous, ♀ more reddish particularly on the hindwing. Collar black, patagia without a spot. Lines blackish-brown. The two first very obliquely distad, almost parallel. The third and fourth also almost parallel, in the centre slightly inserted. Between them two dark rows of dots or streaks and light veins. Hindwing with 2 broad black bands, the exterior band of lunular spots. 95—110 mm. Cameroon, Congo.

J. eurymas H.-Sch. (43 c). Larger than *preciosa*. Antennae of ♀ shorter pectinated than usual. Marking *eurymas*, similar, colour very variable, ♂ mostly greyish ochreous, ♀ violettish-brown. Abdomen of ♂ orange-red, in the ♀ brownish-red. A black shoulder-spot always present. On the forewing at the cross-vein mostly 3 or 4 small black spots. At the inner margin the second and third lines are mostly contiguous, in other specimens the distance is greater. 115—140 mm. Togo, Cameroon. — In **caesarea** Weym. (46 b) the third and fourth *caesarea*, lines are straight, the third slightly doubling outwards. In the type the exterior band of the hindwing is very broad. ♀ 140 mm. East Africa. — **transvaalica** Strand is the form figured by DISTANT, in which only the fourth *transvaalica*, line is present: it occurs also elsewhere and hardly deserves a special name.

J. propinquestria Strd. (45 b). In the colour similar to *eurymas*. On the forewing the first line is *propinquestria*, moderately distinct, the second is absent, also the spots at the cross-vein. The third and fourth are almost parallel, vertical to the inner margin and close together. Behind the third traces of a doubling, before the fourth very light. Hindwing as in *eurymas*. ♀ 100 mm. Cameroon.

J. roseata Rothsch. Body pink mixed with brown. Forewing salmon-coloured and powdered with *roseata*, pinkish-brown. On the cross-vein a tripartite dark spot. The first and second lines are oblique, only the second is more distinct, the third curved, the fourth straight, all 4 black. On the hindwing the interior band is somewhat indistinct, the exterior one very broad, at the distal margin indented. ♀ much redder, the lines on the forewing more indistinct. (♂) 130—120 mm (♀). East Africa, Angola.

J. aurivilliusi Rothsch. ♀ antennae black. Body reddish-brown powdered with black. Forewing the *aurivilliusi*, same. On the cross-vein a pale streak, before it 2 incomplete black lines. Behind them the third and fourth lines double, and a zigzag line. Hindwing less powdered with black, with a large black basal spot. Behind it an inner and two outer undulating broad bands and one before the distal margin. 130 mm. Niger District.

J. obscura Aur. (45 b). Head yellowish, the rest of the body and the wings greyish-brown. On the *obscura*, forewing the third line is centrally incurved, the fourth double, filled with whitish. Behind it on the veins white dots. The first two lines are absent. On the hindwing a narrow light outer band, behind it broadly somewhat darker. ♀ 90 mm. Gold Coast.

J. variegata Rothsch. Body red-brown, thorax with black and white hairs. Forewing olive brown: *variegata*, veins, except at the margin, black, with numerous transverse lines which are edged with white and bordered by a double black exterior line being filled with white and centrally excurved. In the marginal area 2 black bands, the inner one broader, blacker. Hindwing cinnamon-brown with a black oviform basal spot, 2 black

median bands, between them somewhat darker, and 2 exterior bands, all of which vary in width and intensity. 100—125 mm. Angola.

germana. **J. germana** Rothsch. Thorax smoky grey with yellow hairs. Forewing dark grey with pale yellow scales and 5 more or less double blackish-brown zigzag lines. Hindwing light reddish-brown, in the distal half somewhat powdered with black, with 3 complete blackish-brown bands and a parted one. ♂ 100 mm. East Africa.

gracilis. **J. gracilis** Wkr. (= polymorpha Aur.) (43 d). Light or dark olive-brown. On the forewing with 5 dark lines, all of which are centrally excurved, towards the inner margin nearer to the base, the third and fourth being there closer together, the fifth more distinct, somewhat straighter, before it broad whitish. Before the distal margin a strongly notched dark line. Between veins 5 and 7 a darkening projects from the margin far inwards. On the hindwing darker from the uniformly curved median line to beyond the pale yellow undulate line. 90—95 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Congo, Spanish Guinea, L. Albert.

tantalus. **J. tantalus** H.-Schöff. (= signifera Wkr., crepax Willgr.) (43 d). Head yellowish-white, thorax red-brown. Forewing little lighter. Interior line dark, obliquely distad. On the cross-vein a light spot in a black stripe. Behind it the median line is uniformly curved, dark. Exterior line double, filled with light, very wavy with very long black rays at the veins inwards. Distal area dark with a light undulating line. Hindwing light reddish-brown. Median line as on the forewing. Margin broad blackish with a light lunular line. 90—100 mm. South Africa.

nigristriata. **J. nigristriata** Janse (45 c) is probably only a form of *tantalus*. The waved distal line is farther separated from the median line, and the undulating line somewhat less far. On the hindwing the median line is absent. The light lunular line has become a light band being outside straightly defined, whereas inside it is yet luniformly notched. Transvaal.

funebis. **J. funebris** sp. n. (45 c). Thorax and base of forewing dark violettish-brown, the rest of the forewing little lighter. At the cross-vein a triangular black spot. The dark median line is narrower than in *tantalus*, behind it a parallel light line cut by black veins. The light undulating line is close at it. These lines are continued on the somewhat lighter hindwing. Beneath only 2 lines each instead of the many lines in *tantalus*. ♀ 85 mm. Harrar, Abyssinia. Type in the Tling Museum.

J. chalepteryx Fldr., according to the kind information by Dr. JORDAN, is no *Eupterotida*, but an Indo-Australian Lymantriid.

19. Genus: **Hoplojana** Aur.

Almost as *Jana*. Antennae somewhat longer. Fore tibiae at the end with 1 or 2 thorns. On both wings vein 3 nearer to 4 than to 2. On the forewing vein 6 from the upper cell-angle, between 5 and 6 the cross-vein is somewhat angular. Type: *indecisa* Aur.

indecisa. **H. indecisa** Aur. (44 a). Thorax and base of forewing red-brown, the rest lighter, with a slight violet reflection. On the cross-vein a light somewhat triangular spot. Median and exterior lines distinct, dark, straight, almost vertical to the inner margin. Behind the median line and behind the strongly notched undulating line as far as the distal margin darker. Abdomen and hindwing at the base pinkish orange, otherwise similar to the forewing. The two lines are faded, behind them darker. 65—90 mm. East Africa.

anaemica. **H. anaemica** Hmps. (45 b). Quite pale pinkish-brown. On the forewing a black cellular spot only traceable. The two lines almost straight, obliquely inwards. ♂ 85 mm. North Rhodesia.

insignifica. **H. insignifica** Rothsch. Body and wings yellowish olive-grey. Head dark brownish-grey. Forewing with a dark grey spot at the cross-vein. Distal line dark grey, behind it irregular dark grey lines, as well as grey and brown spots. Before the margin a macular band being broad at veins 6—5, narrow at the ends. Hindwing with a dark grey median band. ♀ 105 mm. Congo. This may be the ♀ of *Phasicnecus maculifera*.

tripunctata. **H. tripunctata** Aur. (= rustica Strd.) (45 c). ♂ ochreous, ♀ somewhat suffused with reddish. Thorax olive-brown. Forewing with 4 dark lines. The two near the base straight, obliquely distad, often only one of them distinct. The median and distal lines almost not excurved in the centre. Median line outside accompanied by a curved wavy line, at the outer line broader dark spots. At the cross-vein a large tripartite black spot. Hindwing at the base and inner margin pink, otherwise like the forewing. Median band rather broad, washed out, distal band notched at its outer edge. In a ♀ from the Coll. WEYMER the deep darkening on the forewing behind the median line almost extends to the exterior line. The width of the other dark bands is also correspondingly greater. 110—125 mm. East Africa.

roseobrunnea. **H. roseobrunnea** Rothsch. Head and thorax dark chocolate-brown, abdomen pinkish-brown. Forewing at the costal margin and at the base smoky brown with 2 convex black lines. Behind them pinkish-brown.

Cross-vein black. Distal half browner with 2 dark brown lines. The outer line double, filled with pink. Veins in the distal third black. Hindwing smoky grey, tinted with pink, with 2 feeble bands. Marginal area more intensely pink. ♀ similar though without pink. Abdomen and fringes of both wings yellowish. 90—100 mm. Uganda.

H. soricis *Rothsch.* Body brownish-grey. Forewing grey and brownish-grey, distal third darker brownish-grey. At the base 2 dark lines opposite each other. A median and outer dark line with a light space between them. Hindwing as far as $\frac{3}{5}$ inside light grey, outside brownish-grey with an interior, shadow-like, dark band. Margin in both wings dingy yellow. 100—115 mm. Sierra Leone.

H. rhodoptera *Gerst.* (45 d). Head yellow, thorax dark red-brown, abdomen orange-brown. Forewing rather uniformly brown or reddish-brown. Around the cross-vein 2 to 4 small black spots. Median line dark, feebly S-shaped, outer line incurved at the costal margin, double, filled with white, with short dents on the inside. Behind it somewhat darker, only the lunular line light. Hindwing as far as the median line pink, behind the undulating outer line darker. 85—100 mm. East Africa.

H. abyssinica *Rothsch.* is smaller than the similar *rhodoptera*. Thorax and forewing drab. Median line replaced by a fine nebulous line. Hindwing yellowish-grey with reddish-brown hairs at the anal margin. 80—95 mm. Abyssinia.

H. distincta *Rothsch.* (46 a). Head reddish-yellow, thorax smoky brown, abdomen pinkish-brown. On the forewing the interior two thirds are smoky brown and cinnamon-brown. At the cross-vein a tripartite black spot. Behind it a nebulous dark median line and a double, slightly undulating outer line, filled with fawn-colour, with sagittary spots at the veins. The distal third is halved by a notched nebulous line. Inside of it yellowish-grey, behind it cinnamon pinkish-grey. Hindwing pinkish cinnamon, the distal third somewhat grey, parted by a nebulous undulate line. 80—90 mm. East Africa. It is doubtful whether the figured specimen belongs to this species, since the median band is by no means shadow-like. From the common *rhodoptera* it differs in the somewhat different course of the lines in the forewing and more intensely red hindwing.

H. zernyi *Gschw.* Greyish-brown. Collar and shoulder-spots black. On the forewing the first line from the base and the second 1 cm distant from it, vertical to the costal margin. On the cross-vein a tripartite black spot. The third and fourth lines are parallel, vertical to the inner margin and here close at the second line. In the distal area a light undulating line. Hindwing lighter greyish-brown with 2 broad black bands, particularly the second very broad (14 mm). 1 ♂ 152 mm. East Africa. If the species is really a *Hoplojana*, its denomination is justified, but it seems to be a *J. caesarea* the second band of which is situate abnormally far distad.

H. purpurata *Wichgr.* Forewing without markings, of a dull purple red. At the costal margin and base glowing red. Fringes yellowish-red. Hindwing like forewing, at the base yellowish. 70 mm. Sierra Leone.

20. Genus: **Acrojana** *Aur.*

Palpi projecting somewhat beyond the frons. Antennae of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ moderately long pectinated, in the ♀ shorter. Hind tibiae with 4 spurs. On the ♀ forewing the apex is produced. Vein 5 a little below the centre of veins 4 and 6. Above vein 5 the cross-vein is directed very much inward. Vein 6 somewhat separated from veins 7 + 8 + 9. In the hindwing vein 5 is the same, 6 and 7 distantly separated, 8 nearing the centre of the cell, where it is connected with it by a bar. Type: *sciron* *Drc.*

A. sciron *Drc.* (= *ochracea* *Strd.*) (45 d). Thorax and forewing red-brown. A straight dark line from near the apex of the forewing to $\frac{2}{3}$ inner margin, before it dusted with grey. Close behind it a lead-coloured line, the ends of which are somewhat excurved. Hindwing similarly coloured. From the costal margin to below the cell and to the distal line pinkish-brown with 2 straight dark lines from $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ of the anal margin to the apex. At the anal margin and behind the distal line lead-coloured scales. In the ♀ the grey irroration of the forewing is more extensive. In the distal area a grey and a greenish stripe. In the hindwing of the ♀ the 2 lines are closer together. The light costal margin extended to the distal margin. 90—120 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

A. splendida *Rothsch.* Thorax violettish-grey, abdomen paler. Forewing apple-green. The oblique apical line, the costal margin, and a large square spot in and behind the cell, as well as small basal spots violettish-grey. At the base of the costal margin a chocolate-brown spot. Hindwing at the costal margin broad pinkish carmine, the rest apple-green with lines and clouds of a violettish brownish-grey. ♀ 125 mm. Gold Coast. It may be merely a *sciron* with a different colouring.

A. scutaea *Strd.* Much smaller than *sciron* and darker. Costal margin of forewing narrow lighter. At the cross-vein a light spot. The dark inner line somewhat more distinct than in *sciron*, composed of 2 bows, whilst in *sciron* they are not so distinct, but apparently with several dents. On the hindwing the pinkish-brown brightening hardly extends to the centre of the cell downward, but as far as the distal margin. The lines in both wings as in *sciron*. — **sanguinipes** *Strd.* (45 d) only differs in the costal margin of the hindwing being only light as far as the centre. A black inner-marginal spot near the base of the forewing is more distinct. ♂ 80 mm. Cameroon.

rosacea. **A. rosacea** Btlr. (46 c). Thorax and forewing ochreous-brown. Inner line indicated by 3 black dots. Apical line double filled with ochreous brown, the inner section dark red-brown. It extends to the centre of the inner margin as in the genus *Epijana*, and its hindwing is also similarly shaped. Distal area pinkish brown, enclosing a grey shadow beginning from the centre of the wing and at the anal angle. Hindwing pink. At the anal margin and apex ochreous. A black line from the centre of the anal margin not quite to the costal margin, somewhat double, behind it at the anal margin another short line terminating at a central eye-spot encircled with dark and filled with ochreous. ♂ 88 mm. Ashanti.

21. Genus: **Camerunia** Aur.

Proboscis feebly present. Palpi projecting a little beyond the head. Antennae of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the costal margin. Hind tibiae with 4 long spurs. In the forewing vein 3 near 4, veins 4—6 at equal distances, veins 7 + 8 + 9 stalked. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked, 8 connected with the cell near the base by a bar. Frenulum only in the ♂ feebly present. Type: *orphne* Schaus.

orphne. **C. orphne** Schs. (= *insignis* Auriv.) (46 c). Body brown, collar and base of abdomen grey. Forewing of ♂ yellowish-white, of ♀ brown. At the base as far as the notched white inner line blackish brown. Cross-vein fine white in a large black spot. Median line bent, finely notched, brown. Behind it between veins 2 and 4 dark. In the distal area faded light and dark dentate lines. Behind them a blackish brown subapical and marginal spot. Hindwing at the base pinkish-brown, in the ♀ of this colour as far as the outer line. Both the lines are dark, notched, the outer line double, behind it lighter. 70—95 mm. Sierra Leone. Cameroon, Gabun.

albida. **C. albida** Aur. (46 c). White. The spot at the cross-vein outside parted, inside feebler. Two dark undulating postmedian lines. At the distal margin a continuous brown band with an irregular inner margin and isolated spots at vein 3. On the hindwing the outer line is extended into spots. ♂ 53 mm. East Africa.

flava. **C. flava** Aur. (46 c) is quite different. Head, thorax, and wings of ♂ light yellow, of ♀ reddish-orange. Abdomen above black with red segmental margins. Beneath on both wings 2 dark postmedian lines, on the hindwing more distinct, showing through above, 60—65 mm. East Africa. Nyassa District. — In *lactiflora* Wichgr. the lines on the hindwing are situated a little farther distad, so that vein 5 is divided by them into 3 equal portions, probably only an occasional variation. ♂ 70 mm. Abyssinia.

22. Genus: **Catajana** Strd.

Similar to *Camerunia*. Fore tibiae at the end with 2 thorns. In the forewing veins 3 and 4 nearer together, at vein 5 the cross-vein is intro-angular, vein 6 besides short-stalked. In the hindwing an indistinct bar at vein 8.

bimaculata. **C. bimaculata** Dew. (46 d). Forewing greyish-yellow with a thick black streak at the cross-vein and a small dot before it. Instead of the 2 lines of *flava* with 2 rows of brown dots. Hindwing orange. Beneath only on the hindwing 2 lines. ♂ 65 mm. Angola.

23. Genus: **Epijana** Holl.

Proboscis absent. Palpi projecting a little beyond frons. Antennae more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ moderately long, in the ♀ short pectinated. Hind tibiae with 4 long spurs. In the forewing vein 6 on a short stalk with veins 7 + 8 + 9, vein 9 connected with 12 by a bar representing vein 11. Forewing at the distal margin strongly excurved, in the ♀ the apex produced. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 from the centre of the anterior edge of the cell. Vein 8 near the base connected with the cell by a bar. Frenulum of ♂ indicated. Type: *cosima* Plötz.

cosima. **E. cosima** Plötz (= *lanosa* Holl., *velutonia* Drc.) (46 d). Body and forewing of ♂ greyish-brown with a straight dark brown line from near the apex to the centre of the inner margin. Hindwing orange. From $\frac{2}{3}$ of the anal margin a line extends towards the apex almost as far as vein 6. Forewing of ♀ red-brown. The line is outside edged with grey, with 2 oblique grey clouds in the marginal area. Hindwing somewhat darker than in the ♂. 60—80 mm. Cameroon, Gabun.

cinerea. **E. (?) cinerea** Holl. Very different. Forewing greyish reddish-brown. A straight dark brown line from the centre of the inner margin to beyond the centre of the costal margin, where it is incurved. Behind it a parallel line as far as the cell-end, and rows of brown sagittary spots. Below the apex and at the interior angle dark clouds. Fringes lilac brown. Hindwing with uniformly bent median, outer, and marginal lines, which are quite indistinct at the costal margin. 75 mm. Gabun.

24. Genus: **Urojana** Gaede.

Allied to the following genus. Palpi somewhat longer than head. Tibiae densely haired, tarsi short, hind tibiae with 4 spurs. On the forewing vein 9 branches off after 7. Distal margin as in *Ph. sigynna*. On the hindwing a point at vein 3, veins as in *Phasicnecus*.

U. eborea Gaede (45 d). Ivory white, collar orange. Forewing at the cross-vein with a black spot. *eborea*. Median line faded rusty yellow, slightly curved. Outer line at the costal margin with a rusty brown spot, between veins 6 and 2 incurved, at the inner margin with 3—5 black dots. Fringe below apex black. Hindwing at the costal margin lighter. Median and outer lines as on the forewing with white streaks above and below vein 2. ♂ 55 mm. Ivory Coast.

25. Genus: **Phasicnecus** Btlr.

Palpi short, antennae of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ with long, in the ♀ with shorter pectinations. Hind tibiae with 4 spurs. In the forewing veins $6 + 7 + 8$, vein 9 branching off behind 6 and connected by a bar (= vein 11) with 12. In the hindwing veins $6 + 7$ from behind the centre of the cell, 8 near the base connected with the cell by a bar. Frenulum absent in ♂ and ♀. Type: *gregorii* Btlr.

The first species differ somewhat in the shape of the wings, the size and marking.

P. nivalis Rothsch. (46 d). Body snow-white, only frons light brown. Forewing snow-white, very hairy. A basal line, the inner and outer lines and behind them the ring-spots greenish-grey silvery. ♂ 55 mm. Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone.

P. sigyna Aur. (46 d). Greyish-brown. Forewing in the anterior half lighter. On the cross-vein a black luna. Median line dark, notched, uniformly curved. Behind it an indistinct line in 2 large waves with many dents and whitish-grey spots. Hindwing like the costal margin of the forewing, with 2 dark undulating lines. ♂ 75 mm. Cameroon.

P. preussi Aur. (47 a). Brownish-grey. On the forewing at the cross-vein a black double dot. Median line dentate, brown, somewhat curved. Outer line black, above veins 1 and 3 intro-angular, outside with white scales. Fringe below apex blackish-brown and from there obliquely inwards as far as vein 4 blackish-brown. ♂ 55 mm. Cameroon.

P. maculifera Strd. (47 a). ♂ light greyish-brown, ♀ unicoloured darker brown. On the forewing a dark double line from $\frac{1}{2}$ of the inner margin to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin, behind it a black and white notched line which is incurved between veins 2 and 6. From the apex an undulating line, before it lighter, behind it and behind the median line somewhat darker. On the hindwing a dark median line and behind it a row of blackish white dots. 65—85 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Congo. In the ♀ from the Congo only the outer branch of the median line is thick. — **plagiatus** Aur. (= *grandiplaga* Holl.) is a more intensely marked form. On the forewing an interior line, excurved as far as the cross-vein, being absent in *maculifera*. The area behind the median line and the apical spot dark brown. ♂ 54 mm. Ashanti.

P. bipartita Rothsch. (47 a) is quite different. Thorax olive-brown, abdomen olive-grey. Forewing from the apex to the inner margin divided into two areas. Anterior portion olive brown with a dark spot at the cross-vein. Partition-line dingy pink. Anal half yellowish-grey with olive-brown scales and 4 transverse lines, the 2 median ones of which are undulated. Hindwing yellowish-grey with 2 dark grey lines. A dingy orange triangle the base of which extends from $\frac{1}{4}$ of the anal margin to the base and the apex of which is at $\frac{3}{5}$ of the costal margin. ♂ 50 mm. Niger, Cameroon. Between veins 3 and 4 the distal margin of the hindwing is slightly excurved. The following species, though it is still very large, by its marking forms a transition to the great number of the smaller species.

P. giganteus Rothsch. Head orange-brown. Thorax violettish-chocolate, abdomen paler. Forewing scantily scaled, coloured like thorax, with a whitish-pink outer band. Hindwing paler. ♀ 78 mm. Sierra Leone.

P. dehanicus Strd. (41 g). Red-brown. On both wings a dark median line hardly recognisable. The outer line composed of white, dark-edged spots. Before the distal margin a row of dark lunular spots. ♂ 40 mm. Cameroon.

P. roseus Drc. (47 a). Dark orange-red, at the margins alternately much lighter. On the forewing from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the inner margin a row of red-brown dots almost to the costal margin. Hindwing somewhat lighter. 40—45 mm. Togo, Congo District, East Africa, Delagoa Bay.

P. gemmatus Wichgr. Forewing yolk-coloured. In the submedian fold and at the costal margin brownish with a white discal spot which is effaced outwards. A submarginal row of black dots is somewhat depressed in the centre and inside edged with white scales. Hindwing light lemon-coloured, at the end of the anal margin with miniate hairs. Marginal third brownish, from beneath a row of spots shows through. 40 mm. Angola.

P. monteironis Rothsch. Head golden yellow, body orange-brown. Forewing cinnamon-brown or nut-brown, costal margin, apex and fringe pinkish-brown. An oblique, somewhat undulating band from below the apex near vein 7 to the inner margin olive brown with silvery grey. Hindwing pinkish yellowish-brown. Fringe orange. ♀ 44 mm. Delagoa Bay.

P. similis Rothsch. (47 b). Thorax golden yellow, abdomen greyish-yellow. Both wings pale yellow. On the forewing the distal two fifths from the inner margin to vein 7 for the greatest part occupied by a

- violettish-brown band. On the hindwing a similar spot at the same place above veins 1—3. In the ♀ the thorax is pinkish brown, the abdomen orange. Forewing violettish nut-brown with 2 dark transverse lines, the inner line very feeble. Behind the distal line a dark brown area with silvery grey scales. Hindwing paler.
- flavidior*. 45—55 mm. Angoniland. — **flavidior** *Rothsch.* ♂ quite cinnamon-yellow. ♀ golden yellow, only in the centre of the wing somewhat violettish-brown. Marking as in the typical form. Nyassa District.
- gregorii*. **P. gregorii** *Btlr.* (47 b). ♂ orange. On the forewing from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin not quite to the costal margin a red-brown band which is often distally flown out at the inner margin. Hindwing without markings. It may be that *similis* is an extreme form of it. 40—45 mm. Adamawa, Niger District, Nyassa District, East Africa.
- labda*. **P. labda** *Drc.* Pale lemon-coloured. On the forewing 3 narrow violettish-brown lines. The first curved, the second straight, extending from the inner margin not quite to the costal margin. The third is composed of a row of dots from near the apex to the inner margin. ♂ 36 mm. Nyassa District.
- citrinus*. **P. citrinus** *Drc.* (47 b). Lemon-coloured. On the forewing a curved median band of violettish-brown dots. The outer row of dots from the centre of the wing to the inner margin, and a dot near the costal margin. From the apex an oblique nebulous band. On the hindwing 2 fine rows of dots, and 1 row of fine submarginal dots on both wings. ♂ 40 mm. Cameroon, Gabun, Niger.
- pulverulentus*. **P. pulverulentus** *J. & T.* Thorax apricot-yellow, abdomen paler. ♂. Forewing varying between yellow and brownish-yellow, with a dark yellow line close behind the cell, above vein 7 incurved and indistinct. Behind it a smoky brown undulating line, below vein 4 thickened. A submarginal line above vein 4 indicated and otherwise covered by a smoky brown band between the two lines. Upwards it extends beyond vein 5, at the inner margin it is narrow. Hindwing without markings. ♀ fawn-coloured. On the forewing the first line is the same, the second less undulating, only in front distinct. The band between them as far as the costal margin, in it hyaline scales. 40 mm. Congo.
- sulphureotinctus*. **P. sulphureotinctus** *Strd.* (41 f). Pale yellow. Forewing similarly marked as *citrinus*, but the apical band is absent. On the hindwing the first line is angular, the second formed of pupilled circles, the third of distinct lunular spots. ♂ 40 mm. Spanish Guinea.
- peropalinus*. **P. peropalinus** *Rothsch.* Body pale reddish-grey. Forewing yellowish iridescent with numerous undulating curved dark lines, mostly behind $\frac{3}{5}$ of the length of the wing. Hindwing of the same colouring, not marked. ♀ 50 mm. Cameroon.
- pellucida*. **P. pellucida** *J. & T.* Body white. Wings hyaline with a few black spots. On the hindwing one each above veins 2 and 3, and a short streak above vein 6 midway between the cell and the distal margin. Forewing with a spot above the end of vein 2. ♀ 40 mm. Congo.
- livingstonensis*. **P. livingstonensis** *Strd.* (41 f). Orange. On the forewing the first dark line from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin obliquely distad to the centre of the wing, the second of violettish-brown dots, incurved at the costal margin. From the apex an oblique shadow is indicated. At the anal angle of the forewing a dark spot. ♂ 40 mm. South Africa.
- bipunctatus*. **P. bipunctatus** *Aur.* Pale yellow. In the direction, in which the dark line extends from the apex in the similar species, at the apex itself a streak is indicated, but above and below vein 3 there are two intense dark brown spots, before them a hardly recognisable outer line. ♂ 54 mm. Congo.
- inversus*. **P. inversus** *sp. n.* (47 b). Ground-colour also pale yellow. Apical line extending with interruptions as far as vein 2, red-brown. Before it at the place where the outer line would be, above and below vein 3 the two red-brown spots. The position is thus just contrary to that of *bipunctatus*. ♂ 55 mm. Nyassa District. Type in the Tring Museum.
- obtusus*. **P. obtusus** *Wkr.* (= *tristis* *Fldr.*) (47 e). Darker than *inversus*. ♂ thorax and forewing yellowish-brown. The dark median line at the costal margin strongly incurved. Behind it an outer row of dots, incurved at the costal margin, often disappearing, particularly in front. The oblique apical line is united with it on the centre of the wing. Behind it at the apex darker. Hindwing varying between orange-yellow and reddish. ♀. On the forewing dark red-brown, before the apical line powdered with grey, otherwise marked like the ♂. Hindwing brown. 45—50 mm. Delagoa Bay.
- aequidistans*. **P. aequidistans** *Strd.* (47 e). Similar to *obtusus*. On the forewing the row of dark dots is somewhat depressed in the centre, and also situate a little farther inwards, the apical line is steeper. On the centre of the wing thereby its distance is almost as great as that to the inner line. In the ♀ the grey shadow before the apical line extends to the inner margin, the hindwing is but slightly darker than in the ♂, whereas the forewing is almost as reddish-brown as in *obtusus*. 50—55 mm. East Africa.
- subcroceus*. **P. subcroceus** *Dist.* also resembles *obtusus*. Antennae darker. Forewing ochreous-brown, at the costal margin more yellow. The first brown line is situate farther distad. From the apex a line extends to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin. Hindwing orange. ♂ 50 mm. Transvaal.
- evanescens*. **P. evanescens** *Dist.* is almost the same. On the forewing the inner line is not incurved at the costal margin, but throughout straight. ♂ 45 mm. Transvaal.

P. bithynia Drc. (47 b). ♂ ochreous, ♀ red-brown. The inner curved line is often less distinct at the *bithynia*. costal margin. The outer line of more intense dots, parallel to the distal margin. Without the apical line. Hindwing lighter. 34—40 mm. Transvaal, Delagoa Bay.

P. hilaris Fldr. On the forewing only the outer line is present in the normal shape. Behind it coloured *hilaris*. as in *bithynia*, before it lighter, orange, the same on the hindwing. ♀ 45 mm. South Africa.

P. bicolor Dist. Forewing pale reddish-brown, hindwing ochreous-brown. Without markings. ♀ *bicolor*. 47 mm. Transvaal.

P. thelda Drc. Forewing reddish-brown strewn with white scales. At the costal margin of the forewing *thelda*. near the apex a V-shaped brown spot. From the apex a row of black lunular spots. Hindwing pale yellow. Two postmedian rows of red-brown spots. ♀ 50 mm. West Africa. It may be the ♀ of *citrina*.

P. pira Drc. and *nahor* Drc. apparently do not belong hereto, judging from the descriptions.

26. Genus: **Drepanojana** Aur.

Proboscis feebly present. Palpi short. Antennae of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the costal margin, in the ♀ with but very short pectinations. Hind tibiae with 4 spurs. Forewing of ♀ with a pointed apex, distal margin behind strongly excurved. Neuration as in *Phasicnecus*. Frenulum absent. In the ♂ forewing the distal margin is straight, without a projecting point.

D. fasciata Aur. (= *apicalis* Aur. ♂, *maconia* Drc.) (47 e). ♀. Blackish-brown. On the forewing *fasciata*. with a broad white, glossy green band from the centre of the costal margin to the anal angle. Before it diminutive greenish spots on the centre of the wing and at the apex. Hindwing without markings. ♂. The band of the forewing only consists of two creamy-white subapical spots. 40—55 mm. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast.

27. Genus: **Viana** Wkr.

Proboscis feebly present. Antennae of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ with moderately long, in the ♀ with very short pectinations. Hind tibiae with 4 spurs. Forewing with a pointed apex and an excurved distal margin. Veins 9 + 6 + 7 + 8 stalked, vein 9 branching off before 6. From there a bar (= vein 11) leads over to 12. Veins of hindwing as in *Phasicnecus*. Between veins 2 and 3 in *dimidiata*-♂ and *velutina*-♂ a projection. Frenulum in the ♂ feeble, in the ♀ absent. Type: *velutina* Wkr.

V. velutina Wkr. Fawn-coloured. Forewing with a black, oblique, straight outer line which is distinct *velutina*. inside, washed out on the outside. Hindwing ochreous, only the anal margin on $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length fawn-coloured like the distal margin. The anal margin is defined by a curved blackish-brown line which is outside faded. 45 mm. Congo.

V. tristis Drc.* Body and wings monotonously pale brown. Both wings with a dark brown submarginal *tristis*. line. 50 mm. West Africa.

V. crowleyi Aur. (47 d). Forewing brown and olive-brown, on the cross-vein a black streak. The outer *crowleyi*. line is straight. Hindwing ochreous, behind the curved outer line brown. 45 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

V. magnifica Rothsch. Thorax violettish-brown. Forewing violetish-chocolate, on the cross-vein *magnifica*. a white streak. Distal line dark, within it whitish scales. Hindwing orange-brown. Distal third violetish-chocolate. ♀ 60 mm. Lagos.

V. dimidiata Aur. (= *tenuis* Holl.) (47 d). Forewing olive-green. The distal area with its inner *dimidiata*. margin in the ♂ behind the cell strongly excurved, in the ♀ a vertical dark brown outer line forms the border. Distal area violetish-chocolate. Hindwing orange-red, marginal third as on the forewing, the interior border curved. 35—45 mm. Cameroon, Gabun.

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11. Family: Saturnidae.

The family of the *Saturnidae* is most remarkable in Africa for its size, the great variety of its colouring and marking, as well as for the immense number of its individuals. This may be chiefly due to the character of the African soil. Nearly all the *Saturnidae* inhabit the open country, especially also the grassy plains set with single groups of trees or brushwood covering a very great part of Africa. The only kind of wood favoured by the *Saturnidae*, i. e. thin forests intersected by many openings, also predominates in a great part of Africa, and the family has expanded and differentiated there to such a degree as is only yet equalled by few parts of South America.

In the same way as in the other parts of the world the majority of the African *Saturnidae* are at once recognised to belong to the „emperor-moths“, although we also meet here with deviating forms resembling rather *Lasiocampidae* or even *Drepanidae*. Besides, however, nearly all the Saturnid types observed in other parts of the world are also represented in Africa; the group of *Acias-Graëlia* by the *Argema*, the *Cricula* and *Salus* of India by the *Orthogoniopitulum*, the American *Automeris* by *Cinabra*, the *Antheraea* of Asia by *Nudaurelia*, the palearctic *Saturnia* by *Vegetia* and *Usta*, the gigantic Asiatic *Attacus* and the American *Rothschildia* by the *Epiphora*, and even the entirely different shapes of the South American *Heliconia* ♂, the flight of which resembles that of *Parnassius apollo*, are paralleled by the day-flyers *Pseudaphelia apollinaris* etc., but on the other hand we meet in Africa abounding so immensely in *Saturnidae* with forms the habitus of which does not occur in other faunae, such as *Eudaemonia* exhibiting the tails of the hindwings as thin as quills, which may attain more than double the expanse of the imago; moreover, the most magnificent *Eochroa trimenii*, the almost entirely green *Nudaurelia zambesina*, and a few others.

As to the behaviour of the Ethiopian *Saturnidae*, they exhibit a zoogeographical abnormality which we have stated at another place in distantly remote lepidopteral groups. This is the re-occurrence of northern forms and colourings on crossing the southern tropic. In the same way as we had noticed the parallel forms of the palearctic *Erebia* and *Chrysophanus* in the antarctic district of New Zealand, the reappearance of the northern *Epinephele* and *Argynnis* in the cooler regions of Chile, also the northern Saturnid characters are exhibited again in the southern parts of Africa, whereas in the intermediate south they are absent. Thus, for instance, *Vegetia dewitzi* show a distinct resemblance to the European *Eudia pavonia*; *Usta wallengreni* repeats the East European *Eudia spini*; in *Heniocha dyops* and *apollonia* we notice the doubles of East Asiatic *Eriogyna*; certain *Lobobunaea* of South Africa exhibit the image of the palearctic *Perisomena* etc. It is wrong, however, to try to explain this peculiar appearance with the very plausible supposition that the climate growing more temperate again towards south must also have a similar effect upon closely allied forms, such as the *Saturnidae* among themselves, in the formation of the shape, colour, and marking; for the image of the North Asiatic *Neoris* likewise recurs in the extreme south-west of Australia, though in a region where there are no more *Saturnidae*, in a Geometrid: *Carthaea saturnioides* (Vol. XII, pl. 11). This is an evident proof that, by climatic or territorial peculiarities, certain countries are forced to produce precise images, even by adducting quite dissimilar lepidopteral groups, as if it were necessary that certain images should not be absent in analogous districts.

Although we cannot think of mimicry in such cases where antarctic species seem to copy northern forms, yet one thing must not be forgotten: mimicry might also be directed against insectivorous birds which are almost without exception birds of passage and most of which — some species invariably — fly in Africa far beyond the equator. The same Sirphid living in the patria of the *Eudia* in the northern spring, is opposed to its South African image in the southern spring, and it would be an anthropomorphism to believe that the entomophagans have a zoogeographical knowledge in order to recognise entomological distinctions

There are, however, not the least essential facts for the assumption of mimetic relations, so that, even if the principal condition for mimicry — the same habitat — would come true, we should not believe in mimicry.

We must neither be misled by the fact that the assimilation of antaretic to northern *Saturnidae* is even extended to the larvae. Sometimes we imagine in South Africa to be standing in front of a bush all over covered with the larvae of *Eudia spini*. Stout black Saturnid larvae with transverse belts of golden yellow knobs gregariously live on the twigs of the Caffre-beans (*Erythrina caffra*); we obtain from them, however, a Saturnid having very little in common with the *Eudia*, i. e. *Urota sinope* Ww. (55 d).

As in other parts of the world, the Saturnid larvae also live in Africa rarely or never on poisonous plants, but all the more on those cultivated by mankind. The so-called wild Mango, the genuine Mange, species of *Ficus*, and above all the imported fruit-trees are preferably attacked, and in Maritzburg it occurred that the European peach-trees were entirely stripped of leaves by the native *Gynanisa maja*. Many *Saturnidae* also live on the trees planted for affording shade, and beside the native acacias, mimosae, and sycamores, many species feed on the imported European oaks (*Ludia smilax*, *Nudaurelia wahlbergi* etc.), on jasmijn etc. *Bunaea caffroria* lives on *Celtis*, nearly all the well known species accept any eatable foliage, so that one cannot think of an interior protection of the larvae by filling their intestines with poisonous leaves.

The more necessary is an interior protection both for the larva and imago. In dealing with the Indian *Saturnidae* in Vol. X (p. 498) I mentioned the observation that also larvae, that do not burn the human skin (*Eudia parvona*), secrete some liquid from the hairs breaking off, on being disquieted, exactly like the nettle-larvae do, so that we might think of a similar effect against certain enemies. The same behaviour is also noticed in certain Ethiopian Saturnid larvae, and even very intense burning effects producing considerable swellings have been observed, as in *Ludia smilax*.

In accordance with the fact that the lepidoptera yielded from unpoisonous larvae are generally not provided with interior protective saps, the *Saturnidae* are protected in their existence by other ways being often very conspicuous in the Ethiopian Fauna. The original, typical Saturnid colouring, showing 4 central eyespots which are frequently edged by 2 transverse dashes, is modified in two ways for the protection of the individual: on the one hand the eyespots may disappear or become hardly traceable in order to provide an adaptational protection, on the other hand they may be changed into frightening eyespots of a defiant colouring. The highest degree of safety is of course attained by those forms in which, as in the American *Hyperchiria*, both functions are developed in the same individual, as *Lobobunaea tyrrhena* from Natal, the closed wings of which exhibit a striking resemblance to an insignificant leaf, whereas in reacting upon attacks the malevolently looking eye of a mammal is visible on a bright background.

The development of such „frightening eyes“ may attain a high degree in Ethiopian *Saturnidae*. In *Lobobunaea buchholzi* the eye with its piercing glance is bloodshot, and in *Lob. phaedusa* it represents an exact copy of the eye of a wild cat, which must in fact afford the most terrific sight to most of the entomophagans forming the favourite food of the ichneumons and civet-cats, because the effect of the eyes is still aggravated by the resemblance of the forewings being raised in case of an attack with the ears of mammals.

In the African country which is mostly rather open, such a protection by terrifying eyes is of particularly great advantage and very necessary. The struggle for life, which is everywhere exciting in the tropics, is enacted here in a most impetuous, cruel, and annihilative way. Wherever a densely entangled and succulent vegetation affords plentiful food for an almost indefinite number of organisms, as is the case in South America and India, the number of bloodthirsty beasts of prey may be moderate. But in by far the greatest part of the Ethiopian Region the vegetation is not so luxuriant, in many months of the year rather unproductive, dry, and besides thorny, the trees and bushes being frequently without leaves and the woods clear. In the same way as we have seen in the African butterflies that an uncommonly great number of forms are concealed under the protection of mimicry, so that even otherwise non-mimetic families, such as the *Lycaenidae*, exhibit purely mimetic genera, the African *Saturnidae* also show by far more „defiant forms“ than „protective colours“.

On the other hand the latter colours have attained a remarkably high degree. In *Carnegia mirabilis* Aur. the adaptation to the weather-worn remnants of a leaf has produced a most peculiar distortion of the contours of the insect: the distal margins of the wings are irregularly gnawed out, the anal portion of the hindwing is extended into a convex lobe, and the apex of the forewing is flattened at the costal margin. The 4 central eyespots have become irregular groups of small hyaline spots, in order to complete the resemblance of a leaf being always perforated in such a state of decay. He who has not seen such insects in nature has hardly an idea of the degree of deception thus produced. It even occurred to myself that I took a ♂ of *Ludia delegorguei*, which happened to be on my desk, to be a crumpled piece of packing paper, and I wanted to throw it out of the window; only on seizing it, I became aware of my mistake.

Wherever a sufficient degree of safety is not attained by the colouring and the modification of shape, it is increased by the habits of the protected insect. We know already from the European Fauna that for instance

the copying of a dry beech-leaf by the ♀ of *Agria tau* is increased by this insect preferably settling down at the foot of the forest-trees on the place where dry, scattered leaves frequently hang about. Thus also the South African *Nudaurelia wahlbergi* likes to conceal itself at the roots of the trees, where the yellow leaves blown away by the wind are lying, and *Tagoropsis natalensis* which I took from the ground and tried to place higher up would not stay there, but wandered down the trunk, until they sat again at the root or even, like a leaf that had been blown there, flat on the ground.

In accordance with our assumption for some Indian *Saturnidae* (Vol. X, 498), the principal protection of many species is also in Africa their size; expanses of as much as 18 cm are not rare, and though the largest Indian *Attacus* are not quite attained, yet the ♀ of *Imbrasia deyeri* have an expanse of 20 cm and more, and large specimens of *Epiphora ploetzi* are almost of the same size. Birds and small beasts of prey (such as foxes, civet-eats etc.) will of course not be frightened by the large size of insects, especially if they are not protected by any defensive capacity; but the most dangerous enemies of the moths are also in Africa the rear-mice, animals of such great sensitiveness that even the mere collision with gigantic lepidoptera is avoided by them.

The larvae of the African *Saturnidae* are incompletely known, yet single interesting peculiarities may be briefly referred to here. Beside the relatively rare green protective colour, we mostly meet with distinct warning colours. Above all the dangerous burning larvae of course exhibit an unmistakable defensive or warning colour. The character of this colouring as a means of warning is most ambiguously proved in an African species by its inconstancy. The adult larva of *Ludia smilax* may be red with blue dots, but also orange with thick black dots, or black with scarlet transverse ringlets; it is thus entirely diversified, but invariably decorated with loud contrasting colours, so that the purpose of the colouring to attract attention in any way is quite doubtless.

Such a defensive colour we also find in the larva of *Nudaurelia wahlbergi* Bsd. living on oaks. On its jet-black ground there are orange cones on hemochrome spots. These cones are pointed and rather stiff, and besides set with secondary bristles and small points, whereby the insect looks like a variegated spined *Physalis*. In quite a similar way the larva of *Bunaea cafraria* shows golden yellow points on a dark ground, which however are not spined otherwise. The larva of *Argema mimosae* in its youth shows red, later on green and yellow belts; but the most remarkable is a double row of green, palisade-like cones with yellow bristles: in the adult insect these cones may attain the size of 1 centimeter and project above the dorsum as truncate, thick cones.

A fundamental difference is manifested in the way of pupating by a great many African *Saturnidae*. The well-known Indian and American *Saturnidae* pupate in cocoons which may be very different, either stiff and comma-shaped (*Rhodinia*), or oviform (*Antheraea mylitta*), reticularly pierced (*Cricula*), paper-like (*Acias*), supplying serviceable silk (*Philosamia*) etc. But neither from America nor India any Saturnid is known to me that changes into its chrysalis in the soil without any web or tegument, as it was observed with *Gynanisa*, *Bunaea*, *Urota*, *Nudaurelia* and others, only the *Ludia* make a cocoon intermixed with their horribly burning hairs, and the *Argema* weave a dense, felt-like, glossy silvery cocoon with stigmata and a correctly fitted drainage.

The consequence of it is also a different constitution of the pupa in webless species. Already in the general topics to the *Saturnidae* in the Indian Part (Vol. X) I described the epidermis of these pupae as an extremely hard and very thick cover being as smooth as porcelain, the surface of which affords a good protection against the attack of the African ants gnawing through everything, the incisors of which glide off on the smooth pupal mail. The pupae are mostly of the usual shape, though some exhibit lateral points of the head or a very long spike of the cremaster.

As to the habits of the African *Saturnidae* not very much is known, nearly all the insects belonging hereto are nocturnal, at least the ♀♀. Only far in the south of the African Continent where the sunlight is of a less dazzling brightness and the climatic conditions are more like those of the palearctic regions, we also find again species (such as *Pseudaphelia apollinaris*) the ♂♂ of which are distinctly day-flyers, as in Europe the *Agria tau* and *Eudia pavonia*. In the same way as with us the ♂ lepidoptera make after the ♀♀ at very great distances, aided by their most complicatedly built antennae. According to FAWCETT, it suffices to expose a single ♀ of *Gynanisa maja* in a cage on the verandah to entice any number of ♂♂, dozens of which are then swarming around the ♀. But whilst in the mostly monophagous *Bombycidae* (such as *Sericaria mori* which in nature almost exclusively falls upon mulberry trees) also the ♀ requires an intense smelling activity in order to be able to discover the detached and in some districts almost entirely absent food-trees from the distance, for which also the ♀♀ need strong antennal dents, most of the *Saturnidae* are polyphagous and their ♀♀ have filiform, often rather stunted antennae.

The life of the *Saturnidae* is frequently very short. The ♀♀ are often already paired when their wings are hardly extended: the ♂♂ start in their first flying hour for their nuptial flight, and in doing so often intensely puff up a flying vesicle which sometimes fills up the whole abdomen of the ♂♂ and which (for instance in

Aglia) one can burst open by pressing with one's fingers on the sides of the abdomen of the freshly captured insect, when a distinct crack is to be heard. By the aid of this facilitation of flying the *Saturnidae* may often fly for many hours without requiring any pause for rest. The stroke of the wings is long and strong, the flight itself impetuous, swift and irregular, only in very stout-bodied ♀♀ it is, owing to their weight, slow, whizzing and straight. These ♀♀ also show a great disinclination to flying by day. Females of *Bunaea alcinoë* which I threw up into the air dropped down to the ground without making any attempt to fly. Not any species is known to me to take up water or food as an imago. The ♂ generally dies soon after the copulation which takes place once in freedom, perhaps with few exceptions; the ♀♀ deposit their eggs, as far as is known, in whole layings or at least (as in *Aglia*) in several lots, and the larvae generally stay together for some time in their youth. The young larvae often exhibit an exterior quite different from the adult larvae, and many Saturnid larvae being later on variegated, are black in their youth, then they get variegated knobs, or they even alter their shape by casting hooks, prongs, or fur-hairs, and becoming smooth thereby.

The geographical distribution of the *Saturnidae* over the world has been dealt with in general in Vol. X, p. 499. The apportionment of the 34 genera and 400 forms within the Ethiopian Region is effected by the character of the landscape which we referred to above. Thus there is a majority in South and East Africa compared to the rainy forest districts in the west, where the great increase of *Heterocera* from other families darkens the occurrence of the *Saturnidae*. It can also be stated already to-day, that the progress of culture, the import of fruit-trees and of such affording shade, the cultivation of the country by parks, alleys, bosquets etc. effects an increase of the *Saturnidae*, in contrast with the decrease of other lepidoptera by the advance of cultivation. We have already mentioned above that some *Saturnidae* have stripped the trees of such fruit-plantations of their leaves (*Gynanisa maja* near Fort Napier).

Yet the breeding of many species is by no means easy. Some are extremely sensitive to the food offered them afresh and drying very quickly in the frequently dry climate of Africa. In the dry season at any rate few larvae seem to develop as elsewhere too, and the pupal stage is even in the same species in the different generations of a very different duration, in order to postpone the deposit of eggs into the season most favourable for the young larvae. Thus the November breed of *Gynanisa maja* in Natal already yields the imago after 6 weeks, whereas the pupae of March only creep out in October, after 6 months' pupal stage.

The imagines rarely have a proboscis, and the palpi are very short, if not differently mentioned. The antennae of the ♂ are often long pectinated, in many groups fourfold, thus with 2 branches on each side of the antenna, and in the ♀ one group of them is often shorter than the other. On the tibiae there are occasionally elaws, the presence of which, however, may also vary in allied species. The hindwing invariably lacks a frenulum. The forewing is always without veins 9 and 11. The cell is not quite closed in some groups; vein 5 rises in both wings far in front, vein 10 is somewhat variable, and some specific differences have been based upon this, e. g. in *Nud. oubié* and *zuddachi* which are not to be regarded as mere varieties.

Beside the size of the eyespots on the hindwing, also the shape of the interior line of the hindwing varies very much, somewhat less the exterior line. The size may increase to as much as 50 percent beyond that of the smallest specimens *). All these differences have caused a very great number of denominations, many of which are questionable and may not be justified. The definition of the genera is rather uncertain, and almost best to be founded upon the scheme of markings, for the neurulation varies so much that e. g. in the subgenus *Aurivillius* of *Nudaurelia*, in spite of the few species, three groups could be separated, according as vein 10 of the forewing rises before or behind 7 or separately from the cell, whilst at the same time the species are so much alike that they can hardly be regarded as forms.

In accordance with AURIVILLIUS we divide the *Saturnidae* into 3 subfamilies:

- I. The upper portion of the cross-vein of the forewing between veins 7 and 6 is veryslanting and often long, it forms strictly spoken the straight continuation of the anterior edge of the cell. Veins 5 and 6 are much less distant from each other, veins 7 and 8 are invariably stalked.
 - a) Discal cell on both wings between veins 4 and 5 open. 1. Subfamily: *Attacinae*.
 - b) Discal cell closed. 2. Subfamily: *Saturniinae*.
- II. The upper portion of the cross-vein of the forewing between veins 7 and 6 is short or absent. Between veins 4 and 6 the cross-vein is rather straight; veins 5 and 6 distantly separated.
 3. Subfamily: *Ludiinae*.

The last genus of the *Saturniinae*: *Cyrtogone* and all the *Ludiinae* make a very different impression, although part of them still exhibit the eyespots of the *Saturnidae*. These eyespots, if not otherwise mentioned, show a small hyaline spot, the variegated rings around it are always enumerated in succession from inside.

*) In order to save space, small specimens were mostly figured, so far as suitable specimens were on hand.

1. Subfamily: **Attacinae**.1. Genus: **Epiphora** Wallgr.

The only genus differs in the neurulation from *Attacus* L. in the presence of vein 11 of the forewing. Vein 10 may be present as a short spur as in the latter genus. The subgenus *Drepanoptera* Rothsch. differs in the position of vein 11 rising from the stalk of 8 + 9. In both wings the cell is open. In the forewing vein 5 is absent, veins 6 + 7 as well as 8 + 9 + 10 being forked. In the hindwing veins 5 + 6 are forked.

Type: *bauhiniae* Guér.

1. Subgenus: **Drepanoptera** Rothsch. Type: *albida* Drc.

D. albida Drc. (= *semialba* Rbl.) (48 a). Forewing violettish red-brown. From the base almost *albida*, to the hyaline spot a white patch extending there like a hook anteriorly. The distal white band in the ♂ broad, almost straight; before the distal margin in the dark undulating line 3 or 4 light spots. Hindwing white. A dark notched line touching the hyaline spot often only shows through from beneath. Behind it at the distal margin the greater part is red-brown with yellow-ringed black marginal spots. Forewing in the ♀ mostly darker than in the ♂, with a narrow white band. Hyaline spots larger. ♂ 150, ♀ 120 mm. Cameroon, Ogowe.

D. feae Auriv. Ground-colour of forewing red-brown. The hyaline spot behind broader, almost like *feae*, a reverted comma. On the hindwing the hyaline spot is cut off about parallel to the distal margin, somewhat quadrangular. On the forewing a white basal hook as in *albida*, but the upper portion very indistinct. The exterior line is straight, narrow, behind it pink, powdered with white. Hindwing of the colour of the forewing, with a strongly undulating white line extending like that of the forewing and then at the costal margin bent round to the anal margin. This shape also remains in the following species, though the line is nowhere so undulate. The abdomen has white rings and a white end, and is thus similar to *albida*. ♂ 115 mm. Cameroon. *D. niepelti* Gschw., also from Cameroon, is probably the same species.

D. vacuna Westw. Ground-colour of the wings the same, densely dusted with white as far as beyond *vacuna*, the distal line. Hyaline spot of forewing narrowly luniform, on the hindwing more rounded. The basal hook as usual, the exterior line narrow, incurved above and below the hyaline spot. On the hindwing the marginal band bends round to the inner margin close above the hyaline spot. 90—105 mm. — **ploetzi** Plötz (48 a) *ploetzi*, is much larger, more violettish-brown. Forewing intensely strewn with white. Basal hook very broad, extending to the distal band, the anterior branch only feebly developed. On the hindwing the hyaline spot is mostly just as narrowly luniform as on the forewing. Mostly ♂♂, 150—180 mm. Cameroon. — **getula** Maass. & Weym. *getula*, (= *victoria* M. & W.) is very dark brown with few white scales. The white basal hook is merely a relatively short streak. Mostly ♀♀, 150—180 mm. Cameroon. — **manowiensis** Gschw. is said to differ in narrower *manowiensis* slanting hyaline spots, the exterior band on the forewing being straighter. Submarginal spots of hindwing very small. ♂ 118, ♀ 105 mm. East Africa.

D. rectifascia Rothsch. (48 b). Ground-colour brown. The basal hook on the forewing is normal, *rectifascia*, the hyaline spot somewhat more extended than in *mythimnia*. The exterior band straight, distinct, behind it and at the costal margin dusted with white. Distal margin olive brown, inside of it yellow spots. On the hindwing the band is not undulating, at the costal margin bent round towards the anal margin. The round hyaline spot is outside inserted. Behind the band both wings are slightly pink. ♂ 140 mm. Congo. — **boolana** *boolana*, Strd. differs only in a relatively broader band on the forewing, being incurved above and below the cell. ♂ 130 mm. Guinea Coast.

D. antinorii Obth. (= *magdalenae* Grünbg., *ducalis* Grünbg.) (48 c). Not red-brown, but pure brown, *antinorii*. Both the hyaline spots very narrowly luniform. On the forewing the distal line is straight, at the costal margin slightly incurved, somewhat broader washed out white and pink. Distal margin olive yellow, before it similar black-edged spots. On the hindwing of the same colour the distal line is curved parallel to the distal margin, not prolonged to the anal margin. On the forewing no basal hook. 95—105 mm. East Africa, Abyssinia. — **marginimacula** J. & T. shows larger yellow marginal spots on the hindwing. West Africa. *marginimacula*.

D. pelosoma Rothsch. Larger than the similar *antinorii* with a white basal hook on the forewing. The hyaline spots are also somewhat larger. The white exterior band from the costal margin to the centre straight, then incurved. On the hindwing the band is bent round to the anal margin. Perhaps a form of *vacuna*. ♀ 120 mm. East Africa. *pelosoma*.

2. Subgenus: **Epiphora** Willgr.

The hyaline spot on the forewing is round, excepting the two first species which form a transition, that on the hindwing being relatively large. In the first two species the margining is also corresponding to the first group white, yellow, black. In the real *Epiphora*-species, however, olive yellow instead of yellow. Apex of forewing mostly much less produced. Vein 11 of forewing rises separately.

- mythimnia*. **E. mythimnia** Westw. (= *scribonia* Willgr.) (48 b). Red-brown, intensely dusted with white. On the forewing the usual white hook-shaped band. The hyaline spot of a somewhat variable shape, but not luniform, but broader. On the hindwing the round hyaline spot is rarely inserted outside. The distinct exterior white band is incurved at the costal margin of the forewing, on the hindwing bent round as far as the anal margin, on both wings introangular above the inner margin. Abdomen red-brown with whitish-yellow segmental margins end an ochreous and. 100—115 mm. South and East Africa.
- perspicua*. **E. perspicua** Btlr. (48 b). Ground-colour the same, less densely dusted with white. Recognisable by the abnormally large hyaline spot on the hindwing extending far to the base, that of the forewing being almost pear-shaped. The exterior band is broad, at the costal margin less incurved, on the hindwing as in *mythimnia*. Both the bands touch the hyaline spots and are not introangular at the inner margin. On the hindwing the marginal band is broad yellow within the black marginal spots. Abdomen red-brown with yellow segmental margins, at the end whitish. 110 mm. Cameroon.
- atbarina*. **E. atbarina** Btlr. (48 c). Ground-colour dark red-brown, only at the costal margin slightly dusted with white. The hyaline spot is almost circular, instead of the basal hook a large spot at the inner margin. The distal line at the costal margin incurved, narrow, not touching the hyaline spot, much widened towards the inner margin. Hindwing at the base as far as the round hyaline spot white, narrowly so at the anal margin. The distal band is rather equably broad. Abdomen red-brown with segmental margins, the white colour often predominates. 100—110 mm. Abyssinia. — **schultzei** Aur. is mostly smaller. At the inner margin on both wings the white colour is much more extensive and reaches to the distal band. 85—110 mm. Lake Tchad.
- sudanica*. — In **sudanica** Le Cerf, on the contrary the white basal spot is smaller, narrower, at the end hook-shaped. East Sudan.
- bauhiniæ*. **E. bauhiniæ** Guer. (48 a) is very similar to *schultzei*. The distal band less incurved at the costal margin of the forewing. The space outside of it more olive brown. The inner border of the black marginal spots is of a conspicuous orange-yellow, these in each area parted, in *schultzei* not so, and their edge outside and inside of the same colour. The cocoons are somewhat different in these so very similar species, *bauhiniæ* having a larger thin cocoon, *schultzei* a narrow solid one. Larva green with somewhat cylindrical tubercles which are red beneath and blue above. On the sides small red dots. Claspers edged with red, and with blue sides. On species of *vera*, *Zizyphus*. The imagines hatch very irregularly. — **vera** Janse shows in the forewing a band which is more slanting at the costal margin and which in 2 of the 3 specimens at hand is almost transected by the olive yellow margin of the hyaline spot. On the hindwing the band is, similar to *atbarina*, somewhat more sharply angled to the anal angle than in *bauhiniæ*. Abdomen red-brown with white segmental margins. 100—115 mm. South West Africa, Transvaal.
- lugardi*. **E. lugardi** Ky. (= *marwitzi* Weym.) (48 c). Almost unicoloured dark red-brown. Hyaline spots circular. The distal bands similarly shaped as in *schultzei*, but without the thickening at the inner margin, very faded white, narrow. Distal margin also darker. On the hindwing the double spots are long and narrow, not strangulated. Thorax behind not white as in all the other species. Abdomen like the wings, with yellowish-white segmental margins. 75—95 mm. East Africa.

2. Subfamily: **Saturniinae**.1. Genus: **Argema** Wallgr.

Antennae of ♂ and ♀ strongly pectinate. Forewing broad, at the apex pointed. Neuration: vein 5 far in front, between it and vein 6 the cross-vein is very oblique, 7 + 8 + 9 forked, veins 10 and 11 absent. Hindwing with long cochleariform tails. Veins 1—4 running into them, veins 5—7 separated at equal distances.

Type: *mimosæ* Bsd.

- mittrei*. **A. mitrei** Guér. (= *cometes* Guén., *idae* Fldr., *madagascariensis* M. & W.) (51 a). Ground-colour (♂) pale green or (♀) yellow. Forewing with a brown band near the base and a double distal one forming spots at the veins. Costal margin and apex brown with white scales, not connected with the eye-spot. Hindwing

without markings, the long tail red-brown, edged with dark. The eye-spots on both wings large, almost circular, inside pinkish yellow, outside dark yellow, finely surrounded by black. Cocoon similar to that of *mimosae*. 170—180 mm. Madagascar.

A. mimosae Bsd. (49 b). Ground-colour beautiful green. Costal margin and apex of forewing brown *mimosae*, with white scales. An interior line is rarely indicated, the exterior line is undulating, continuous, brown. Submarginal band strong at the inner margin, anteriorly it hardly reaches to the centre of the wing. Hindwing similar to *mittrei*, with relatively shorter tails. On the forewing the brown margin projects to the somewhat slit-shaped eye-spot, that of the hindwing is rounder. Around the hyaline spot black and yellow margins with a blue streak in the inner half. 90 to 120 mm. Transvaal, East Africa. Larva grass-coloured with long conical protuberances the tips of which are yellow, set with short black and long yellow hairs. On the sides the segmental indentations are blue with yellow streaks. The very solid grey cocoon with fine sieve-like holes. — **elucidata** *elucidata*, Grünba. (= *occidentalis* Gschw.) is uniformly light green. The costal-marginal band is lighter. The submarginal band beginning from the inner margin only to vein 2. South-West Africa.

A. besanti Rbl. is smaller than *mimosae*. Abdomen almost pure white, not yellowish. Ground-colour *besanti*, light bluish-green. On the forewing the veins are broad white, also the space within the exterior line and there curved towards the base below vein 2. Also the brown costal margin is inside edged with light. On the hindwing the eye-spot is somewhat narrower. ♀ 100 mm. East Africa. It may be only an abnormality.

2. Genus: **Eudaemonia** Hbn.

Palpi thin and long. Antennae of ♀ only shortly pectinate. Forewing broad with a round apex. Vein 10 from the stalk of 7 + 8, veins 9 and 11 absent. Hindwing with phantastically long thin tails in which the veins are hardly separable. The ♀ with a little anal wool. The pupae lie on the ground without a cocoon. Wings very delicately scaled.

Type: *brachyura* Dry.

E. brachyura Dry. (= *argus* F., *uroarge* Hbn.) (50 b). Ground-colour pink *brachyura*, brown. A light exterior band being far incurved at the costal margin is there and at the inner margin feebly indicated. At the distal edge of the cell small hyaline spots of a variable number, mostly 2—4, broad yellow, finely edged with black, or only yellow spots. On the unmarked hindwing 3—5 small spots. Ends of the tails brownish. In some specimens from Cameroon the band of the forewing is much more distinct and also present on the hindwing, as well as traces of an interior band, so that there is a great resemblance to the following species. 50—60 mm. Mesothorax to the end of the tail 90—120 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Congo. — **minor** *minor*, Holl. is a very small form in which the distal band of the forewing is absent. Ogowe. — **ghesquierii** Talb. is *ghesquierii*, larger than the typical form. On the forewing the exterior line is more distinct as far as vein 4, behind it paler pink than at the apex. In the distal area a submarginal line in front on the centre of the distal area, posteriorly very near to the distal line. If this line is present at all in typical specimens, it is parallel to the distal margin. On the hindwing the distal line is distinct. Forewing beneath not hued with yellow. Congo.

E. argiphontes Ky. (49 a). Ground-colour reddish-brown. On the forewing 2 almost straight, distinct, *argiphontes*, dark brown lines which are closer together at the costal margin. Median area often darker. Hyaline spots of a variable shape, generally arranged in a straight line. On the hindwing the distal line is much stronger than the interior line, at the latter also a small hyaline spot. 50—60 mm. As far as the end of the tails 150 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon. — **barnsi** J. & T. Larger, darker. On the hindwing the exterior line is incurved *barnsi*, at the costal margin and thereby parallel to the distal margin, the interior line inside towards the inner margin more intensely edged with pink. On the hindwing the distal line is inside darker. Ituri R.

E. colini Bouv. is similar to *brachyura*. Separated by the pinkish-brown colour of the wings and the *colini*, greyish-pink sides of the abdomen. The inner line on the forewing straight, double, at the posterior edge of the cell the two branches are nearer together. The distal line is incurved at the inner margin. Both lines brown, the enclosed median area darker than the rest of the wing, at its margin without the lines with a light shine. Distal line of hindwing very intense. 48 mm. Congo.

E. troglaphylla Hmps. described in Conte, Laboratoire du Soie Lyon, 15, p. 13 *. This description *troglaphylla*, was not accessible to me.

3. Genus: **Bunaea** Hbn.

Forewing pointed, in the ♂ with a somewhat produced apex, interior angle rounded. Veins 5 and 6 not distantly separated, vein 10 branching off near the parting of 7 and the stalk of 8 + 9. Antennae of ♀ only finely dentate. Anterior tibiae without spines. Chiefly separated from *Nudaurelia* only by the scheme of markings.

Type: *alcinoë* Stoll.

alcinoë. **B. alcinoë** *Stoll*. A most variable species. Ground-colour varying from brown to red-brown. Bases of both wings almost red. Inner line obliquely distad, white. At the costal margin as far as behind the quadrangular, outside indented hyaline spot broadly dusted with greyish-white or yellowish-white. Outer line almost or entirely absent or also as much as 3 mm broad, behind it at a variable distance the distal area is inside sharply bordered with white, after that broadly faded white. Hindwing with an interior and exterior white line, variable as on forewing. Eyespot with or without hyaline spot with yellow, black, white rings. Distal margin inside white as on forewing. According to the scheme of markings the species is divided into 3 principal forms. In **alcinoë** *Stoll* the inner line may be absent (though rarely) on both wings, the outer line is thin or absent, the hyaline spot is far (5—10 mm) away from it. — In **caffraria** *Stoll* (= *caffra* *Hbn.*, *nyctalops* *Wallgr.*, *barbertonia* *Obth.*, *sanguibarica* *Obth.*, *durbania* *Obth.*) (49 a) the inner and outer lines are distinct, the hyaline spot touches or transects the outer line. — **aslauga** *Ky.* (49 a) shows the outer line strong and far remote from the interior edge of the distal area. The colour also varies greatly; a golden yellow *aslauga*-form is: — **auricolor** *Mab.* *aslauga* chiefly occurs in Madagascar, where it was denominated besides: *plumicornis* *Btlr.*, *fuscicolor* *de beeri* *Mab.*, *diospyri* *Mab.*, *alcinoïna* *Obth.*, *urania* *Obth.*, *densilineata* *Obth.* — **de beeri** *Obth.* is an abnormal specimen in which the exterior white ring of the eyespot on the hindwing is replaced by black. — **angasana** *Westw.* is presumably like a yellow *alcinoë*. — **nubica** *Jord.* is somewhat more different. The apex of the forewing is in the ♂ but slightly produced. The hyaline spot is inside and outside distinctly edged with orange, less towards the inner margin. In the hindwing the yellow eye-ring is darker, the white ring fused with the inner and outer lines. From the Blue Nile. 110—150 mm. The forms of *alcinoë* preferably though by no means exclusively in West Africa, the forms of *caffraria* in South and East Africa, the former being mostly also the largest. The numerous names partly denote single variations of colours and markings, thus they are not all purely synonyms, but as all the forms are connected by transitions, they can hardly be used and are of interest for special collectors at most.

tricolor. **B. tricolor** *Rothsch.* Ground-colour blackish-grey. Costal margin of forewing somewhat lighter, the inner white line is only slightly traceable, the outer line single, broad, the space behind it not light. The hyaline spot is but narrow. On the hindwing the inner line is quite absent, the outer double, broad, filled with dark. Eyespot as in *alcinoë*. ♂ 130 mm. Abyssinia.

4. Genus: **Nudaurelia** *Rothsch.*

Antennae of ♂ always strongly pectinate, in the ♀ much shorter, or only dentate. In the same species there often occur differences. In the forewing vein 10 is stalked with 7 + 8 and may branch off before or behind vein 7, these species are partly separated as genus *Gonimbrasia*, or vein 10 rises separately from the cell. The anterior tibiae partly exhibit two spines. Thus the characterisation of the genus is rather colourless, but it cannot be more distinct, since surely closely allied forms e. g. *arata* and *triramis* show differences in the neurulation, although they may be only a single species. The same disagreeable conditions are also to be found in the larvae. The imago of *bamendana* is most similar to *queinzii* (vein 10 separate), but the larva of *bamendana* resembles that of *belina-osiris* (vein 10 stalked). Besides the larvae are most variable, so that specific differences are not always safely founded upon differences of the larvae. Pupae without cocoon in the ground.

Group I. Vein 10 of forewing stalked with vein 7, veins 9 and 11 absent.

Subgenus **Aurivillius** *Pack.* Antennae also in the ♀ well pectinated. Apex of forewing in the ♂ strongly, in the ♀ less produced.

arata. **N. arata** *Westw.* (49 b). Orange-yellow. Interior line thick, violetish-brown, in front of it similar spots, behind it a stripe in the cell. Eyespot pinkish-brown, with white pink rings. Behind it a thin distinct notched line. Outer line thick, straight. Behind it broad violetish-brown, mostly parted by a yellow notched line. Hindwing at the base pinkish-brown with 3 notched variably complete lines. Margin as in forewing. *fusca*. Eyespot with black, brown, red, white, red rings. 100—130 mm. Togo, Cameroon to Natal. — In **fusca** *Rothsch.* *divaricatus*. the ground-colour is reddish nut-brown. Natal. — **divaricatus** *Bour.* is a yellow *fusca*, figured by MAASSEN and WEYMER (Beiträge fig. 59).

triramis. **N. triramis** *Rothsch.* The inner line of the forewing more sharply notched, finer. Marginal area more sharply notched, finer. Marginal area more yellow. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ shorter, denser and pectinate. Otherwise like *arata*. Vein 10 is not forked with 7 + 8 + 9 as in *arata*, 11 is absent in both. 90—110 mm. Sierra Leone, Angola.

oberthüri. **N. oberthüri** *Bour.* differs reversely from *arata* in the veins, compared with *triramis*, for vein 10 always branches off after 7. On the hindwing the dents of the median line meet those of the inner line behind the eyespot. The outer line is only posteriorly somewhat undulate. The hyaline area in the eye-spot is hardly recognisable. Tanganyica District.

N. horsini *Bouv.* In the neuration corresponding with *aratus*, in the colour with *fusca*, though it is somewhat more pink. Forewing of the ♂ with a very sharply produced apex. The strong dents at the lines as in *divaricatus*. The eyespot of the hindwing contains between the black centre and the red ring another grey one. In the forewing the hyaline spot is punctiform, the lines are dark grey, only the median line is reddish-brown. ♂ 125 mm. Dahomey.

Subgenus **Ubaena** *Karsch.* Antennae also in the ♀ pectinate. Apex somewhat roundish. In the forewing veins 7 + 10 + 8 stalked, 9 and 11 being absent. Veins 5 and 6 separated. In the forewing neither an eyespot nor a hyaline spot.

N. dolabella *Drc.* (49 b). Forewing yellow with a blackish-brown marking. Basal band broad, notched, the median and distal lines slightly curved. Margin broad dark, at the veins variably broad cut by yellow. Hindwing pink. The dark interior and median bands faded, the exterior one and the margin as on the forewing. Eyespot orange-brown and black. — **fülleborniana** *Karsch* (= *moesta* *Rbl.*) in both wings exhibits between the median band and the margin only a very narrow light stripe, *moesta* being an extreme form of it, at the distal margin as far as the centre of both wings deep black. 100—120 mm. East Africa. Nyassa District.

All the following species in which vein 10 of the forewing is stalked with 7, form the subgenus **Gonimbrasia** *Btlr.*

Both wings with eyespots. Forewing with a round apex. Veins 10 + 7 + 8 stalked, 9 as a short spur on 8, vein 11 absent. Antennae of ♀ shortly pectinate.

arabella-group.

N. arabella *Aur.* Body dark red. Forewing orange-yellow. Marking blackish-brown. The two thick transverse lines approximated at the inner margin. Distal margin with large spots. On the hindwing the interior half is pink, all the rest as on the forewing. The eyespots on both wings with an elliptical hyaline spot, with orange-brown, black, red, white, red rings. 110—125 mm. Transvaal, Natal. — **jacksoni** *Jord.* (= *oenopa Grünbg.*) (49 c). The interior line on the forewing is white. Both wings as far as the exterior line claret-coloured, the latter line edged with white. East Africa. Uganda, Transvaal. — **carabella** *Strd.* is a ♀ of *jacksoni* in which the eyespot touches the exterior line. — **rosea** *Bouv.* shows pink veins in the marginal area, the tegulae finely edged with yellow.

N. princeps *Le Cerf.* Size and shape of wings as in *arabella*. Ground-colour greyish-yellow. On the forewing the interior line is nearer to the eyespot than to the base, rather straight, inside white, outside yellow. The exterior line is white, yellow, black, similar to *oubiè*. The large round eyespot shows wood-coloured brown, black, white, greyish-brown rings. Hindwing at the base and distal margin lighter, in the centre hued with claret-colour. Both wings in the distal areas densely powdered with grey. The interior line on the hindwing black-white, the exterior line greyish-white black. Eyespot smaller than on forewing, with black, red, white rings. 120 mm. Angola. — **callichroma** *Le Cerf.* All the yellow and greyish-yellow colour is replaced by red, it may be a subordinate form of *jacksoni*.

N. oubiè *Guér.* Ground-colour blackish-brown. Veins, costal margin and fringe ochreous-yellow. Interior line obliquely distad, below the cell angular, the exterior line almost parallel to the distal margin, both pink and white. Eyespot large, with olive brown, black, red, white rings, nearer to the interior line. Hindwing as far as the exterior line pink, eyespot and margin as on forewing. Abdomen with dark brown rings. — **aethiopica** *Le Cerf.* In the forewing the eyespot is equidistant from both the lines, with hardly any red, the lines at most slightly edged with pink. — **argillosa** *Le Cerf* is a form of it with a pointed forewing. Veins and costal margin broadly lighter ochreous. The white lines on both sides narrowly edged with pink. — **rothschildi** *Le Cerf* (49 c). Costal margin on the forewing as far as the interior line broad white. Eyespot without a red ring, nearer to the exterior line, the lines white. Abdomen unicoloured yellowish-brown. — **neuvillei** *Le Cerf* shows at the eyespot of the forewing a fine ochreous ring around the black one. Hindwing more intensely red, and in **callista** *Le Cerf* the dark places of both wings are almost black. The forms follow in the same order from Abyssinia to southern East Africa. — The form from the Tanganyika District is as dark as *callista*. The eyespot has olive brown, black, white, reddish-yellow rings. The exterior line is outside edged with a deep black. — In **zaddachi** *Dew.* (49 c) the costal margin and veins are reddish-orange. The eyespot of the forewing shows red brown, black, white, ochreous rings. The exterior line is inside edged with pink, outside with black. Abdomen reddish-brown. — **angolan** *Le Cerf*, likewise from the western coast, has narrower lines, the interior line not angular, extending uniformly obliquely distad. The species also occurs in the Transvaal, but the form has not been denominated. 85—95 mm. — **ferruginea** *Bouv.* is similar to *rothschildi*. The red ring on the eyespot of the hindwing is pale brick red. Hindwing more rusty red. Congo.

hersilia-group.

N. macrophthalma *Ky.* (50 a). Ground-colour brownish yellow, on the hindwing turning salmon-pink. Interior line of forewing black and pinkish-white, obliquely distad, introangular below the cell. In specimens which I take to be the species it is also red-brown. Eyespot small, pale, with black and pinkish-white rings. Exterior line pinkish-white, parallel to the distal margin, slightly undulated, inside edged with pink, outside with black. Hindwing with a faded interior line. Eyespot large, with black, red, white rings. Exterior line

- editha*, black, inside white. 110 mm. Gold Coast. — **editha** *Wichgrf.* Similar to *hersilia*. On the forewing the black-white-red exterior line is about just as far from the margin as in the latter, slightly curved. The angle of the interior line is indistinct. Outside between the veins intensely dusted with black. On the hindwing the white-
elisa, black line is broader black, without red. 95—100 mm. East Africa. — **elisa** *Wichgrf.* (= *nigericola* *Strd.*). The interior black-white-red line of the forewing is notched like lightning. The eyespot of the forewing has
vau, narrower rings than that of the hindwing. Fringes on both wings blackish. ♀ 100 mm. Togo, Niger. — **vau** *Fawe.* is an intensely red form, similar to *elisa* in which the red edging of the transverse lines is absent. East Africa.
- dido*, *N. hersilia* *Westw.* (= *ansorgei* *Rothsch.*). The most feebly marked form is **dido** *M. & W.* Ground-colour of forewing yellow, finely dusted with dark. Eyespot somewhat oblong, with violettish-brown, black, white rings. Exterior line black, inside edged with pinkish-white. Hindwing yellowish-pink. The interior dark line is indistinct, the exterior line as on the forewing. Eyespot with violettish-brown, black, red, white
hersilia, rings. The normal form **hersilia** (50 a) has also an interior line, distally angular below the cell, dark brown, outside pink. — **rendalli** *Rothsch.* The two lines are on the sides facing each other besides edged with red, like
rendalli, the eyespot. *ansorgei* is presumably only a dark-dusted *hersilia*. 90—110 mm. East Africa, Nyassa District, Uganda, South Africa. The larva is light green with short, redbrown spines. A white lateral stripe is above broadly edged with red from the 4th to 10th segments.
- hersilioides*, **N. hersilioides** *Fleury*. Very similar to *hersilia*. Forewing without a hyaline spot. The interior line does not extend to the costal margin and is at any rate feeble. Exterior line only black-white. Forewing of ♂ somewhat more pointed. Under surface powdered with red. Larva quite different from that of *hersilia*. Senegal.
- jebbae*, **N. jebbae** *Sharpe*. Similar to *rendalli*, more reddish. The exterior line only greyish-brown. The whole distal margin reddish-brown. The eyespot is only a small hyaline spot. The hindwing lacks the exterior line. Eyespot very large, similar to *rendalli*. ♂ 85 mm. Niger.
- licharbas*, **N. licharbas** *M. & W.* (50 a). Both wings brown, in the ♀ darker in the marginal area. The interior line dark, with 2 bows, outside pink. Exterior line farther away from the margin, at the costal margin less incurved than in *hersilia*, in the ♂ inside distinctly, in the ♀ indistinctly bordered with white. Eyespot with reddish-brown, fine black, white rings. Hindwing with distinct broad black lines, both edged with white.
thyene, Eyespot large, with dark yellow, black, red, white rings. 115—125 mm. Togo, Tanganyika. — **thyene** *Weym.* is a small more intensely red-brown form. Eyespots of both wings relatively smaller. 95—100 mm. Cameroon, Tanganyika. — **fenestriculata** *Strd.* is a lighter or darker red-brown form, the hindwing intensely suffused with
fenestriculata, pink. Interior line of forewing black-white, mostly more pointedly angled below the cell. Eyespot of hindwing often very large. 110—130 mm. Togo, Cameroon, East Africa. Larva green. Spines brown with dark tips, situate in blue spots. Cervical shield and claspers yellowish-brown.
- phidias*, **N. phidias** *Weym.* (51 a). Yellowish-brown, densely dusted with blackish-brown. The two lines broad yellow. The interior line below the cell obtusely angular, the exterior line very far from the distal margin, both on the averted sides edged with black. Hyaline spot in the eyespot somewhat larger, with dark brown, black, dark yellow rings. In the hindwing both the lines are broad pinkish-white, the exterior line broadly edged with black. Eyespot with red-brown, black, red rings, with a pinkish-white halo as far as the two lines.
maasseni, 115—120 mm. East Africa. — **maasseni** *Strd.* is blackish-brown. On the forewing both the lines are thin, distinct, yellow. On the hindwing both are white, narrower than in *phidias*. The halo around the eyespot is white, narrower. ♀ 120 mm. Tanganyika. — **schönheiti** is slightly different from *maasseni*.
schönheiti, **N. aurantiaca** *Rothsch.* Dark orange-yellow. On the forewing the interior line is black-white, twice angular, the exterior line white-black, rather far from the distal margin. Eyespot with brown, black rings. On the hindwing the lines are the same. Eyespot very large. Without the black ring there is besides a red, whitish-pink, and red ring. 120 mm. Nyassa District.
- aurantiaca*, **N. mpalensis** *Sonth.* Ground-colour light brownish-yellow, strewn with pinkish-white scales. Interior line fine red-brown, at the median vein excurved. Eyespot with yellow, black, red-brown rings. Exterior line blackish-brown, inside pink, far from the distal margin. Apex more intensely dusted with pink. Hindwing at the base pink. Eyespot with yellow, black, claret-coloured, pink rings. ♂ 110 mm. Tanganyika.
- mpalensis*, **N. rectilineata** *Sonth.* Reddish-yellow. The lines are thin dark brown, edged with pink. The interior line is straight, the exterior line at the costal margin nearer to the apex than in the preceding species, straight, slightly undulating. Base and costal margin pinkish-brown. The small eyespot has yellow, black, pink rings. On the hindwing the eyespot has yellow, red, black, red, white, red rings. ♀ 100 mm. Tanganyika.
- rectilineata*, **N. rendalliana** *nom. nov.* (= *rendalli* *Rothsch.* Nov. 4th, nee Nov. 3rd). Saffron-coloured. On the forewing the interior line is 3 mm broad, in the submedian fold inwardly removed, greyish-black, white and claret-coloured, the exterior line just as broad, the colours in the reverse order, excurved between the veins. Eyespot with nut-brown, red-brown, pink, claret-coloured rings. Hindwing as far as the exterior line claret-coloured. The eyespot with cinnamon-brown, black, red, white rings. The claret-coloured part of the exterior

line disappears in the ground-colour. Beneath on the forewing the eyespot and exterior line as above, the eyespot of the forewing without the white margin. 110 mm. Central Africa.

N. richelmanni Weym. (50 c). Yellow, dusted with claret-colour. Interior line claret-coloured, on the median vein inwardly removed, the exterior line black, inside grey and red, both much narrower than in *rendalliana*. The small eyespot has orange yellow, black, pink rings. The exterior line is nearer to the margin than to the eyespot. On the hindwing the interior line is indicated by a pink shadow, the exterior line as on the forewing. Eyespot with yellow, black, red, white, red rings. Beneath on both wings claret-coloured, the exterior lines almost straight, the eyespots small, orange yellow, black. ♂ 110 mm. Nyassa District.

N. kasaiensis Bouv. is perhaps not different from *richelmanni*. The following differences are stated: interior line of forewing twice angular, exterior line blackish-brown, inside edged with pink, which, however, is almost the same in *richelmanni*. 105—115 mm. Congo.

belina-group. The forewing lacks a real eyespot.

N. belina Westw. (51 b). The typical form is lighter or darker olive brown. Interior line of forewing outside broad white, mostly somewhat angular at the median vein, otherwise straight, obliquely distad. The space as far as the cell often powdered with light. The cut-off hyaline spot is finely edged with dark yellow, black, dingy yellow, white. The exterior line is not incurved at the costal margin, inside edged with white. On the centre of the distal area sometimes light dusting. Hindwing at the costal margin often pink. Eyespot large, with rings of the same colours as on the forewing. Interior line white, exterior line as on forewing. South Africa. — **junodi** Obth. is claret-coloured, hardly dusted with white. Delagoa Bay. — **ukerewensis** Rbl. (= *ufipana junodi* Strd.) (51 b) shows on the forewing only a punctiform hyaline spot feebly margined with rust-brown. On the hindwing the white margin of the much larger eyespot is fused with the exterior line. 115 mm. Tanganyika District. — **osiris** Drc. (= *deborah Weym.*, *sardane South.*) has a reddish-brown ground-colour. Also the basal area is often powdered with white. The interior line is straight or uniformly bent. The dusting behind it and in the distal area is almost invariably present. The hyaline spot is finely edged with orange and dark. Hindwing as far as the exterior line pink. The eyespot has dark yellow, black, pink, white rings. East Africa. — **occidentalis** Rothsch. (= *vinosa Rothsch.*). Similar to *osiris*, the apex on the forewing is more produced. The white dusting is less dense. The exterior line on the forewing is inside margined with red-brown or red before the narrow white margin. On the hindwing the exterior line is farther outside, its light edge often disappears posteriorly. Gold Coast. — **felderi** Rothsch. Similar to a red *belina*, but without coloured rings at the quadrangular hyaline spot of the forewing. Eyespot of hindwing with a large white ring. 120 mm. Abyssinia. This may be the *osiris*-form corresponding to *ukerewensis*. — Larva similar to that of *nictitans*, jet-black, with greenish-yellow dots and single stiff black hairs with white tips.

N. conradsi Rbl. (= *ochreata Grünbg.*) (52 a, c). Ground-colour greenish-ochreous, lighter than in *belina*. On the forewing the interior line is obtusely angular at the median vein, then vertical to the inner margin, outside edged with pinkish-white. The exterior line is on both sides edged the same. Hyaline spot punctiform, finely margined with rusty yellow and black. Hindwing at the costal margin pink, otherwise blackish violet. Eyespot as in *belina*. Exterior line inside edged with pinkish-white. The ♀ is more pink. 80—100 mm. Tanganyika District. A Congo-specimen (♂) probably also belonging hereto shows the hindwing almost redder than the ♀, and the exterior line is likewise outside edged with white and pink. Beneath the eyespot of the forewing shows black, red, white rings without a yellow centre. — **ruandana** Grünbg. (52 a) the description of which I could not find, is dark chocolate, on the hindwing with a very large eyespot, distal margin dark olive brown. Type in the Berlin Museum.

N. pales Weym. differs from *belina* in the absence of the white collar. Ground-colour greenish-grey. Interior line indistinct, exterior line farther distally, very fine. Hyaline spot only margined with blackish-brown. Hindwing at the costal margin pink. Eyespot with blackish-brown, black, white rings. Exterior line inside edged with white, broader than on forewing. 1 ♂ Cameroon. Type in a private collection.

N. nictitans F. (52 a). Light olive brown, without a light collar. Interior line of forewing notched, dark. In the median area the central third is of a purer brown. The hyaline spot is a fine dot without rings. Exterior line straight, dark, fine, inside finely edged with light. Hindwing at the costal margin somewhat pink. Interior line faded black, exterior line thick. Eyespot large, with dark olive-brown, black, ground-colour, white rings. 95—115 mm. West Africa. Larva varying from brownish-red to greenish-brown, with pale green dots. The short spines brownish-red, posteriorly bent, situate in brown spots, with short white hair. Head, cervical shield, and claspers brown.

Group II. Vein 10 of forewing separately from the cell. Subgenus: **Nudaurelia** Rothsch.

N. anna M. & W. (50 b). Yellow. The interior black-white-red band on the forewing is very indistinct, rather straight. Eyespot loam coloured, black and pink. Exterior line broader, straight or in the centre slightly incurved, the colours in a reverse order. Behind it another similar, mostly much broader band. On the

hindwing the two lines as on the forewing, the marginal band disappearing in front. Eyespot with loam-coloured, black, pinkish-white, partly also red rings. Forewing in the median area from the inner margin to the cell often claret-coloured, also the hindwing as far as the exterior line. Beneath varying from a pure orange-yellow to claret-colour. Eyespot beneath margined with yellowish-brown, on the forewing with black. Exterior lines straight, 95—120 mm. East Africa.

In the following species the ♀♀ mostly have only fine dents on the antennae, on each joint a pair of short ones and a pair of very short ones.

- cytherea*. **N. cytherea** F. (50 c). Orange-yellow. Interior line dark brown and white, notched as far as the submedian fold, then inwards, exterior line pinkish white and dark brown, at the costal margin somewhat nearer to the apex. Both lines broad, faded. Eyespot with a large hyaline spot, with yellow, black, pinkish-white, often also red rings. On the hindwing the same. Here the innermost ring of the eyespot is sometimes also black; the eyespot may touch the exterior line. On the forewing the distance of the two lines is very variable, they may be pointedly contiguous in the submedian fold. Before the distal margin often a band of dark spots. —
- capensis*. **capensis** Stoll is more or less brown or red-brown. Both the eyespots with yellow, black, white rings. Lines dark brown and white. Marginal spots, if present, lighter than the ground. 120—140 mm. Both forms in
- lucida*. South Africa. — **lucida** Rothsch. (50 c). Smaller. Thorax in front and behind more intensely red. The two lines are broadly washed out, red-brown. Eyespots smaller. Apex of forewing in the ♂ less pointed. Ground-
- pauper*. colour orange-yellow, sometimes with a violettish-brown hue. ♂ 100—110 mm. East Africa. — **pauper** Bour. is a subordinate form of *lucida*, in which the pinkish-white ring of the eyespot is replaced by a grey one. Under
- unicolor*. surface more yellow. — **unicolor** Bour. is only plain narrow red-brown, otherwise like *pauper*.
- carnegiei*. **N. carnegiei** Janse. Forewing cadmium-yellow, at the costal margin grey. Interior line vertical to the inner margin, grey and pink. Eyespot large, with a large hyaline spot which is inside straightly cut off, with yellow, black, grey rings. Exterior line parallel to the distal margin, double, grey. Median area dusted with brown and pink. In the marginal area olive brown notched spots. Hindwing of the same colour. Interior line indistinct, exterior line bent according to the distal margin. Eyespot with yellow, broad black and grey rings. ♀ 145 mm. Transvaal.

In the following species the distal margin of the ♂ hindwing is rather straight.

- dione*. **N. dione** F. (= *simplicia* Maass., *petiveri* Guér.) (50 b). Orange-yellow. Forewing at the base with a light violettish-red spot, interior line as in *cytherea* notched, straight to the inner margin. Eyespot very small, with yellow, black, white, red rings. Exterior line straight, violettish-brown, double. Distal margin with indistinct violettish-brown spots. Hindwing with a larger eyespot, without basal spots, otherwise as in
- butleri*. *cytherea*. — **butleri** Aur. (South.). Interior line of forewing obliquely distad, uniformly very much notched. Eyespot of hindwing with yellow, black, red, pink rings. ♀ 130 mm. *dione* (95—125 mm) occurs in the whole tropical region. The deep black larva with yellow pointed spines in 6 rows, with short stiff hairs on it. On the 11th segment the two dorsal spines are united.
- ungemachti*. **N. ungemachti** Bour. Ground-colour dark olive-brown, otherwise similar to *wahlbergi*. On the forewing the exterior line is narrow, light grey and blackish, also behind the cell excurved, the eyespot as in *wahlbergi*. The eyespot of the hindwing is most variegated: yellow, black, red, violettish-white, and blackish-brown. ♀ 115 mm. Abyssinia.
- wahlbergi*. **N. wahlbergi** Bsd. (52 c). Similar to a *dione* being dusted with dark brown especially in the forewing. Interior line much broader, uniformly notched, black and broad pinkish-white. Exterior line dark red, white, black. Eyespot with a hyaline spot of variable size, with yellow, black, pink rings. Margin with a violettish-grey notched band. Hindwing the same, the eyespot touches the exterior line. 100—125 mm. South and East
- rhodina*. Africa. — **rhodina** Rothsch. (51 b). Varying between yellowish brown and red-brown. Costal margin of hindwing and the under surface often as far as the exterior line pink. The hyaline spots of the eyespots smaller, on the forewing with hardly any coloured rings. Exterior line in both wings feebler. 95 mm. East Africa.
- anthina*. **N. anthina** Karsch (= *preussi* Stgr. i. l.) (52 b). Dark orange-yellow or dark reddish-yellow. Basal spot and interior line similar to *wahlbergi*, but less notched. Eyespot with a rather large hyaline spot which is inside straightly cut off, with yellow, often also fine black rings. Exterior line double, black, filled with white, often the interior branch is reddish. The veins behind it with black and white streaks, followed by broad violet bows. Hindwing in the median area in front pink. Eyespot with an invariably small hyaline spot, with
- flavescens*. distinct yellow, black, white rings. Before the distal margin often a violet band. — **flavescens** Rothsch. (= *preussi*
- persephone*. *Stgr.* i. l.) are particularly light yellow specimens. — **persephone** Stgr. i. l. (52 b) deep dark red-brown. — **xanthomma**
- xanthomma*. Rothsch. The hyaline spot of the forewing is almost or entirely absent, the apex still more pointed than in normal specimens, the exterior line is farther outside. On the hindwing the distal margin is greyer. 95—120 mm. Cameroon, Sierra Leone.

- cleoris*. **N. cleoris** Jord. Distal margin of ♂ hindwing uniformly bent. Apex of forewing not projecting much. Greenish brown, suffused with violet. Interior line broad brown, somewhat angular, in front outside bordered with pinkish-white, like the exterior line on the inside. Veins in the median and distal areas black. Eyespot small, with yellow and indistinct black rings. Without distinct marginal spots. Hindwing claret-coloured as far as the exterior line, at the inner margin brownish. Distal margin olive-brown. The white margin of both lines

only feebly developed. Eyespot small, with yellow, black, reddish-white rings. Fringes of both wings blackish — brown. Beneath claret-coloured and pinkish-grey. A dark brown band in the forewing close behind the eyespot, on the hindwing a band enclosing the eyespot. ♂ 115 mm. L. Kivu.

N. gueinzii Karsch (52 b). Dark orange-yellow. Interior line fine brown, outside broad pink, notched, rectilinear, at the costal margin broader light. Eyespot with a rather large hyaline spot, with yellow, red and pink fine rings. Exterior line brown, inside pinkish-white, often besides finely edged with reddish, at the costal margin inside broad light. In the distal area a pink notched band which may be absent. Hindwing at the centre of the costal margin pink. The large hyaline spot has orange-yellow, black, pink rings. The two lines as on the forewing, often touching the eyespot. 95–120 mm. East Africa. — **venus** Rbl. exhibits the apex of the ♂ forewing rounded and produced. Of the interior line only the light distal portion is present. Hyaline spot small. On the hindwing the eyespot is smaller, also the base is hued with pink and only the anal margin is yet orange. 115–120 mm. East Africa. — **myrtea** Rbl. (52 c) has a taperingly produced apex in the ♂, often a large hyaline spot being also inside straightly cut off as in *venus*, very finely margined with yellow at most. On the hindwing the eyespot is as large as in *gueinzii*. ♂ 125–150 mm. East Africa. — **nyassana** Rothsch. is smaller, darker, the interior line is more notched, the exterior line at the costal margin more remote from the apex, therefore steeper. Hindwing also intensely pink. Nyassa District. — **fasciata** f. n. The interior line is as in *nyassana*, besides there is behind the hyaline spot, somewhat excurved around the latter, a broad reddish-brown straight band vertical to the inner margin. On the under surface it is not excurved and passes through the hyaline spot. 1 ♀ 100 mm. Abyssinia. Type in the Berlin Museum.

N. rubra Bouv. Similar to *gueinzii* by the reddish ground-colour and the scanty spotting in the marginal area. Eyespots similar to *dione* and *wahlbergi*. The exterior line on the forewing is black, inside edged with violettish-pink, straight. In the ♂ hindwing continued, in the ♀ almost absent. The interior line in the ♂ edged with pink. Eyespot of forewing with a hyaline spot being cut off inside, with yellow, cerise, pink and reddish rings. Eyespot of hindwing similar to *dione* with yellow, black, pink, cerise rings. 100–112 mm. Congo.

N. affinis Bouv. also resembles *gueinzii*. Ground-colour pale pinkish-brown. The interior line is white and large, the exterior line narrow, black, inside intensely white. On the hindwing the exterior line is almost straight. On both wings a dark median band passes through the eyespots, in *fasciata* this is not the case above and the interior line is anything but white. Delagoa Bay.

N. rhodophila Wkr. (= *intermiscens* Wkr.) (53 a). Apex of forewing in the ♂ and ♀ somewhat produced. Ground-colour greenish-brown. Interior line vertical to the inner margin, outside broadly white, somewhat dentately defined. Hyaline spot as in *anthina*, but without a margin. The distal line at the costal margin nearer to the apex, the pinkish-white broad notched margin directly follows. Hindwing at the costal margin pink. Interior line broad white, exterior line and its edge as on the forewing. Eyespot with dark orange-yellow, black, dingy yellow, white rings. 90–125 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo, Cameroon, Congo. — Larva almost unicoloured red-brown, with 6 rows of plain, coniform, blackish-brown spines with sharp points. The spines basally with short soft hairs. Head, dorsum on the 1st segment, anal plate, and feet yellowish-brown. The 2 dorsal spines are united on the 11th segment.

N. sonthonnaxi Weym. (= *alopia* Sonch.). Forewing copper-brown, apex produced. Interior line vertical, brown, outside white, indistinctly so as far as the centre of the wing. The small hyaline spot is feebly edged with blackish-brown. The exterior line is placed as in *rhodophila*, outside broadly, inside only at the costal margin edged with a pinkish white. Hindwing at the costal margin pink, otherwise as on the forewing. The interior light line is excurved at the anal margin; eyespot with brown, black, copper-brown, white rings. The dark exterior line is somewhat flawed in the centre. ♂ 90 mm. Tropical Africa. I take this „species“ to be an aberrative *rhodophila*.

N. alopia Westw. According to WEYMER this is a species different from *sonthonnaxi*. The eyespot of the hindwing is only formed by 3 rings, a reddish-yellow, black, and pinkish-white one. Nor is there anything mentioned in the original description about the flaw of the exterior line. 105 mm.

N. alcestris Weym. Vein 10 of forewing rising separately, the species is ranged here; the author compares it with *conradsi* which belongs to the *belina*-group, and with *zambesina* in which vein 10 is very shortly stalked. Forewing more tapering than in *zambesina*. Ground-colour greenish greyish-yellow, somewhat more brownish than *conradsi*. Interior line dark brown, outside white, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of the costal margin to before the centre of the inner margin quite straight, in front the white margin has broadly flown out. Hyaline spot 2 mm large, surrounded by a margin of the ground-colour and a white one of 6 mm diameter. Exterior line fine dark brown, outside edged with white, posteriorly more broadly so. Hindwing more brownish, with a straight interior line. The size of the eyespot varies between *zambesina* and *conradsi*, with a large hyaline spot, with red-brown, black, yellowish-grey, white rings. Costal margin almost not pink. Exterior line dark, inside finely, outside more broadly edged with white. ♀ 135 mm. Type in a private collection.

N. staudingeri Aur. (53 a) is extremely similar to *belina*, more yellowish-green. Hyaline spot in the forewing hardly edged with dark. Interior line at the costal margin introangular, not straight as in *alcestris*. Exterior line inside finely, outside more broadly edged with white. Hindwing with the same eyespot and the same interior line as in *belina*. Exterior line inside white, outside broad black, the latter part with an indistinct

white median line, sharply curved around the eyespot, terminating at the costal margin and anal margin far towards the base. 80—90 mm. Sierra Leone. The ♀ of this species has remarkably strong antennal pectinations.

congolensis.— **N. congolensis** Bouv. is more yellowish-red, larger. The hyaline spot of the forewing is finely margined with yellow, blackish-red, pink, and incompletely with white. The eyespot of the hindwing is somewhat different from that in *belina*, with dark yellow, black, pink, and white rings. 105—115 mm. Congo.

reducta. **N. reducta** Rbl. ♀. Light ochreous. The exterior line is as steep as in *nyassana*. On the eyespot of the hindwing the black ring is followed by a red one, then only comes the pink one. The slight difference in the veins is mentioned as the reason of its being an independent species, but we can only decide upon this when we know the larva. It may be the ♀ of *nyassana*. 90—100 mm. Nyassa District.

bamendana. **N. bamendana** A. Schultze is similar to *gueinzii*. Ground-colour more chrome-yellow. Transverse lines unicoloured violettish-grey, the exterior line slightly excurved above vein 6. The eyespot has a narrow yellow and broader violettish-brown ring. On the hindwing the exterior line is parallel to the distal margin. The much smaller eyespot has yellow, black, carmine, reddish-white rings. Larva similar to that of *Gon. osiris*. ♀ 100 mm. Cameroon.

In the following species the apex of the ♂ forewing is very taperingly produced.

latifasciata. **N. latifasciata** South. Chrome-yellow. The two bands broad claret-coloured, the interior one somewhat undulating, the exterior one straight, at the costal margin broader. Eyespot small, with yellow, black rings. On the hindwing the two lines are united at the costal margin. Eyespot rather large, somewhat quadrangular, with yellow, black, red rings. ♂ 110 mm. Dahomey.

germaini. **N. germaini** Bouv. Ground-colour and arrangement of the lines similar to *latifasciata*, dusted with reddish near the inner margin of the forewing, particularly before the exterior line. The small eyespot is margined with yellow and reddish. On the hindwing the interior yellow ring forms an incomplete hexagon, the last pink ring being broad. The two lines are in front even more distantly separated than behind. On the forewing the exterior line is broad greyish-black, on both sides narrowly margined with reddish, in front it is still broader grey. In the marginal area 5 reddish notched spots. The apex is still more produced than in *latifasciata*.

gschwandneri. **N. gschwandneri** Rbl. (51 c). Orange-yellow. The basal area is bordered by a broad line projecting pointedly distad at the median vein. Exterior line double, red-brown, filled with grey, parallel to the distal margin. Before it at the costal margin violettish-grey. The median area is more or less intensely suffused with red-brown. The eyespot is diminutive, margined with yellow, dark. In the marginal area a violettish-brown notched band. On the hindwing also both lines broad, anteriorly united. Eyespot with orange-yellow, black, red, pink rings. The band in the marginal area may be absent. 105—120 mm. Cameroon, Congo.

emini. **N. emini** Btlr. Similar to *gschwandneri*. The interior line is uniformly notched. Eyespot small, hyaline spot inside straight, margined with yellow, black. The dark notched band in the marginal area is stronger.

macrops. On the hindwing the basal area is flesh-coloured. Eyespot as in *gueinzii*. The notched band is feeble. — **macrops** Rbl. (51 c). Forewing with a large round hyaline spot. Median area more intensely darkened, the interior line almost straight. The exterior dentate band, particularly on the forewing very broad. 125—135 mm. Nyassa

benguelae. District. — **benguelae** Obth. shows the exterior lines on both wings more distinctly double than *macrops*, the hyaline spots are of the same size. The eyespot on the hindwing is besides surrounded by another black ring. Apex of forewing also in the ♀ somewhat produced. ♀ 160 mm. Benguela.

amathusia. **N. amathusia** Weym. (53 a). Claret-coloured. A broad, notched, faded, interior band is grey, in the type not recognisable. Exterior line double, dark, filled with light, straight, very near to the distal margin, at the costal margin inside grey. The margin itself darker. Eyespot with an inside straight hyaline spot, with yellow, finered rings. Hindwing coloured the same. Eyespot large, with yellow, black, pink rings. ♂ 115—125 mm. Cameroon.

Group III. Subgenus: **Thyella** Fldr. (*Angelica* Dis.)

In the forewing vein 10 on a short stalk with 7 + 8, vein 9 being present as a short spur. Antennae of ♀ with almost still shorter pectinations than hitherto. Apex of forewing in the ♂ somewhat produced and also in the ♀ tapering, wings with coarse scales. Palpi better visible than in the two other groups.

zambesina. **N. zambesina** Wk. (53 b). Greyish-green with interspersed dark scales. Interior line black, below the cell rectangular, somewhat notched, outside edged with white and also at the costal margin with white scales as far as the exterior line which is distinctly black, very little undulating, outside broadly washed out white. Eyespot small, with a rather large hyaline spot, margined with loam-colour, black, greyish-yellow, white. Base and central area claret-coloured and green in a variable proportion. Behind the blackish-white

ringleri. exterior line greyish-green. 100—125 mm. East Africa. — **ringleri** Wichgrf. (53 b). Interior line very dentate and mostly more distinct, exterior line uniformly undulating. Natal. There are also transitions between the two forms, as for instance **zanguebarica** Obth. in which the exterior line is almost straight, the interior line pointedly projecting, and **rectilinea** Obth. which is almost a normal *zambesina*.

rectilinea. **N. said** Obth. (= *barcas* M. & W.) (53 b). Though the species is figured brown, it is according to the description as red-brown as *barcas*. Marking similar to *zambesina*. Eyespot of forewing with yellowish-brown, black, red, white rings. Hindwing as far as the exterior line dark pink. Eyespot with yellowish-brown, black, pink, white rings. 115—130 mm. East Africa.

N. tyrreha Cr. (54 b). Greenish greyish-brown. Interior line white, very strongly notched, exterior *tyrreha*, line thick, black, luniformly notched, inside little, outside broadly edged with white. Eyespot often with a rather large hyaline spot, with olive brown, black, olive yellow, white rings. On the hindwing the interior line is more faded. Costal margin more or less pink. Eyespot as on forewing, larger. 95—120 mm. South Africa. — In specimens from the Kilimanjaro the interior line of the forewing is excurved at the median vein and below vein 2, not notched, on the hindwing the exterior blackish band is broader, its inner white edge often feeble: *hochmeli*, *hochmeli* Rghf.

5. Genus: **Lobobunaea** Pack.

Apex of forewing in the ♂ tapering, mostly far produced, in the ♀ also rather tapering, but little produced. Veins 5 and 6 not distantly separated, 10 free, veins 7 + 8 stalked, 9 and 11 absent.

Type: *phaedusa* Drury. It is really but a subordinate genus of *Nudaurelia*, though it differs rather much in the scheme of markings.

phaedusa-group.

Antennae of ♀ with short pectinations. In the forewing a hyaline spot of a variable size, sometimes with an eyespot. From the costal margin near the apex to $2\frac{2}{3}$ inner-margin an almost straight dark line. On the hindwing the large eyespot is surrounded by a halo of a variable size. Hyaline spot punctiform.

L. saturnus F. Ochreous-brown. Apical line dark brown, in front outside of it white dusting. The *saturnus*, eyespot on the hindwing is black, red, white, surrounded by a violettish-black halo. A dark exterior line is indicated. Beneath on the forewing a black, red, white eyespot. On the hindwing only a brown line from the apex to the centre of the anal margin. ♀ 170 mm. Angola. According to Prof. AURIVILLIUS this is not FABRICIUS' species, the name was therefore changed to *weymeri* Aur.

L. tanganicae South. In the colour and eyespot-marking above similar to *saturnus*. A median band *tanganicae*, which in the latter is indistinctly traceable in front on the forewing, is entirely absent here. Beneath the eyespot of the forewing is formed by 2 separate black semicircles with a violet margin. ♀ 170 mm. The specimen figured by SONTHONNAX shows the apex cut off, but that is presumably only an exception.

L. phaedusa Drury (= *thomsoni* Ky., *laestrygon* Mab.) (53 c). Light ochreous brown varying to *phaedusa*, violettish-brown. On the forewing an indistinct dark interior and median band. The interior band is oblique, somewhat angular, the other traversing the hyaline spot, both outside at the costal margin dusted with white in a variable intensity, also below the apex. The eyespot of the hindwing is as in *saturnus*, but in a dark red halo. Beneath on the forewing a smaller eyespot, on the hindwing one formed of large spots, lighter or darker greenish-brown. Besides a similar basal spot. 160—180 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo, Cameroon, Congo.

L. ammon Karsch. Similar to a light *phaedusa*. The apical line is outside edged with white, the *ammon*, median band is mostly not recognisable. On the hindwing the red halo is but narrow. Beneath on the forewing a long extended eyespot with black, narrow red and white rings. On the hindwing no eyespot. ♀ 150—160 mm. East Africa. — *phaedusa-orientis* Le Cerf is probably the ♂ of it.

L. christyi Sharpe. Similar to *phaedusa*, but of not such variable colours, greyish-brown. On the *christyi*, forewing above also a large black, red, white eyespot. Beneath greyer, otherwise not different from *phaedusa*. 150—170 mm. Togo, Niger, Tanganyika.

L. phaeax Jord. Chiefly separated from *christyi* by the shorter antennal pectinations. Apical line *phaeax*, more incurved. Gold Coast.

L. laurae Stål. Eyespot-marking above and beneath exactly as in *phaedusa*. On the forewing an *laurae*, interior and median line not visible. Ground-colour deep dark reddish-brown. ♂ 150 mm. Spanish Guinea. It may be a small dark local form of *phaedusa*.

L. acetes Westw. (53 a). Forewing yellowish ochreous or reddish ochreous. The interior dark line *acetes*, is strongly notched. The apical line is situate far outside, behind it fadedly lighter. The hyaline spot in the ♂ small, in the ♀ large, inside straightly cut off, with a narrow dark faded edge. Hindwing more or less pink. Hyaline spot as on forewing, with greenish-brown, black, dingy yellowish-white rings. Exterior line almost straight. 120—140 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

L. melanoneura Rothsch. Ground-colour darker ochreous. The marginal area on the forewing narrower, *melanoneu*, above and beneath smoky brown. The veins, beginning from the centre of the wing, are black. Antennae of *ra*, ♂ with shorter pectinations than in *acetes*. Gold Coast.

- niepelti*. **L. niepelti** *Strd.* According to the figure in *Lep.-Niep.* it differs from normal *acetes* in the narrower distal area of the forewing and a very large eyespot in the hindwing, the distal margin of which is somewhat less straight, whereby it resembles *erythrotres* *Karsch*. Costal margin pinkish brown. Whether the differences are great enough to justify a separation from the latter, cannot be decided without having compared them, but it is improbable. ♂ 125 mm. Congo.
- rosea*. **L. rosea** *South*. Forewing greyish-brown, suffused with pink, in the narrow distal area browner. Separated from all the other similar species by a faded brown median band. Hindwing at the base and anal angle pink. Eyespot as in *acetes*, with a distinct red halo as far as the exterior line. ♂ 105 mm. Tanganyika.
- goodii*. **L. goodii** *Holl.* (54 a). Varying from a light greyish-brown to a violettish brown, also with a reddish hue. Marginal area narrow lighter. The interior line is indistinct, notched as in *acetes*. A small eyespot is dark brown with a light greyish-brown ring. Hindwing similar to the forewing its costal margin light pink. Eyespot very large, colours as in *acetes*. Exterior line faded brown, straight, only behind the eyespot distinct, outside the eyespot is surrounded just as brown. Beneath on the forewing the inner margin is reddish, the eyespot more distinct, the apical line thick, brown. ♂ 100 mm. Ogowe.
- thoirei*. **L. thoirei** *Bour.* Forewing also tapering, but the costal margin before the apex more curved than in *niepelti*. Ground-colour reddish-yellow, exterior line earth-coloured, at the costal margin somewhat excurved corresponding to the distal margin and somewhat farther from the latter than in *niepelti*, outside faded pinkish-white, similar to *goodii*. The eyespot is a triangular small hyaline spot. From there to the base the ground-colour turns somewhat lighter by pink scales. The interior line is indicated by a brownish angle in the cell. Hindwing at the costal margin as far as the large eyespot pink. The latter has grey, black, white rings. The exterior brown line is only indicated at the edge of the eyespot and a little in front. ♂ 80 mm. Congo.
- erythrotres*. **L. erythrotres** *Karsch* has the same relation to *goodii* as *phaedusa* has to *christyi*, i. e. the forewing in *erythrotres* above and beneath lacks the eyespot. Ground-colour varying from a lighter or darker greyish-brown to reddish-brown. Hindwing at the costal margin and partly around the large eyespot red-brown, only in one of the many specimens at hand pink as in *goodii*. The hyaline spot of the forewing is only strigiform in the ♂, but in the ♀ large, inside straightly cut off. 125—150 mm. Cameroon.
- mitfordi*. **L. mitfordi** *Ky.* Blackish-brown. Forewing in the cell and behind it at the costal-margin dusted with reddish, also the hindwing at the distal margin. Forewing at the apex very pointedly produced, much more than in the other species, but it shows a hyaline spot of the size of the ♀♀. Apical line grey, moderately distinct. From the interior angle almost to the hyaline spot a large spot of white scales, so that the wing looks there as though it were damaged. Hindwing with a large eyespot with greenish-brown, black, red rings. The exterior grey line is more distinct. ♂ 110 mm. Sierra Leone.
- jamesoni*. **L. jamesoni** *Dre.* (*rubricostalis* *Ky.*) (54 b). The apex of the forewing is as feebly produced as in the other species, dark brown. Interior line quite straight, obliquely distad, dark. Exterior line formed of white scales. The space in front of it at the costal margin as far as the cell is dusted with white. On the hindwing the eyespot is less large, with greenish-brown, black, dingy whitish-yellow rings. Exterior line bluish white, more distinct. The costal margin above the cell dark pink. ♂ 100—115 mm. Sierra Leone, Congo.
- aethiops*. **L. aethiops** *Rothsch.* is presumably only a form of *jamesoni*. The hyaline spot of the forewing is somewhat larger, with a yellowish-brown margin. The grey exterior line is indistinct, fine. On the hindwing it is quite absent. No other difference in the colour. Beneath lighter with traces of a median band. 1 ♂. Cameroon.

alinda-group.

Antennae of ♀ with short pectinations. In the forewing there is always only a hyaline spot without any eyespot-marking. No apical line, but more or less faded transverse lines, at the margin fadedly darker or lighter. Hindwing the same. The eyespot is rather small with a greenish-brown and outside distinctly edged black ring. Beneath the hyaline spots are often surrounded with brown spots. All the species have a white collar.

- alinda*. **L. alinda** *Drury* (53 c) is very large, reddish-brown. The lines are dark greyish-brown. The interior lines are notched, vertical to the inner margin, the part situate in the cell is removed far outward. The median line behind the hyaline spot which is triangular in the ♂, semicircular in the ♀, parallel to the exterior line, both being uniformly notched. Margin narrow light brownish-violet. Hindwing without lines. In the ♀ the lines of the forewing are not recognisable. Beneath on the forewing a brown apical spot, around the hyaline spots a little brown, both wings with a median and exterior line. 140—160 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon. — **illustris** *Weym.*, described as a form of *heyeri* *Weym.*, shows as ♂ a much hotter red-brown colour, the light margin of the forewing is less prominent, on the hindwing almost absent: *illustris*-♀ hardly differs from *alinda*-♀. Beneath in the ♂ the forewing is slightly reddened. On both wings the lines are very distinct. Cameroon.
- morlandi*. **L. morlandi** *Rothsch.* As large as *alinda*. Wings reddish-yellow. The distal margin in the ♂ white, in the ♀ brownish. Median line of forewing in the ♂ close behind the hyaline spot, and an exterior line in the ♀ nearer

to the margin than to the cell, formed of lunae. On the hindwing only in the ♀ the median and exterior lines are present in the anal-marginal half. Beneath on the forewing the exterior line is farther from the hyaline spot than in *alinda*. The median lunular line joins the spots around the hyaline spot. Pemba I., East Africa.

L. sjoestedti *Aur.* Reddish-yellow. The 3 lines on the forewing are notched, almost parallel, the median line touches the hyaline spot outside, or in the ♀ traverses it yet, similar to a large *epityrrhena*. Distal margin somewhat grey. Hindwing with a large, almost quite black hyaline spot, the median and exterior lines from the centre of the wing to the anal margin distinct. In the ♀ the distal margin of both wings is brownish. Beneath the inner margin of the forewing is hardly reddened. The lines and spots of both wings are intense. 150—180 mm. Cameroon. According to BOUVIER, *cremeri* *Obth.* is the same species. According to OBERTHÜR's figure we might expect *alinda*.

L. tyrrhena *Westw.* (54 c) is the most intensely marked form. Forewing violettish-brown with an angular interior line and luniform median and exterior lines. Before the interior line and behind the exterior line brick-red, the median line often indistinct. Hindwing brick-red with a distinct arcuate exterior line, almost continuous, the interior line very slanting, the median line almost absent. Distal margin in both wings lighter, greyer. Some specimens also exhibit a more ochreous ground-colour, only at the costal margin of the hindwing they are yet reddened. Beneath the two exterior lines are intense, the very dark median spots are large, the apical spot of the forewing somewhat less dark. 110—140 mm. West and South Africa.

L. cleopatra *Aur.* (*catochra* *Karsch*) (54 c). ♂ on the forewing deep red-brown. Costal margin and interior line little lighter, the others absent, margin not lighter, the hyaline spot large. On the hindwing the base, distal margin, and close at it the exterior line coloured as on the forewing, median area lighter yellowish-red. Eyespot large. ♀ reddish-yellow, at the costal margin lighter, similar to *tyrrhena*-♀, with a somewhat larger hyaline spot on the forewing. Beneath the deep dark eyespots are almost entirely absent, the two exterior lines are very thick, behind the second, particularly on the forewing, large oval dark spots. The apical spot on the forewing is dark red-brown. 100—120 mm. Cameroon.

L. callista *Jord.* Orange brownish. Apex of the forewing rounded. Costal margin ochreous-yellow. Margin 14 to 18 mm broad dark violettish-brown, defined by an arcuate line. Midway as far as the cell a similar dark arcuate line, both nearing each other at the inner margin. On the hindwing the distal margin is the same, towards the anal angle broader dark. Costal margin less curved and therefore the apex more pointed. Beneath ochreous-reddish, the distal margin also broad dark nut-brown. The median lines touch the cellular spots. ♂ 130 mm. Angola.

L. heyeri *Weym.* Ground-colour yellowish-red. On the forewing only the rather straight median line is recognisable, rather uniformly feebly undulated, $\frac{1}{3}$ distant from the cell in the direction of the distal margin. Hindwing orange-red, without lines. Margin in both wings narrow greyish-violet. Beneath pinkish-grey. The discal spots feebly brown. The median line is distinct, on the forewing there are yet traces of an exterior line. Inner margin as far as the cell pink. ♂ 110 mm. East Africa.

L. cyrene *Weym.* Similar to *heyeri*. Forewing reddish-grey, at the distal margin gradually getting lighter. Inner margin at the base reddish-yellow. Hindwing as far as beyond the centre orange-yellow, with a large eyespot. Distal margin 12 mm broad (thus much broader than in *heyeri*) reddish-grey, at the anal margin towards the base tapering. Fringes whitish. The brown basal spots on the hindwing beneath are absent, but on the forewing more intense brown discal spots. ♀ 108 mm. Type in a private collection, therefore presumably lost. 105 mm. East Africa.

L. epithyrena *M. & W.* (*irius* *F.?*). Varying from light violettish-brown to reddish-brown, with a slight pink hue on the forewing. Hyaline spot rather large. Hindwing orange-red. Margin in both wings violettish-pink, on the forewing narrow, on the hindwing broader, in the ♀ more brownish. Above rarely on the forewing a median line close behind the hyaline spot. Beneath the forewing shows an orange-red hue above the inner margin. At the hyaline spots feeble brown spots. The median lines, of both wings touch the hyaline spot outside. These lines as well as the exterior lines and an apical spot on the forewing only feeble. 110—135 mm. South, Central, and East Africa. — *melinde* *M. & W.*, based upon a very much damaged specimen from Zanzibar, is probably identical with *epithyrena*. — **redlichi** *Weym.* differs in the absence of all the dark brown spots on the hindwing beneath; only on the forewing there are 2 dark brown discal spots, whereby it is distinguished from *inornata*. The median and exterior lines, however, are feebly present on both wings. It has probably been an aberrative specimen of *epithyrena*. ♀ 120 mm. Angola. — **inornata** *Sonth.* also differs only beneath. On the forewing there are only traces of the exterior line, at the hyaline spot no brown spots. On the hindwing, however, the hyaline spot is surrounded by 3 brown spots of different sizes, and both the lines are absent. ♀ 140 mm. Zanzibar. — **pallens** *Sonth.* (55 a). Apex of forewing somewhat roundish. On the hindwing above the violettish-pink hue is also at the anal margin. Beneath the hyaline spot of the forewing is surrounded by 2 pale brown spots, only the exterior line is present, also on the hindwing, where the hyaline spot is not margined. ♂ 120 mm. Tanganyika. — **meloni** *Obth.* (55 a) differs somewhat more and might therefore be a distinct species. Most of the specimens are more or less hued with pink. Above on the forewing an interior line is recognisable of a shape similar to that in *alinda*. A median line touching the hyaline spot outside is rarely visible, the feeble exterior line is a little nearer to the hyaline spot than to the distal margin. The enclosed discal area is

sometimes a little darker. Hindwing around the eyespot brick-red, the exterior line sometimes recognisable. The margin in both wings somewhat violettish-grey. Under surface likewise somewhat pink, the exterior line of both wings feebly traceable. 100—125 mm. Senegal. — **citrinarius** *f. nov.* (55 b). Light orange. Apex of forewing as rounded as in *natalensis*. The white collar in the type is presumably only reduced by its having been damaged. The undulating median line close behind the hyaline spot, and the exterior line on the forewing above and beneath distinct, dark brown. Hindwing with the usual eyespot. Above only the exterior line is distinct, beneath both. ♂ 105 mm. Harrar. Type in the Berlin Museum.

paratyrrhena. **L. paratyrrhena** *Bouv.* Wings at the base bright red, distally greyer. The 3 lines on the forewing irregular, slightly undulating, not so very much notched as in the similar *epithyrena*. The hindwing is without the interior line, the second line is traceable behind the eyespot, the distal line distinct, but only undulating, not notched as in *tyrrhena*. Beneath the brown eyespots are very small. ♂ 135 mm. Congo.

natalensis. **L. natalensis** *Aur.* (= *patruelis* *Dist.*) (54 c). The typical specimens, ♂ of both the authors, exhibit the distal margin of the hindwing somewhat straight, the apex of the forewing very much produced. Ground-colour of forewing reddish-brown, of hindwing brick-red, distal margin in both wings very light grey. Beneath separated from *epithyrena* by the dark apical spot and the mostly stronger lines, and therefore treated as a distinct species. The median line touches the hyaline spot outside, the exterior line extends about midway between the hyaline spot and the margin. Specimens from the Transvaal have a normally rounded distal margin of the hindwing, with a darker ground-colour and marginal area. A ♂ from Jola, having been denoted as *natalensis* by Dr. ARN. SCHULTZE, is above dark yellow, at the margin somewhat lighter, beneath only with traces of the exterior line, thus rather like *meloni*. The larva belonging to it resembles *Agria tau*, being green with small silvery spots, above with fine black dots and very short black spines. Lateral line interrupted, narrow brown.

6. Genus: **Cinabra** *Sonth.*

It forms a transition to *Lobobunaea*. Antennae of ♀ with somewhat longer pectinations. Forewing not with a produced apex in the ♂, in the ♀ slightly roundish. Hyaline spot of forewing just as diminutive, above without any ring, beneath black. Veins 5 and 6 nearer together than in *Lobobunaea*, also vein 10 nearer to 7 + 8, veins 9 and 11 absent.

Type: *hyperbius* *Westw.*

bracteata. **C. bracteata** *Dist.* Forewing golden yellow. The two lines are thick, faded, greyish-brown. The interior line incomplete, the exterior line somewhat incurved at the costal and inner margins. Hindwing orange-yellow, eyespot loam-coloured, with a black ring. Exterior line and margin greyish-brown. In the ♀ the forewing is ochreous. 110 mm. Transvaal. It is presumably only a form of the following species.

hyperbius. **C. hyperbius** *Westw.* (55 a). Forewing red-brown. The two greyish-brown lines are very faded, the exterior line at the costal margin more incurved. Hindwing orange-red, eyespot as in *bracteata*, exterior line distinct, darker than on the forewing. Inner margin light reddish-brown. Distal margin of both wings faded greyish-brown with a red-brown marginal line. The lines on the forewing may also be quite absent. 90—100 mm. Transvaal. East Africa. In Rhodesia and West Africa the species has glaring yellow hindwings. Strange to say, not yet denominated!

pygmaea. **C. pygmaea** *M. & W.* (55 b). Collar white. Forewing reddish-brown, with a very round apex. Exterior line parallel to the distal margin. Hindwing dark orange-yellow. Base, anal margin and distal margin pink. Eyespot as in the other species. Without an exterior line and thereby similar to the species of *Lobobunaea*. *pygela*. Still more similar is — **pygela** *Drc.* in which this line is also absent on the forewing. Transvaal, East Africa.

7. Genus: **Melanocera** *Sonth.*

Veins 5 and 6 of forewing little separated, 7 + 10 + 8 stalked at equal distances, veins 9 and 11 absent. Hyaline spots on both wings only semitransparent. Antennae of ♀ almost pectinated as in the ♂, but both only double not fourfold, whereby it is separated from the otherwise similar species of *Nudaurelia*. — Pupae without cocoon in the ground.

Type: *menippe* *Westw.*

menippe. **M. menippe** *Westw.* (55 c). Glaring red-brown. Collar distinctly white. Inner and outer lines white, separated afar. Eyespot rather large, with a black ring. Costal and distal margins as far as within the outer line brownish-green. Hindwing the same. 110—125 mm. Natal. — **habenichti** *Wichgrf.* is a glaring red female form with a golden yellow distal margin, probably only a casual aberration. — **fumosa** *Rothsch.* is smoky brown. Central Africa. — *transiens* *Wichgrf.* ♀. A transition to *sufferti*. Contours of wings still as in *menippe*. Collar already very much darkened. The hindwing lacks the interior band, the exterior band is excurved at the costal margin. Ground-colour dull red as in *sufferti*.

sufferti. **M. sufferti** *Weym.* (55 c). Smaller than *menippe*. Dull red almost to the distal margin which is without spots and in the centre excurved on the forewing. Eyespot of hindwing smaller. The white collar is entirely absent. 80—95 mm. East Africa. — **parva** *Rothsch.* The white transverse lines are absent on both wings above. Angola.

M. nereis *Rothsch.* is also an intermediate form of *menippe* and *sufferti*. Collar fine white. Wings *nereis*. above as in *sufferti*. Eyespots somewhat larger, on the hindwing the interior band is present. Beneath more different from *sufferti*. On the forewing the exterior line is only about 1 mm distant from the eyespot, instead of 5 mm. Hindwing pinkish-brown, with 2 cinnamon-brown bands which are outward faded. Both incurved in the centre, the interior line running across the base of veins 2 and 7, the other across the cross-vein, the latter more curved. Congo.

8. Genus: **Antherina** *Sonth.*

Veins 5 and 6 of forewing separated afar, 7 + 8 stalked, veins 9 and 11 absent, 10 separately from the cell. Antennae of ♀ as in *Melanocera* with rather strong pectinations.

A. suraka *Bsd.* (55 c). Ground-colour varying from yellowish-brown to reddish-brown. Hyaline *suraka*. spot mostly only strigiform. The two lines are white, broad. The interior line straight, slightly excurved. The exterior line thickened at the costal margin, straight or slightly curved. At the apex whitish. Eyespot orange-red, inside margined with bluish-white with a fine black ring. On the hindwing the two white bands are united at the costal margin and are on both sides edged with pinkish-brown or pinkish-red. Eyespot larger than on forewing with a broader black ring. 100—150 mm. Madagascar.

9. Genus: **Imbrasia** *Hbn.*

Forewing of ♀ mostly with a pointed apex, in the ♂ with a broadly produced point from the apex to vein 6, though not so in *ertli*. Hindwing of ♂ between veins 3 and 4 extended into a differently long point, in the ♀ feebly angular in the typical species. The form *ertli* is a transitional form to the forms of the *ebilis*-group, which are on the hindwing of the ♂ but feebly angular, of the ♀ only somewhat undulating. Antennae of ♀ but very finely ciliated. Hyaline spot of forewing inside straight, outward convex, in most of the species not large, without coloured rings. Veins 7 + 8 forked, 9 branches off very late from 8, 10 rises separately, near vein 7. Pupa in the ground.

Type: *epimethea* *Dry.*

I. epimethea *Dry.* (= *obscura* *Btlr.*, *hebe* *M. & W.*, *dorcas* *Wkr.*, *crameri* *Ky.*, *mopsa* *Wkr.*, *pallescens* *epimethea*. *Strd.*) (55 b, 56 b). As the list of name shows, most variable, particularly the ♂. Ground-colour light ochreous, ochreous-brown, olive-brown, red-brown, pinkish-brown; ♀ mostly lighter or darker red-brown. Interior line of forewing broad, faded, notched, pink. Exterior line almost parallel to the distal margin, straight, white, outside edged with dark, often at a short distance behind it another broad light line or spots which are large and triangular in the ♀. Hindwing with a broad interior white line, the exterior line as on the forewing, slightly excurved in the centre. Eyespot with yellow, black, red, white rings. Median area from the costal margin to behind the eyespot dark grey. 80—120 mm. Togo, Cameroon. — **longicaudata** *Holl.* is a red form in the hindwing *longicaudata*. of which the light exterior line is outside edged with dark, the tail being comparatively still longer than in *deyrollei*. ♂ 120 mm. Ogowe. — **ertli** *Rbl.* (56 b). Ground-colour of ♂ varying from yellowish-brown to pinkish-*ertli*. brown, in the ♀ red-brown. The bands are often pinkish-white. Hindwing at the base and in front in the median area often suffused with pink. ♀ mostly with pinkish-white submarginal spots. In the ♂ the hindwing is but very slightly angular, in the ♀ rounded. 90—105 mm. East Africa, Delagoa Bay, Transvaal. — **truncata** *truncata*. *Bouv.* ♀ with an obliquely cut-off apex of the forewing. Eyespot of hindwing small, the red ring here greyish-black. Ogowe. — **convexa** *Bouv.* is a form of *ertli* with a round apex of the forewing, hindwing with hardly *convexa*. any angle. Dahomey. — The deep black larva above marbled with numerous bright yellow spots. Head, neckshield, anal plate brownish-yellow. The sharp, coniform spines are above yellow, the lower ones black, all at the base with long white hairs. The two dorsal spines on the 11th segment are not united.

I. deyrollei *Thoms.* (= *congolensis* *Obth.*) (56 a). Ground-colour of ♂ forewing varying between *deyrollei*. yellowish-brown and darker reddish-brown. Interior line faded, dark, almost straight, in front outside white, indistinctly defined, the costal margin often also lighter. Behind the mostly small hyaline spot a broad faded band. Exterior line straight, dark, fine, inside margined with white, particularly at the costal margin. Hindwing in the median area and behind it blackish. Eyespot with black, red, white rings. Exterior line broad white, often pink. Tail rather long. In the ♀ the interior half of the forewing is lighter brown, extending vertically so to the inner margin. Interior line and its white edge more distinct. Hyaline spot in the darker area elongate. Exterior line white, at 2 mm distance the distal area follows inside distinctly white, outside faded. Hindwing as in ♂, but likewise with a light band in the distal area, only at a greater distance from the exterior line. The angle at the distal margin rectangular. Beneath the hyaline spots are thickly margined with brown, particularly in the ♀. 130—180 mm. Togo, Cameroon, Congo, Nyassa District. — **gerresheimi** *gerresheimi*. *Strd.* differs in the ♂ from the type only in the dark median band being extended to the exterior line. The distal area is also somewhat lighter, as otherwise in the ♀. The ♀ has a continuous white border of the interior line. The centre of the hyaline spot is situate on the exterior line and penetrates it. 135 mm. Togo. The denomination of an intermediate form *intermedia* *Strd.* may only be stated here.

truncata.

I. truncata Aur. Smaller than *deyrollei*. Apex of forewing obliquely cut off. Hindwing of ♂ with a long tail, of ♀ obtusely angular. Forewing light greyish-brown, with a light antemedian band, at the costal margin broader, behind indistinct. Hyaline spot only 3 mm large. Close behind the cell a dark band, curved towards the base, at the costal margin much broader and 6 mm farther to the margin an anteriorly broader brown line, inside bordered by a white line, outside by a whitish-grey shadow. Apex as far as vein 6 grey, below it brown. Hindwing similar to *deyrollei*. In the ♀ with a light band before the distal margin. Beneath the eyespot is altogether absent. ♀ 148 mm. Congo.

senegalensis.

I. senegalensis Oliv. This species which is not to be found in any collection does not make the impression of a *Bunaea*-form according to OBERTHÜR's photo of the original figure. The costal margin of the forewing is grey at the base with traces of the inner line which is inwardly broadly washed out. Then follows a light median area, inside distinctly edged with white, then turning greyer almost to the very long hyaline spot which extends to the exterior line, being the darkest before the latter. Marginal area somewhat separated from the exterior line, inside distinctly margined, white, turning grey outside. Hindwing blackish, at the base lighter. The large eyespot is with black, rusty red, white rings. Exterior line fine, white, curved, margin outside lighter. ♀ 160 mm. It may, according to the size and patria, be an aberrative specimen of *Imbr. deyrollei*, in which the angles of the hindwing are not developed. It may also be that the native collector rounded off the hindwing with the scissors.

macrothyris.

I. macrothyris Rothsch. (= *regalis* Rbl., heroun *Obth.*). On the forewing the dark basal area shows rusty brown scales, being dentately defined with an angle below the cell. Behind it white, outwardly more intensely dusted with red-brown. The hyaline spot is large as in *deyrollei*-♀, with fine black and cerise rings, on the basal side a white halo. The faded dark brown median band is interrupted by the apex of the hyaline spot. Exterior line straight, dark brown, before it at the costal margin whitish, behind it loam-coloured. Hindwing of ♂ only obtusely angular, blackish-grey. Interior line broad, white, exterior line narrowly white and grey, distal margin as on the forewing. The black eyespot shows red and white rings. In the ♀ the ground-colour is brown. On the forewing the red ring of the eyespot is more intense, the white ring is closed, the median band more distinct. 150—160 mm. East Africa, Angola, Transvaal.

ebilis.

I. ebilis Streck. (56 a). Dark reddish-brown. The hyaline area of the forewing is less large than in the preceding species, without margins. Interior line often absent, white, notched. The exterior line is also fine white, at the costal margin widening a little inwards, on the veins with short streaks. On the hindwing the two white lines are distinct. The eyespot is often gigantic, in which case it touches the exterior line, with a triangular hyaline spot with brown, black, reddish-white rings. In the ♂ the hindwing is still more feebly angular than in *macrothyris*. 140—180 mm. Cameroon. — **buchholzi** Maass. is much lighter brown. Gold Coast.

10. Genus: **Cirina** Wkr.

Anterior tibiae very short, apically with a long spine. Apex of ♂ slightly produced to vein 5. Hindwing of ♂ with an angle below vein 4, in the ♀ with a uniformly round distal margin. In the forewing veins 5 and 6 from the same place, 7 + 8 stalked, 10 free from the cell.

forda.

C. forda Westw. (= *cana* Fldr., *semicaeca* Wkr., *invenusta* Wllgr.) (55 d). Ground-colour reddish-brown, also yellowish-brown, at the bases of both wings mostly pink. On the forewing mostly only an exterior dark line, parallel to the distal margin. On the hindwing always also a dark grey spot as an eyespot, the exterior line sometimes edged with light. Ground-colour of ♀ mostly more intensely reddish. 75—95 mm.

orientalis.

West. East. and South Africa. — **orientalis** Bouv. ♂ is quite pink, not only at the bases of the wings. The distal margin of the forewing is almost not inserted. On the hindwing the eyespot is smaller, the exterior line is only traceable. Congo. — **butyrospermi** Vuillot. Colouring in ♂ and ♀ typical, but the marking is almost

butyrospermi.

completely absent, particularly the conspicuous eyespot of the hindwing. Senegal. *Saturnia cervina* Westw. may be the same species, and *Cirina similis* Dist., according to the original figure, is only a large, dark *forda*.

11. Genus: **Urota** Westw.

In the shape similar to *Cirina*. Anterior tibiae without spines. Hindwing also in the ♀ somewhat angular. Antennae of ♂ only bipectinate, in the ♀ slightly shorter.

sinope.

U. sinope Westw. (55 d). Reddish-brown. Forewing with a double yellowish-white interior and exterior line, nearing each other at the inner margin. Hindwing with a broad single exterior line, often from the base to the exterior line pink. At the cross-vein of both wings a white spot which is often absent posteriorly. On the centre of the distal area on both wings sometimes light spots. 70—90 mm. Natal, East Africa.

12. Genus: **Gynanisa** Westw.

Middle tibiae short, apically with 2 strong spines. Antennae of ♂ very long, with fourfold long pectinations, in the ♀ finely dentate. Apex of ♂ forewing little or not produced. Veins 5 and 6 rise close together, 7 + 8 forked, vein 10 separate.

Type: *maja* Klug.

G. maja Klug (= *campionea* Sign., isis Wkr., tata Willgr.) (56 b). Ground-colour wood-coloured. *maja*. Before the interior line and at the costal margin dusted with white. The 3 lines distinct, black. The interior line with 2 bows, the anterior bow notched, outside edged with white. Eyespot in the interior semicircle black, in the exterior semicircle hyaline. Close behind it the undulating median line and parallel with it the exterior line, below vein 2 vertical to the inner margin, behind it narrowly lighter, then towards the margin darker with a light median line, often also narrowly lighter as far as that line. Hindwing claret-coloured as far as the exterior line. Interior and exterior lines pinkish-white, the latter outside black. Eyespot with a small hyaline spot with black, yellowish-brown, black, yellowish-brown, pinkish-white rings. Marginal area inside light yellowish-brown, outside darker. 100—140 mm. South-West Africa, Natal. — **ata** Strd. is more uniformly *ata*. greyish-brown. The interior line anteriorly not notched, the median line touches the hyaline spot and is strongest; this line and the exterior line at the inner margin bent outward. — **jama** Rbl. The median line runs through *jama*. the eyespot. From this line to the exterior line the wing is darkest, then again the distal margin narrowly dark. The median and exterior lines obliquely inwards meet the inner margin. Both the forms are presumably only casual aberrations, since other specimens from the same habitat (Central and East Africa) are typical *maja*. From the Transvaal 2 ♂♂ are before me, both of which are quite light yellowish-brown, the narrow margin being distinct dark. — **westwoodi** Rothsch. (= *albescens* South.). The hyaline spot of the hindwing is larger, *westwoodi*. rhombical. Median line thick, straight, farther inwards, so that it touches the hyaline spot. The outer line is also situate farther inwards, so that the light marginal area behind gets broader. West Africa. — **nigra** Bouv. *nigra*. The median line extends straight inwards of the triangular hyaline spot, on the hindwing at the inner edge of the eyespot. Distal margin of forewing rather uniformly blackish, inside hardly lighter. Rhodesia.

13. Genus: **Athletes** Karsch.

In the scheme of markings similar to the preceding genus. Apex of ♂ forewing more produced. Veins 5 + 6 stalked, vein 10 more remote from the stalk of 7 + 8. Antennae of ♂ short, and with shorter pectinations. Hindwing of ♂ with a short broad tail.

Type: *ethra* Westw.

A. ethra Westw. (56 c). Dark wood-coloured, at the costal margin lighter. Interior line oblique, *ethra*. forming 2 long steps, inside black, outside brown. Hyaline spot triangular, inside edged with black. Median line black, notched, oblique, meeting the inner margin close at the inner line. Exterior line parallel to it, thin, inside edged with a lighter brown. The dark marginal area with a light median stripe. Hindwing just as dark, at the costal margin pink. Interior line short, this line and the exterior line broad, light brown. Eyespot with black, bronze-yellow, black, brown, light brown rings. Distal margin narrow, deep dark brown. ♂ 160 mm. Central Africa.

A. semialba South. Forewing as far as the median line white, densely dusted with black. Interior *semialba*. line near the base, notched, almost vertical to the inner margin. Median line undulating. Hyaline spot triangular, black, inside often yet margined with red. Distal area as in *albescens*. On the hindwing the exterior line extends more obliquely to the costal margin. The black eyespot shows olive brown, black, red, white rings. Beneath as *albescens*. In a few ♀♀ of this species and of *ethra* veins 5 and 6 of the forewing are sometimes not stalked, so that then only the short antennae form the generic difference. 140—170 mm. East Africa, Nyassa District.

A. steindachneri Rbl. (56 c). Similar to *semialba*. Apex of ♂ more produced, though less than in *ethra*. *steindachneri*. Also the base of the forewing is almost entirely white, being deep brown in *semialba* from the inner margin to the centre. Median and exterior lines as in *semialba*. On the hindwing the exterior line extends as straightly to the costal margin as in *albescens*, but the eyespot corresponds to *semialba*. ♂ 170 mm. East Africa. — **gigas** *gigas*. South. is an intermediate form between *semialba* and *steindachneri*. Chiefly separated by the exterior broad olive-brown ring on the hindwing being copper-red here.

14. Genus: **Pseudantheraea** Weym.

Antennae of ♀ with half as long pectinations as in the ♂, bipectinate. Anterior and middle tibiae without spines. Apex of ♂ forewing pointed. Veins 7 + 8 long-stalked, 10 from the cell, 9 and 11 absent. Pupae spun between leaves.

Type: *arnobia* Westw.

- arnobia*. **P. arnobia** Westw. (= *discrepans* Btlr., *daphne* Weym., *arenosa* Maass.) (57 a). ♂ sulphureous, more or less dusted with brown. ♀ reddish-brown, slightly dusted with yellow. On the forewing a dark notched interior line, and a straighter median line vertical to the inner margin. The hyaline spot in the ♂ small, in the ♀ larger, edged with dark, close behind the median line. Exterior line more distinct, from near the apex to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin, behind it dark lunae and at the margin more densely powdered. Hindwing with an indistinct basal line, a distinct straight median line, and a fine notched exterior line, behind it dark spots. Eyespot as on forewing. Marking of ♀ mostly very indistinct. 110—130 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Ogowe.
- madagascariensis*. **P. madagascariensis** Sonth. ♂ forewing at the base yellow almost as far as the broader interior line, then chocolate brown to the exterior line, and towards the costal margin more yellow. The hazy brown median line extends through the hyaline spot. The exterior yellow line of luniform spots towards the inner margin almost to the centre incurved. Distal margin brown, the yellow lunae in it reversely placed compared to the exterior line. ♀ in the median area browner. Eyespot of hindwing only a black streak, behind it the two rows of lunae as on forewing. 100 mm. Madagascar.
- subocellata*. **P. subocellata** Btlr. Forewing without an interior and median line. Ground-colour reddish-yellow, at the base and distal margin more yellow. Hyaline spot small, margined with black and pink. The red-brown exterior line somewhat undulating, placed as in *madagascariensis*. The brown, inside pink-edged spots also corresponding. Hindwing of the same colour. Median line red-brown, curved, the eyespot behind it absent in the type. Exterior line and the marginal spots similar to *arnobia*. — **fumosa** Sonth. Ground-colour browner, similar to the ♀ of *arnobia*. Interior line of forewing as in the latter. The somewhat undulating median line is incurved at the costal margin and touches the hyaline spot on its inner side. Exterior line outside edged with yellow. On the hindwing the somewhat undulating median line extends close within the small black-margined hyaline spot, otherwise not different. It may be that *fumosa* is the normal ♀ of *subocellata*-♂. 100 mm. Madagascar.
- cambouéi*. **P. cambouéi** Obth. Very similar to *fumosa*. Colouring most variable, particularly in the marginal area. Ground-colour mostly reddish-brown. The interior line of the forewing is notched, inside faded yellow, outside brown. Median line, if present at all, touching the large hyaline spot which is margined with black and pink. Behind the exterior line being placed as in *arnobia*, ochreous in a variable width, the pinkish-brown spots sometimes broadly faded. On the hindwing without an eyespot. Median line curved, broad, brown. Behind the notched exterior line as variable as on the forewing. 85—90 mm. Madagascar.
- vulpina*. **P. vulpina** Btlr. Reddish-yellow. Interior line rusty brown, broad, in the centre introangular. Median line straight, vertical, cutting the large hyaline spot which is margined with dark and pink. Exterior line feebly S-shaped, meeting the median line at the inner margin, behind it the usual pink spots. Hindwing with a median and exterior line as in *cambouéi*, marginal spots as in the forewing. Eyespot absent. ♀ 80—100 mm. Madagascar. In the only specimen of the Berlin Museum vein 10 of the forewing rises shortly before the partition of 7 + 8, thus forming a transition between *Pseudantheraea* and *Tagoropsis*.
- dura*. **P. dura** Keferst. may have been the same species and would then have the priority, but it is impossible to decide it from the figure and description of the damaged type.
- leporina*. **P. leporina** Obth. Ground-colour dark orange, on the hindwing in the anterior half lighter. Similar to *vulpina*. The interior line is more notched, similar to *cambouéi*. The median line is S-shaped, at the costal margin slightly incurved, extending close behind the finely black-margined hyaline spot, the exterior line slightly excurved at the interior margin, so that it ends more remote from the median line. Marginal spots small. This whole marking is fine, rather distinct, blackish. Hindwing without a hyaline spot. The curved median line begins farther outside, at about $\frac{3}{5}$ of the costal margin. Exterior line notched, spots as on forewing. ♀ 120 mm. Madagascar.
- cincta*. **P. cincta** Mab. may be = *vulpina* Btlr., described from Madagascar.
- lambertoni*. **P. lambertoni** Bouv. Similar to *cincta*, but larger (75 instead of 55 mm). Interior line absent in both wings, median line of forewing 5—6 mm distant from the small eyespot and quite straight, exterior line not very oblique, rather slanting. Behind it at the inner angle a large black spot. On the hindwing above the eyespot is absent, the undulating exterior line and the marginal spots are feebly developed. Madagascar.

15. Genus: **Tagoropsis** Fldr.

Separated from the preceding genus by the neurulation. On the forewing veins 7 + 10 + 8 stalked, 9 and 11 absent. Veins 5 and 6 near together. All the species are yellow. Hindwing without an eyespot.

Type: *flavinata* Wkr.⁹

- flavinata*. **T. flavinata** Wkr. (*natalensis* Fldr.) (57 a). Sulphureous or orange-yellow with brown lines. Interior line somewhat thicker, incurved below the cell. Eyespot dusted with grey, margined with brown, behind it the notched median line, incurved at the costal margin. Exterior line straight, notched in the opposite direction.

Behind it in the ♂ blackish spots, in the ♀ larger crescentiform ones. Margin dusted with dark. Hindwing with a rather indistinct notched median and exterior line, marginal spots larger. 70—85 mm. South Africa.

T. sabulosa *Rothsch.* Similar to a *flavinata* dusted with red-brown. Eyespot with a hyaline spot *sabulosa*, margined with brown. Interior and median lines as in *flavinata*, but the exterior line slightly excurved at the costal margin. Behind this line more densely dusted, but without submarginal spots. On the hindwing the exterior line is likewise excurved at the margin. ♂ 85 mm. East Africa.

T. lupina *Rothsch.* Ochreous brownish-reddish. Forewing with 3 brownish-red lines. Interior line *lupina*, as in *flavinata*. Median line straight through the eyespot, on its inside slightly dentate. The exterior line also straight, meeting the median line at the inner margin. The eyespot is a round hyaline spot margined with red-brown. On the hindwing a curved broad median line and traces of an undulating exterior line. ♀ 100 mm. Congo. Perhaps a local form of *Pseud. vulpina*.

T. hanningtoni *Btlr.* Sulphureous. Interior line of forewing absent. Eyespot and median line as in *hanningtoni*, *flavinata*. Exterior line as in *lupina*. On the hindwing only a median line is indicated at the anal margin. ♂ 88 mm. Central Africa.

T. songeana *Strd.* is perhaps identical with *hanningtoni*. In the ♂ on the forewing only at the costal *songeana*, margin traces of the interior line, in the ♀ one of a normal intensity. Median line slightly excurved around the eyespot which consists of a hyaline spot and a dark brown ring inside dusted with grey. Exterior line hardly undulated, in the ♂ at the costal margin quite indistinct, in the ♀ slightly incurved. Distal area in the ♀ with spots as in *flavinata*. Hindwing of ♂ without markings, light yellow, in the ♀ with 2 lines and a row of spots. — **juncta** *Strd.* (57 a) is a ♀ in which the median line touches the eyespot. 75—85 mm. East Africa. *juncta*, Tanganyika.

? **T. flavivitta** *Wkr.* Yellowish-white with a somewhat violet reflection, slightly dusted with reddish. *flavivitta*. The marking consists of 3 brown zigzag lines and a faded median band. Eyespot with orange and black. Forewing with a produced apex and a straight brown exterior line between the second and third zigzag line. Natal. Omitted by DISTANT in his work on Transvaal Insects, owing to the uncertainty of the position of this species.

16. Genus: **Pselaphelia** *Auriv.*

Imagines very similar to the genus *Tagoropsis*. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ with fine and long pectinations. Palpi very long, upturned over the frons. Apex of forewing slightly taperingly produced. Veins 5 and 6 separated afar, 7 + 8 stalked, veins 9, 10 and 11 absent, 8 directly after the separation from 7 very much bent to the costal margin.

Type: *gemmifera* *Btlr.*

P. gemmifera *Btlr.* (57 b). Ground-colour ochreous, at the costal margin of the forewing as far as *gemmifera*, the centre dusted with brown and white. Interior line brown, introangular on the median vein. Eyespot of a very variable size. The round hyaline spot has orange-yellow, black, pinkish-white rings. Median line notched, at the costal margin strongly incurved. Exterior line straight from the apex to beyond the centre of the inner margin, before it at the apex whitish-grey. In the marginal area often yet a row of intense spots. From the base to the centre of the exterior line a broad brown band extends. On the hindwing the apical line is continued to the centre of the anal margin, sometimes forming a bow around the eyespot, since the eyespot varies as much as on the forewing. Behind it a notched line with the points outside and eventually a row of spots or dents before the distal margin. Some specimens are also intensely dusted with umber-brown. 70—80 mm. Sierra Leone to East Africa.

P. dentifera *M. & W.* (57 a) is just as variable. Distinguished by the absence of the thick radial *dentifera*, stripe. — **conspersa** *Aur.* is only a small distinctly marked specimen of it. 60—75 mm. East Africa, Delagoa *conspersa*, Bay. An umber-brown ♀ shows traces of a radial band, so that *dentifera* can probably not be maintained as a species.

17. Genus: **Ceranchia** *Btlr.*

Antennae of ♂ and ♀ fourfold pectinated, in the ♀ somewhat more feebly, otherwise the same. Hereby distinguished from *Heniocha*. Veins 5 and 6 little or not separated, 7 + 8 stalked, 10 free.

Type: *apollina* *Btlr.*

C. apollina *Btlr.* (57 c). White. Wings somewhat diaphanous. Costal margin, distal margin, and *apollina*, veins on forewing blackish-brown, with an indistinct interior band. Hindwing white, eyespot also white, distal margin narrowly blackish-brown. 100—115 mm. Madagascar. Cocoon reticulate, with a silvery gloss.

C. reticolens *Btlr.* (= *mucida* ♂ *Saalm.*) (57 c). ♂. Forewing densely dusted with dark, veins pure *reticolens*, black. Eyespot orange-yellow with a black ring. Interior and exterior bands somewhat more parallel, the

exterior band almost straight, the light space behind it ending taperingly. Hindwing also with black veins. eyespot as on forewing. Exterior line, as far as it is visible, almost straight, distal margin dark. The eyespot of the hindwing is absent beneath. ♂ 95 mm. Madagascar. The cocoon is double, reticulate, pale golden yellow. — *reticolens* Sonth. (non Btlr.) seems to be a form of *Leucopteryx ansorgei* Rothsch.

cribrelli. **C. cribelli** Btlr. (= *mucida* ♀ Saalm.) (57 c). ♀. Pale brown, almost white. The two bands on the forewing slightly darker. The inner one hardly bent, the outer one incurved at the costal margin. Eyespot pale yellow, margined with black, beneath more distinct. On the hindwing the exterior band is far from the margin. Eyespot the same, but beneath absent. ♀ 120 mm. Madagascar. Cocoon of silvery white silk, more dense, with holes as in *Cricula trifenestrata*. If the difference of the cocoon were not, one might combine at least the latter two species (as SAALMÜLLER has done) and besides regard them as forms of *apollina*.

18. Genus: **Usta** Wallgr.

Antennae with fine double pectinations in both sexes. Shape of wings and marking similar to *Heniocha*, also the neurulation.

Type: *wallengreni* Fldr.

wallengreni. **U. wallengreni** Fldr. (57 b). Body whitish ochreous, mesothorax brown. Interior line of forewing introangular at the median vein, exterior line with strong points at the veins, the posterior dents somewhat stronger. Between chocolate brown, only before the eyespot and in the submedian fold white, also at the base at the inner margin. The dents of the exterior line are outside white, then dusted with brown as far as the white marginal lunae. On the hindwing the exterior line is similar, before it a brown hue, behind it as on forewing. Eyespot in both wings grey with a white crescent towards the base, with dark orange-yellow and black rings. 60—70 mm. South-West and South-Africa. According to ROTHSCILD, *terpsichorina* Westw. is synonymous with it. *biptiga* Rbl. is probably also hardly different. FELDER's figure is rather bad.

angulata. **U. angulata** Rothsch. Very similar. The notched exterior line on the forewing is not curved parallel to the distal margin. The dents are at the inner margin about thrice as strong as at the costal margin. Eyespots larger. 80 mm. East Africa. According to the figure in Nov. Zool. II, it seems to be an aberrative specimen at most of the common *Hen. terpsichore*.

19. Genus: **Pseudaphelia** Ky.

Palpi thin, somewhat upturned. Antennae in both sexes with fine, long, double pectinations. In the forewing vein 10 is also absent, 7 + 8 stalked and 8 bent far towards the costal margin.

Type: *apollinaris* Bsd.

apollinaris. **P. apollinaris** Bsd. (= *balanoal* Guér.) (57 a) is a most variable species. Ground-colour mostly white, hyaline. On the forewing 2 orange-yellow eyespots margined with a smoky brown. The exterior smoky brown line is very luniform, its points fused with the marginal band in which there are large orange spots at the ends of the veins, apex broad smoky brown. Hindwing corresponding to it, but only 1 eyespot. — **paleacea** H.-Sch. has the same marking, but an orange-yellow ground-colour. — **barotsina** Rothsch. is a white form in which the exterior line of the hindwing is absent. 55—75 mm. Nyassa District.

roseibrunnea. **P. roseibrunnea** sp. nov. (57 d). Apex of forewing more pointed in the 3 ♀♀ before me. Pale yellow, costal margin of forewing and distal margin in both wings as far as the exterior line being situate as in *apollinaris* pinkish-brown. The latter line distinct, dark. The small yellow eyespot on both wings with a fine hyaline spot, margined with black and pinkish-brown. In the type the second eyespot of the forewing is smaller though distinct. 55—65 mm. East Africa.

ansorgei. **P. ansorgei** Rothsch. Milky white. The two eyespots of the forewing are absent, but behind the base of vein 5 there is a black spot. Apex above darker than in *apollinaris*. The yellow marginal spots are very small, not margined with blackish-brown. On the hindwing the exterior line is nearer to the cell than to the margin. East Africa.

flavomarginata. **P. flavomarginata** Gaede. Ground-colour white. The eyespots of both wings indicated by a slight yellow shine. Distal margin and fringes of both wings narrow yellowish, not spotted. Without a distal arcuate line. 55 mm. East Africa. A less extreme specimen shows the scheme of markings almost similar to *apollinaris*. The yellow eyespots are more distinct than in *flavomarginata*, the apex is broad pale yellow, but the distal margin is in both wings the same as in *flavomarginata*, not broad and with yellow spots. The distal arcuate line of both wings is slightly visible.

simplex. **P. simplex** Rbl. (57 d) differs from *apollinaris* in the opposite direction. Milky white with smoky brown veins. Apex of forewing broad smoky brown, the distal margin below it narrower smoky brown, on the veins the darkening extends somewhat proximad in the ♂, not so in the ♀. The distal arcuate line and the yellow marginal spots are absent. — **rebeli** Gaede. The marginal darkening projects inwards also in the ♀ of both wings, and there are small yellow spots at the margin of the hindwing. 60—65 mm. Cameroon, Congo.

marginilutea. A very much damaged, very large (80 mm) ♀ from the Congo also shows traces of the distal arcuate line. — Broader dark is the distal margin, almost as far as the exterior line in *apollinaris*, in **marginilutea** Bouv.

which also differs from *rebeli* in its larger yellow marginal spots. — **marginilutea** J. & T. is a *rebeli* with a *marginilutea* distinctly defined dark broad distal margin and without yellow spots. — **ochracea** J. & T. shows the black *ochracea* marking as in *simplex*, but an ochreous brown ground-colour. The 3 latter forms described from the Congo. Probably *simplex* is only the western *apollinaris*. There are also transitions to the latter with a yellow ground-colour.

P. kareonii Bouv. Ground-colour yellowish-white. Both wings with a small yellow eyespot. Apex *kareonii* and distal margin pale and narrow brownish, similar to *simplex*. Yellow marginal dots in the ♂ feebly marked, in the ♀ absent. Exterior line in both wings pale, hardly notched, much nearer to the cross-vein than to the distal margin. 60—78 mm. Congo.

20. Genus: **Parusta** Rothsch.

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate. Tibiae without claws. In the forewing veins 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked.

Type: *xanthops* Rothsch.

P. xanthops Rothsch. (57 d). Body yellowish-brown. Wings dingy white. On the forewing a basal *xanthops* spot. Interior line broadly bent, at the inner margin returning to the base. The median line is excurved in the centre, where it is spot-like, encircling the eyespot, marginal line indistinct. These lines and part of the veins are brown. Eyespot round, with yellow, blackish-brown rings. On the hindwing the median line and marginal line are feeble, parallel to the distal margin. Eyespot smaller than on forewing. ♂ 48 mm. East Africa.

P. thelxinoë Fawc. Marking similar to a small faded *Usta wallengreni*. Pale brown without the white *thelxinoë* radial bands on the forewing, but with a somewhat lighter broad median band close within the eyespot. Hindwing hardly lighter than forewing, also with a feeble median band. 60 mm. East Africa.

21. Genus: **Heniocha** Hbn.

Antennae of ♂ fourfold pectinated, in the ♀ alternately long and short. Veins 5 and 6 of forewing near together, sometimes on a short stalk. 7 + 8 stalked, vein 10 free. The species look rather like the European *Saturnia*-species.

Type: *apollonia* Cr.

H. apollonia Cr. Ground-colour white, with a mostly greyish-brown marking which in some places *apollonia* is edged with greenish brown. Eyespot of forewing with a large hyaline spot, almost entirely dusted with grey, with black, white, red-brown, olive brown rings. The median band surrounding it is broad at the costal margin, strangulated at vein 2, before and behind the eyespot, as well as basad it contains spots of the ground-colour in a variable intensity. The basal area is likewise brown with single white spots. Submarginal line distinct dark brown, in front with red spots, inside edged with a greenish brown. Eyespot of hindwing only with black, white, brown rings. An interior dark line is marked or broad, distinct. The exterior and submarginal lines are distinct, notched, inside greenish-brown. Margin of both wings grey. — In **flavida** Btlr. all the white places *flavida* show a greenish-yellow hue. — **apollina** Maass. (= *lindti* Grünbg.). In the median band the white ground-*apollina* colour is more extensive than in *apollonia*, and besides there are greenish scales at the veins. Hindwing of *apollina* somewhat whiter than in *flavida*, in *lindti* all white, submarginal line intensely greenish. All the forms presumably occur everywhere in the district. 70—90 mm. South West Africa, Transvaal, Natal.

H. marnois Rghfr. (58 a). Here the lightest form, corresponding to *lindti*, is described first. Ground-*marnois* colour white, at the costal margin of the forewing greyish-brown. The olive-brown bands are narrow, 2 interior ones and an exterior one which is outside edged with black, another band extends from it on vein 2 to the innermost band. The black submarginal line shows inside yellow spots. The eyespot with a crescentiform hyaline spot, otherwise inside grey, margined with black, white, dark red, olive brown. Hindwing with 2 olive brown bands, submarginal band as on forewing. Eyespot absent or replaced by a black dot. Margin in both wings grey. East and Central Africa. — **dyops** M. & W. has broader bands on the forewing. The colour of *dyops* the antennae varies as in *marnois* between yellow and blackish-brown. Abdomen more or less yellow, not white. Natal. — **bioculata** Aur. (58 a) is still darker, from above vein 2 to the inner margin filled with quite dark. *bioculata* On the hindwing the interior band is more intense. Abdomen as in *dyops*, antennae always black. Windhook, South West Africa. From the neighbouring Namaqualand, however, there is a specimen before me, entirely matching the East African *marnois*. 70—90 mm.

H. terpsichore M. & W. (58 a). Body olive brown, wings white, forewing dusted with black. The *terpsichore* interior and exterior lines are mostly distinct, somewhat notched, from vein 2 almost to the costal margin between both lines olive brown, at the distal margin of a paler olive brown. Eyespot inside as in the other species, with dark yellow and black rings. Hindwing only at the margin feebly darker, eyespot smaller, otherwise the same. — **abyssinica** Aur. On the forewing from the exterior line to the base suffused with olive brown. Behind *abyssinica* the latter narrow white, then again somewhat darker. On the hindwing an exterior line is distinctly dark as on the forewing. Inside of it somewhat brownish, behind it as on forewing. 75—90 mm. Abyssinia, East Africa, Delagoa Bay. The black larva shows alternately broad and narrow yellowish-red rings, with soft short tubercles.

22. Genus: **Leucopteryx** Pack.

Separated from the preceding genus only by the somewhat greater distance between veins 5 and 6 on the forewing, the apex being more tapering besides. Antennae in proportion with the length of the wings shorter, and the scheme of markings quite different.

Type: *mollis* Btlr.

- mollis*. **L. mollis** Btlr. (58 b). Body white. Forewing greyish-brown almost as far as the centre where it is distinctly edged with white, outward broadly washed out and, beginning from the eyespot, turning brown again. The small eyespot is margined with black, white and pink. Hindwing white, at the margin narrowly brown. The eyespot is merely an oval black spot. 80 mm. East Africa.
- ansorgei*. **L. ansorgei** Rothsch. (58 b). Forewing blackish-brown with a distinct white band on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the wing. Eyespot small, margined with black, brown and black. Before the distal margin a narrower white band. Hindwing white, from behind the eyespot turning blackish brown. Before the margin a similar band. The small black eyespot is margined with olive brown. Beneath as in *mollis* the eyespots are also present, both wings only above the inner margin broad white. ♀ 75 mm. East Africa.

23. Genus: **Eochroa** Fldr.

Antennae of ♂ as far as the tips fourfold pectinated, in the ♀ only double. Forewing with a straight costal margin. Veins 5 and 6 separated afar, 7 + 8 on a long stalk, vein 10 anastomosing with 12 for a short distance.

- trimeni*. **E. trimeni** Fldr. (57 b). Body black and orange-yellow. Wings dark pink. Interior and exterior lines blackish, the latter far outside. Eyespot with a white centre and hyaline dot, with dark orange-yellow and broad black rings, in the latter colour a fine blue circle. On the hindwing only the exterior line is marked, the eyespot the same, the distal margin in both wings black and orange. 60—70 mm. South-West and South Africa.

24. Genus: **Decachorda** Aur.

Antennae of ♂ particularly in the genotype with very long pectinations, in the ♀, however, quite plain. Forewing of ♂ and ♀ with an excurved distal margin. Veins 7 + 8 stalked, 9 forming a short spur at vein 8. The species only have an exterior line which may be almost straight or rather much bent.

Type: *rosea* Aur.

- rosea*. **D. rosea** Aur. (51 c). Body and wings dark pink. Exterior line rather broad, yellow, running across both wings. An aberrative specimen is orange-yellow, only behind the exterior line narrowly pink, with pink fringes. 35—40 mm. Transvaal.
- fulvia*. **D. fulvia** Drc. (= *pomona* Weym.) (51 a). Varying between reddish brown and orange-yellow, the distal area mostly somewhat darker. Forewing with a white central dot, edged with black, on the hindwing mostly a much smaller dot. In the East African specimens the dark exterior line is inside mostly finely margined with yellow. 45—50 mm. East Africa, Transvaal, Adamaua.
- aspersa*. **D. aspersa** Bouv. Very similar to *fulvia*. Inside reddish, outside reddish-brown. Lines rather straight, at the costal margin of the forewing somewhat incurved, inside also margined with reddish-yellow. The fine dark powdering being rare in *fulvia* is invariably present here. The spots at the cross-vein with a fine grey central dot at most. 33—38 mm. Senegal. Presumably only a western form of *fulvia*. The specimen mentioned there to originate from Adamaua is also small.

25. Genus: **Cyrtogone** Walk.

Thorax with a pointed edge below the dense hair. Antennae pectinated as far as $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length, in the ♂ fourfold, in the ♀ double, much feebler. Apex of ♂ forewing produced far with an obtuse point, in the typical species *herilla* also in the ♀ so, in *nenia* and its allies not so. Vein 10 varies rather much, it may branch off far before 7 and from vein 8.

Type: *herilla* Westw.

- herilla*. **C. herilla** Westw. (58 c). Forewing at the costal margin as far as below the cell and to the exterior line violettish-brown, otherwise rusty brown. In the centre of the cell a dark brown oblique streak and inwards of it one to the inner margin, next to it a dark basal spot. Before the undulating indistinct exterior line lighter yellow. From this line to the centre of the distal margin blackish. The whole marking is very mottled. Hindwing of ♂ in the basal area pink, otherwise with light and dark brown spots. In the ♀ only the base is little pink or brown, otherwise as far as the centre milky white. 70—95 mm. Sierra Leone.

C. tholloni *Bouv.* ♀. Separated from *herilla* by black, not brown antennae, and stronger dents at *tholloni*. the distal margin of the forewing. Forewing traversed by 2 deep brown lines, the interior line with a convex bow inwards below the cell, the exterior line parallel to the distal margin, strongly notched, also in the apex projecting correspondingly distad. Behind it somewhat pink, also at the base as far as the cell-end, behind it paler, greyish-pink, at the cell-end whitish, where it is straightly cut off, to the inner margin with brown spots. Hindwing smoky brown, at the base somewhat pink, then white as in *herilla*. Beneath on both wings only the exterior line is distinct. ♀ 70 mm. Congo.

C. trefurthi *Strd.* (58 c). Forewing dark brown, with a slight violet hue. The two lines are distinctly *trefurthi*. blackish-brown, the interior line in front vertical, below the cell, obliquely inwards to vein 2, then again vertical. Exterior line incurved at the costal margin and thicker there, otherwise parallel to the distal margin. Around the cross-vein a greyish-yellow spot. In 2 of 4 specimens on hand the anterior portion of the interior line is more oblique, almost parallel to the exterior line. Marginal area lighter, greyish-yellow. The whole wing is uniformly striated dark. Hindwing at the base and costal margin pink, otherwise somewhat lighter than the forewing. Exterior line only distinct in the posterior half. Margin variably lighter. ♂ 75—90 mm. East Africa. *camerunensis*. — **camerunensis** *Strd.* differs at most in its somewhat darker colouring, the difference in the antennal tips mentioned by the author is wrong. Cameroon.

C. lichenodes *Holl.* Olive grey, striated greyish-green. At the apex and at the centre of the distal *lichenodes*. margin pale ochreous-brown. Interior line deep black, interrupted, strongly excurved towards the centre of the inner margin. Another line is not mentioned in the description. Apical third brown with black undulate lines. Hindwing at the costal margin narrowly pink, otherwise brown, at the distal and anal margins with black streaks and scales. A black notched line from the anal margin near the anal angle to the distal margin. ♂ 55—60 mm. Benito District.

C. nenia *Westw.* (58 d). Forewing of ♂ at the apex produced, distal margin of both wings sharply *nenia*. dentate. Wings of ♀ entirely margined, at the apex rounded off. ♂. Forewing at the base and in the anterior half violettish-brown. The thick interior line is slightly undulated. The exterior line projects strongly at veins 6 and 7, as far as vein 4 inwards, then parallel to the interior line. The posterior half of the discal area and the distal area nut-brown, at the anal angle yellowish. At the cross-vein greyish-yellow. Hindwing similar to *trefurthi*, in the inner portion dusted with yellowish-brown. Beneath the exterior line of the forewing is much steeper and more distinct as far as the costal margin. ♀. Ground-colour of forewing as far as the exterior line violettish-brown, in the basal area excepting the margins milky white, beneath the latter below the costal margin not notched. At the cross-vein a yellowish-brown spot. Hindwing blackish-brown, on the forewing a similar large discal spot. 40—60 mm. Senegal, Cameroon.

C. ansorgei *Rothsch.* (58 d). ♂. In the ground-colour similar to *nenia*, but the forewing not with *ansorgei*. apex, distal margin not notched, only slightly incurved. Hindwing only at the base red, costal margin longer, distal margin feebly dentate. Described before the following species, but presumably only a feebler form of it. Angola.

C. bilineata *Rothsch.* ♂ in the shape of the wings more similar to *nenia*. Forewing with 2 lines, also *bilineata*. the exterior line distinct, before it from the yellowish-grey cellular spot to the costal margin blackish. The distal area of both wings less densely blackish-brown. Hindwing at the costal margin more intensely pink. It may be the same species as *trefurthi* and would then have the priority. ♀ similar to the ♂, but with broader wings. On the forewing without a black postcellular shadow. Hindwing lighter than in ♂, without a white basal area. East Africa. -

C. ducorpsi *Fleury.* ♂. Shape of wings as in *ansorgei*. Ground-colour of forewing mouse-coloured *ducorpsi*. with a pink hue. Interior line curved and dentate. In the distal area dark brown not quite to the distal margin. Costal margin, apex and beginning of the distal margin mouse-coloured. Above the inner margin behind the interior line as far as the cell a triangular blackish-brown shadow. Exterior line as in *nenia*. Hindwing also mouse-coloured, at the costal margin pink. The exterior notched line only distinct at the anal angle, there at the margin a series of black dots. Anal angle itself light. Distal margin fine black with light grey dots. ♀ larger. Forewing mole-coloured, dusted with black, at the inner margin suffused with brick-red. Distal margin dark, the most extensively in the centre. At the cross-vein somewhat lighter. Interior line blackish-brown, notched, exterior line strongly excurved at the costal margin, notched. Hindwing dark mole-coloured with a yellowish-white spot as in *nenia*. Congo.

C. cana *Aur.* (= *junodi* *Obth.*) (58 i). ♂. Violettish-grey. Median area inside indistinctly defined *cana*. by rusty brown at the costal margin, in the posterior portion and in the indenture of the exterior line at the costal margin rusty brown. Exterior line in the ground-colour double, parted by a dark line, anteriorly strongly excurved and from there to the apex a brown shadow. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the base feebly pink. At the anal angle and at the centre of the anal margin violet spots. A ♂ is intensely suffused with brown on both wings, in front the exterior line is only shadow-like. ♀ greyish-brown. On the forewing before the centre of the inner margin and at the inner angle grey, on the middle often brown. Exterior line often marked. Hindwing lighter, with the spots as in the ♂. 50—60 mm. Delagoa Bay, East Africa.

C. agathylla *Westw.*, described from a very much damaged specimen, only exhibits the very much *agathylla* produced apex of the forewing and may be identical with one of the larger species. 90 mm. Congo.

3. Subfamily: Ludiinae.

The species belonging to this subfamily distinctly deviate from the other *Saturniidae*. Palpi short, not articulate. Proboscis absent or feebly present. Hind tibiae with but 1 pair of short spurs. The antennae of the ♀ vary from almost the same shape as in the ♂ to quite plain ones; the tips are also in the ♂ invariably plain. On the forewing the cross-vein is almost quite straight between veins 4 and 6, vein 5 is present, 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked, 8 + 9 may also be entirely fused. In the hindwing vein 5 is present. In both wings vein 5 rises on or above the centre of the cross-vein. It would lead too far to explain here the fine microscopic differences according to which Dr. JORDAN separated the subfamily into 2 groups.

1. Group: Ludiicae.

On the forewing beneath and on the hindwing above no basal spot of modified scales. Tarsal claws not or hardly serrate.

1. Genus: **Holocera** Fldr.

Forewing with a straight costal margin being rather sharply flawed at $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length, apex produced, in the ♂ far with an obtuse point, below it inserted and almost vertical to the inner angle, in the ♀ much more oblique. Veins 3 and 4 not separated afar, vein 5 a little above the centre of the cross-vein, 10 + 7 + 8 + 9 a little before the angle, rising separated from vein 6, 11 absent. On the hindwing the anal angle is rather acute. Vein 5 far before the centre of the cross-vein, vein 7 a little before the upper angle of the cell. Antennae of ♂ pectinate as far as half their length, in the ♀ plain, the yellow eyespot of the hindwing lacks this genus.

Type: *smilax* Angas.

- smilax*. **H. smilax** Ang. (58 d). Varying from red-brown to violettish-brown, the darkest always in the median band, the lightest the triangle between it, the costal margin and the median vein. Median band edged with pink. Its inner border before the flaw at the costal margin almost straight, to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin. The outer border S-shaped, projecting farthest outward at veins 5 and 6. In it, at the cross-vein outward a twisted, almost triangular hyaline spot. On the hindwing around the somewhat U-shaped hyaline spot a similar band being quite indistinct in the anterior half. 45—75 mm. South and East Afrika.
- angulata*. **H. angulata** Aur. (58 e). Very similar, also in the variability of the colouring. On the forewing the inner border of the median band is notched in the submedian fold, the exterior border projects farthest only above vein 6. Hyaline spot just as odd as in *smilax*. An abnormal specimen in which only the upper and lower angles of it are left over, is **bistrica** Strd. On the hindwing the colour and marking are as in *smilax*, the size of the hyaline spot varies rather much. In the ♂ often only a light streak, in the ♀ also as a large ring with a scaled central spot (= *guineensis* Strd.). 55—58 mm. Cameroon. — **nilotica** Jord. shows a very large hyaline spot in the forewing. Distal margin in both wings ochreous. The inner border of the median band is not indented, the outer border corresponds to that in *angulata*. 1 ♂. Upper Egypt.
- rhodesiensis*. **H. rhodesiensis** Janse. Both wings at the distal margin somewhat dentate, particularly in the ♀. Ground-colour nut-brown and violettish-grey. The form of the median band similar to *smilax*, its exterior at the inner margin less excurved, the border-lines somewhat hazier. Hyaline spot similar, outward more pointed. Hindwing in the same way different from *smilax*. 60 mm. Rhodesia, Nyassa Land. Larva with black body and tubercles the hairs of which are downy, with pink lateral spots or with black and white rings. On Cussonia.
- agomensis*. **H. agomensis** Karsch (58 e). Ground-colour rusty brown. The triangle at the costal margin and the inner angle of the forewing lighter greyish yellow. Inside of the median band at the median vein projecting somewhat basad, outside only feebly S-shaped, both the margins blackish. Anterior half of hindwing pink. Hyaline spots of both wings r-shaped. 40—50 mm. West, South, Central Africa.

2. Genus: **Pseudoludia** Strd.

In the forewing veins 10 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, otherwise the shape of the wings and the neurulation as in *Holocera*. Antennae of ♂ pectinate as far as $\frac{4}{5}$ of their length, also in the ♀ with short dents.

- suavis*. **P. suavis** Rothsch. (= *lilaeina* Weym.) (58 e). Ground-colour red-brown. A triangle from the median vein to the costal margin with its apex almost at the exterior end of the median band olive brown, also the distal area. The indistinct inner margin of the median band in the centre of the cell angled inwards to the costal margin, dark. The outer margin pink, feebly S-shaped, remarkably little bent. Before the apex at

the costal margin a light spot. The hyaline spot formed of 2 mostly united hooks. Base and eostal margin of hindwing mostly pinkish-brown. The semicircular hyaline spot with a dark orange ring. Median band dark red-brown, its white edge eneloses the hyaline spot in front semicircularly. Marginal area olive brown. 60—70 mm. East Africa. Larva orange with black rings and tubercles.

3. Genus: **Ludia** Wallgr.

Shape of wings also similar to *Holocera*, the anal angle of the hindwing somewhat less extended. In the forewing veins 8 + 9 are entirely fused. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ almost equally pectinate as far as $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length.

Type: *delegorguei* Bsd.

L. tessmanni Strd. (58 e). Similar to a dark *suavis*. In the ♂ the median band with orange-yellow edges, the inner edge straight from $\frac{1}{3}$ inner margin to $\frac{1}{2}$ eostal margin, the outer edge from the flaw at the costal margin S-shaped to the inner angle. Hyaline spot formed of 2 triangles united in the ♂, in the ♀ formed of 3 small spots in one row. In the ♂ the forewing is dark olive brown, the band darker. In the ♀ a eostal-marginal triangle and the distal area light olive brown. Hindwing at the costal margin dark red, the median band of the ♀ as in *suavis*, but only outside edged with white. In the ♂ the band almost extends to the distal margin, without a white edge. The rest olive brown. 40—65 mm. Spanish Guinea. *tessmanni*.

L. corticea Jord. (59 a). Both wings dentate at the distal margin. The costal-marginal triangle of the forewing greyish-yellow. The base below the cell blackish. Median band the same, its inner edge projecting on the median vein towards the base. The outer border incurved at the eostal margin, notched throughout. Hyaline spot r-shaped. Marginal area yellowish-brown with indistinct black spots. Hindwing also at the anal margin yet somewhat red. The yellow ring is rather small, inside with a black luna. The dark median band outside edged with light, behind it black spots as on the forewing. 35—60 mm. South-West Africa. *corticea*.

L. arguta Jord. Both wings uniformly dentate. Basal and marginal areas greyish-brown, the broad median area olive brown. The inner border dark, inside edged with light, undulating, the outer border white, forming large waves, incurved at the eostal margin. Hyaline spot r-shaped. On the hindwing similar to *delegorguei*. The yellow ring of the eyespot with a white spot. The outer border of the band white, extending to the eostal margin. In the typical form *arguta* from the Somaliland the median band of the forewing is dusted with grey, the marginal area hardly brownish, in front of it the outer border-line less wavy. 42 mm. Somaliland. — In **rusa** Jord., from East Africa, of which only the ♀ is known, the median band is sooty brown, the outer border-line more wavy, the basal and marginal areas dusted with brown. *arguta*. *rusa*.

L. dentata Hmps. (= *nyassana* Strd., *lueiphila* Strd.) (59 a). The blackish-brown median band on its dark-edged inside below the eostal margin somewhat, below the cell more strongly introangular. The eurved white exterior edge of this band at the eostal margin more incurved. The space from the bend to the apex dusted with white. Distal area dark greenish-brown, beneath at vein 2 broad white. On the hindwing the yellow eyespot-ring without a white spot. In the ♂ the hindwing is rather much extended at the anal angle. The border of the black median band is yellowish, very near to the distal margin. 56—60 mm. East Africa. *dentata*.

L. hansali Fldr. (59 a). The dark median area does not contrast so much with the rest of the forewing. Its inner border forms 2 bows with the apex on the median vein, the outer light border slightly incurved at the eostal margin, from vein 5 almost straight to the inner margin. — In **eximia** Roths. (= *tanganyikae* Strd.) (59 a) it is slightly excurved above the inner margin. On the hindwing the marginal area is narrower. — In **festiva** Jord. the median area is besides more slate-coloured, behind its outer border hued with pink. The yellow ring of the eyespot in all the forms with a white spot. 50—60 mm. Abyssinia, East Africa, Niger District (*festiva*). *hansali*. *eximia*. *festiva*.

L. delegorguei Bsd. (59 b). Distal margin in both wings of ♂ and ♀ notched or entirely margined. Colour somewhat variable. Forewing of ♂ with a strongly produced apex, varying between light yellowish-brown and cinnamon-brown. The outer border of the median area from vein 6 to the costal margin incurved, at the inner margin from vein 2 excurved. Median area darker red-brown, the inner border almost straight, only at the median vein angular towards the base. Basal area behind somewhat lighter than the median area, in front still lighter, rather distinctly separated. On the hindwing the red eostal margin almost penetrates to the apex. The yellow ring of the eyespot is relatively large. In the ♀ the basal area in the anterior half, the median area narrowly at the costal margin, and the space behind this band are dull grey. An apical triangle also dull grey. The border of the median band extends outside straight at the inner margin, not excurved. On the hindwing the red costal margin does not extend to the apex. The yellow ring of the eyespot in the ♂ and ♀ with a white spot. 45—65 mm. South and East Africa. — Larva greenish-white with black oblong spots. The long hairs are white, the short ones and the spines coloured according to their position. The pale spines mostly with black tips. — **vetusta** Strd. (59 b), particularly conspicuous in the ♂, with the light brown colouring of the normal ♀. The ♀ is still somewhat lighter greyish-brown. In both at the inner margin the outer border of the median band is situate somewhat farther inwards than in typical specimens. South-West Africa. *delegorguei*. *vetusta*.

L. goniata Roths. (59 b). ♂ separated from dark *delegorguei* by the slight angle at vein 3 of the hindwing. The outer border of the median band hardly incurved at the eostal margin, very little nearing the anal angle, and between them notched. The lighter brown eostal margin extends from the base to beyond the hyaline spot. In the brownish ochreous margin narrow black streaks besides. On the hindwing the ring *goniata*.

of the eyespot is smaller with a smaller white spot. The narrow margin is distinctly parted by brownish ochreous. ♀ similar to *vetusta*. The grey places of the forewing, however, slightly brownish. Before the distal margin in both wings a faded brown band. 45—60 mm. South Africa.

pupillata. **L. pupillata** Strd. (59 b). ♀. Similar to *delegorguei*. The inner border of the median band without a notch, the band itself somewhat narrower at the inner margin. Its outer border is in front more excurved. Only the border-line itself is light, the marginal area as brown as the basal area in which only the costal margin is lighter, though not grey as in *delegorguei*. Hindwing angular at vein 3. The yellow eyespot is large, the median band outside narrower edged with light. 55 mm. Abyssinia.

orinoptena. **L. orinoptena** Karsch (59 c). By the notched margin to be compared with *goniata*. In the ♂ the inner edge of the median band is the same, the outer edge not notched, but almost like *delegorguei*. Base and marginal area olive brown, median area darker brown, outward narrowly grey. Hyaline spot quite different by the separation of the upper portion. Hindwing entirely as *goniata*. In the ♀ the dents at the distal margin in both wings less developed. The outer edge of the median band sometimes shows a flaw at vein 2, otherwise hardly any differences from the ♂, since the hyaline spot also shows the same separation here. 40—55 mm. Togo, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Congo. Sometimes the hyaline spot is normal, this form being named: **limbo-brunnea** Strd.

syngena. **L. syngena** Jord. ♀. Similar to *orinoptena*-♀. The inner border of the median band below the cell and in the submedian fold with distal projections, at the median vein inwards. The middle tip of the hyaline spot extends very far outward. The outer side of the median band is narrowly edged with grey, ending nearer at the inner angle than in *orinoptena*. Distal margin of both wings not dentate. 60 mm. Bathurst.

obscura. **L. obscura** Aur. (= *sopponis* Strd.) (59 c). ♀. Distal margin in both wings only slightly undulating. On the forewing the outer border of the median area is grey, rather indistinct. At the costal margin broad grey. The shape of the faded median band and the hyaline spot similar to *delegorguei*. Marginal area brown, otherwise faded blackish-brown. Hindwing dark brown without a red costal margin, the black median band outside broadly edged with white. The ring of the eyespot is only yellow without a white spot. 52 mm. Cameroon, Niger Delta. The larva is greenish-white, hairy. In front with 4 dark hair-pencils; the dorsal and lateral lines, as well as the underside, excepting the legs, blackish. All the segments with 6 knob-shaped tubercles, only on the 1st and 12th segments 4 such tubercles. The tubercles and the spaces between them with long white hairs. On a Zingiberacea. Pupa without the longitudinal furrows of the *Bunaea*-species.

apora. **L. apora** Jord. The outer border of the median band is distinctly white. On the hindwing it extends in the ♂ to the anal angle, in the ♀ on the forewing the inner angle is more rounded, the marginal area inside much darker, faded black. 45—60 mm. Niger District. The form from Lagos (*intermedia* Jord.) differs from *laeta*. *apora* almost only in the genital organs. — **laeta** Jord. is of a most variable size, as probably all the other species, too. On the forewing the costal margin and the vein are more intensely grey. On the hindwing the red costal margin is as extensive as in *delegorguei*. Gold Coast.

4. Genus: **Eosia** Le Cerf.

Apex of forewing pointed, distal margin notched. Of the veins 7—10 only 2 are present and stalked (7 + 9). Hindwing similarly shaped as in *Ludia*.

insignis. **E. insignis** Le Cerf (= *crenulata* Fawc.) (59 c). Wings light cinnamon-brown. Forewing with 3 small black spots. Hindwing with about 8 small pale yellow spots scattered across the median area. A light inner and outer line narrow and often interrupted. ♀ 45—55 mm. East Africa.

5. Genus: **Vegetia** Jord.

In the forewing veins 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked, vein 5 from before the centre. The cross-vein below it very angular. Separated from the other genera by the absence of the tibial plate. The r-shaped hyaline spot on the forewing and the yellow ring of the eyespot still recalls the preceding genus, but the marking and colour are quite different. Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate, in the ♀ quite short.

Type: *dewitzi* Maass.

dewitzi. **V. dewitzi** Maass. (58 b). Ground-colour blackish-brown. Forewing with 2 yellowish-white bands, hindwing with one, both nearing each other below the cell. The round hyaline spot with a yellow centre, margined with black and yellow. Hindwing also with a round hyaline spot which, however, is more broadly edged with yellow. As far as this spot the base of the wing is pink. Fringes of both wings yellowish-white. In the ♂ the thorax is striated yellowish-white, the abdomen with such rings. The hyaline areas may also be interrupted. 50 mm. South Africa.

ducalis. **V. ducalis** Jord. (58 b). Ground-colour the same, more intensely dusted with light. The hyaline spot of the forewing is r-shaped. The inner band with 2 strong dents, the outer band of lunae. The ring of the eyespot and the hyaline spot of the hindwing as in the *Ludia*-species. Distal margin of both wings spotted white. ♀ 50 mm. Cape Colony.

V. grimmia Geyer (58 b). Larger. On the forewing the 2 projections of the inner band curved. The *grimmia*. outer band as in *ducalis*. The hyaline spot hook-shaped with the point in front, margined with dark orange. The hindwing in the basal area white, from the centre of the cell to the anal margin pink. The ring of the eyespot dark orange in a sharply defined black area. The marginal spots of both wings more yellow. ♀ 60 mm. Cape Colony.

2. Group: **Goodiicae**.

On the forewing beneath at the base and on the hindwing above with modified scales. Tarsal claws serrate. Tarsal spines almost reduced to hairs.

6. Genus: **Goodia** Holl.

Antennae of ♂ pectinate almost to the tips, in the ♀ serrate. Tibial plate in the ♀ almost or quite absent. In the forewing the apex is more produced in the ♂, in the ♀ less produced. Vein 5 above the centre of the cross-vein, vein 6 below the upper angle, 7 + 8 + 10 from the angle, 11 free. In the hindwing the anal angle is pointed or rounded. Vein 5 rises far in front.

Type: *nubilata* Holl.

G. nubilata Holl. (= *nodulifera* Karsch, *falcata* Aur.) (59 d). Ochreous-brown. At the costal margin *nubilata*. of the forewing as far as the exterior line violettish-grey. The lines darker brown, distinct, the inner line obliquely outward, removed inwards at the median vein. The outer line with large waves. Behind the inner line and before the outer line on the centre a light yellow spot, a larger one at the apex. At the cross-vein a narrow hyaline luna. Hindwing at the costal margin and anal angle lighter yellow, the notched outer line distinct. No hyaline spot. 65—80 mm. Cameroon, Ogowe.

G. sentosa Jord. (59 d). Similar to a faded *nubilata*, less brown. The exterior line of the forewing *sentosa*. less notched. Hindwing mostly unicoloured, only the inner points of the exterior line marked by brown dots. 70—80 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea. Larva greenish-white with dingy green tubercles and brownish-black spines, with long white hairs. On *Amomum*.

G. oxytela Jord. only differs in the genitals from *nubilata*. From Uganda, Congo. *oxytela*.

G. lunata Holl. (59 e). ♂. Forewing with an apex similar to *nubilata*, not so far produced as in the *lunata*. 2 following species. As the description of *lunata* almost exactly corresponds with the following **hierax** Jord. *hierax*. (59 e), we combine both. Ground-colour brownish ochreous, at the costal margin violettish-brown. The interior dark brown line from the costal margin obliquely outward, inwardly removed at the median vein, then again obliquely outward, obliquer, finer. The fine light lunular line edged with brownish ochreous. Outside its lower point a light yellow spot, above it darker brown, below it violettish-brown; the postcellular spot in *lunata*, somewhat less far towards the apex. Costal margin at the apex pale greyish yellow. Before the real dark brown marginal line another fine distinct one with long fine sagittae at the veins inwards, the latter in *lunata* in the anterior part more distinct and extending farther inwards. This marginal marking returns also on the hindwing. If we were to think a line to be running from the apex of the forewing through the lower angle of the cross-vein (at the hyaline spot), it would in *lunata* run through the centre of the hindwing, in *hierax* it would meet the anal margin of the hindwing near the base. The ♀ of *lunata* is probably the form described as *lunata-obscuripennis* in which both wings are intensely hued with dark violettish-brown. The ♀ of *hierax* shows exactly the colouring of the ♂. In both the ♀ the distal margin is straight, the apex pointed. *lunata* 80—100 mm. Ogowe, Congo, Spanish Guinea. *hierax* 80—90 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Congo.

G. thia Jord. The ♂ is separated from *hierax* by the genitals, the ♀ probably belonging to it is *thia*. distinguished by a more pointed apex of the hindwing. Cameroon, Congo.

G. kuntzei Dew. (= *ansorgei* Ky., *hollandi* Btlr., *ochraceum* Aur.) (59 d). Ground-colour yellowish- *kuntzei*. brown or reddish-brown, the marking of a variable distinctness. Apex of ♂ forewing sometimes hardly as pointed as in *lunata*-♀, in *kuntzei*-♀ often more pointed. Interior line blackish, notched, very slanting, exterior line in large lunular lines similar to *lunata*. From its beginning at the costal margin across the lower cell-angle to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin a faded blackish-brown nebulous band, sometimes also red-brown or violettish-brown. The cross-vein with a fine hyaline streak, edged with dark. From there to the apex a light red-brown or yellowish brown patch. Below the apex at the distal margin narrowly triangular violettish-brown. At the centre of the inner margin blackish. Hindwing at the anal margin as far as the cell somewhat darker ochreous than the rest. In the ♂ a dark discal luna and a fine, slightly waved exterior line are mostly distinct. 55—65 mm. South and East Africa.

G. smithi Holl. (= *oriens* Hmps., *decolor* Le Cerf, *uniformis* Joan., *heptapora* Fawc.) (59 c). Similar *smithi*. to a small *kuntzei* in the scheme of markings. Ground-colour varying between a greyish brown and reddish-brown. Interior line intensely blackish-brown, notched, vertical. Cross-vein with a blackish-brown streak. From the costal margin to the cross-vein and the interior line at the inner margin lighter grey. Exterior line uniformly curved in luniform waves. From its apex to the centre of the inner margin a dark nebulous band.

Distal margin below the apex blackish. Hindwing with a central dot and an exterior undulating line. 35—45 mm. Abyssinia, East and Central Africa.

Megadhepana cinerea Holl., described as a *Drepania*, in Ent. News 4, p. 178, may also belong to this genus here.

7. Genus: **Orthogonioptilum** Swh.

Antennae also in the ♀ rather strongly pectinate. Forewing at the apex in the ♂ more produced, in the ♀ only with a short point and a concave distal margin. Veins $10 + 7 + 8 + 9$ stalked, 11 absent. Hindwing of ♂ at the anal angle pointed, in the ♀ with small lobes inwards. The shape of the hyaline spots varies much in both wings.

Type: *adiegatum* Karsch.

adiegatum. **O. adiegatum** Karsch. (59 d). Umber-brown, the black marking rather distinct. Median and exterior lines strongly notched. At the cross-vein 3 or 4 small hyaline spots, in the ♀ 3 larger ones. Before and below them to the centre of the inner margin a dark shadowy band continued on the hindwing as a basal band. From the apex to vein 5 near the margin a light line, outside of it as far as vein 5 a dark band continued in the ♂ in spots, in the ♀ as a dentate line. Hindwing with hyaline dots and the continuation of the exterior black line. Before the margin in the ♂ dark spots, in the ♀ a dark band. In the ♀ the apex is rather pointed. ♂ 75 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea. — **dollmanni** Jord. is very similar. At the costal margin of the forewing a few conspicuous spots, but those at the distal margin much less distinct. The median nebulous band is olive brown, less prominent. Costal margin of hindwing slightly pink. In the ♀ the distal margin of the forewing is less excurved, on the hindwing the apex is less projecting. In the ♂ hindwing the anal angle is less acute. Rhodesia.

adustum. **O. adustum** Jord. ♀. Marking similar to *adiegatum*-♀, but more indistinct. Hyaline spots also similar, but more separated. In the hindwing the anterior hyaline spot is situate straight above the lower one, not inwards of it. Ground-colour varying between reddish-brown and dark olive brown with a grey shadow. Interior and exterior lines as in *adiegatum*, also the light apical line. Distal margin more uniformly dark. Hindwing likewise with a darker distal margin, the apex less projecting, owing to the absent slight indentation below it. ♀ 80 mm. Congo.

deletum. **O. deletum** Jord. In the colour similar to *vestigiatum*, more intensely olive yellow. Markings indistinct except the two dark spots at the costal margin at the beginnings of the interior and exterior lines, the apex somewhat less produced. Below the interior spot at the costal margin and in the submarginal area light reddish-brown. Traces of a light and dark apical streak, 2 hyaline spots small, the third punctiform. The indentations of the exterior line brownish-red or of the ground-colour. Hindwing with 3 fine hyaline spots. 60 mm. Gold Coast.

prox. **O. prox** Karsch. (= *geniculipennis* Strd.) (59 e). Varying from a light reddish-brown to dark chestnut-brown. The two notched lines on the forewing distinct, both surrounded by grey. At the costal margin inwards of both one light spots or streak each. Hyaline areas rather large in the ♀. In the ♂ the median area is somewhat darker, in the ♀ on the centre of the distal area an undulating line, the exterior line and the hyaline spots as on the forewing, the latter spots also surrounded by grey. 75—85 mm. Cameroon, Gold Coast. — **monochromum** Karsch (59 f) is a dark brown specimen (♂) with very diminutive hyaline spots, the exterior lines being hardly recognisable. 60 mm. Cameroon. — **brunneum** Jord. The hyaline spots are in the ♂ not much smaller than in the ♀, the ♀ is more olive brown, with a warmer tint than normal *prox*-♀, which, however, is also the case in *geniculipennis* Strd., so that, if the form has to be denominated at all, STRAND's name would have the priority.

kahli. Gold Coast. — **kahli** Holl. is a dark, fawn-coloured form hued with claret-colour, with very distinct lines. In the ♂ there is not any hyaline spot in the forewing, in the hindwing there is but a very small one. The ♀ probably belonging to it has very large hyaline spots. The grey brightening on the forewing behind the exterior line is rather distinctly defined, at the costal margin almost white, the apex itself as dark as the centre of the wing. Cameroon.

chali. **O. chali** Jord. ♀. Similar to *incana*, but the latter species has much shorter pectinated antennae than *chali*. Ground-colour hazelnut-brown with grey shadows. The dark apical line is absent, but there is a dark shadow-like band to the inner angle. The two lines are recognisable, but not distinct. Distal margin yellowish-brown. Hindwing with a sharp apex, distal line recognisable. Hyaline spots in both wings moderately large. 65 mm. Lake Tchad.

vestigiatum. **O. vestigiatum** Holl. (59 f). Violettish-brown mixed with greyish-brown. Exterior line inside with ochreous spots, more intense ochreous spots around the small hyaline spots. From the apex a dark line extends indistinctly waved in front of the whole distal margin. On the hindwing quite similar. *servatia* Weym. is probably the ♀ belonging to it. Ground-colour more greyish-brown, the hyaline spots almost as large as in the ♂ the yellow spots around the hyaline areas. In the ♂ and ♀ on both sides of the wings before the dark apical line another light streak. In the ♂ the yellow spots at the exterior line are also present beneath, but the lines themselves are feeble, in the ♀ without any yellow spots at all. 55—65 mm. Cameroon, Gold Coast, Ogowe.

incana. **O. incana** Sonth. (= *septiguttata* Weym., *pancratia* Weym.) (59 f). Apex of ♂ forewing not projecting so far as in the other species, in the ♀ the inner angle is more rounded off. Similar to *prox*. Tarsi, however,

with yellow, not white rings. Distal margin greyer. On the forewing of the ♂ (in *septiguttata*) with brown submarginal spots, otherwise the ground-colour varies between yellowish-brown and red-brown, in *septiguttata* above and beneath hued with a dark grey. The interior and exterior line is mostly distinct on the forewing, on the hindwing only the exterior line. The ♀ is above and beneath more or less reddish-brown, in the median area darker with larger hyaline spots. East Africa, Nyassa Land, Transvaal. — *Goodia violascens* Rbl. also seems to be the same species.

8. Genus: **Carnegia** Aur.

Separated from *Goodia* by the anal angle of the hindwing exhibiting in the ♂ and ♀ an inwardly curved lobe. In the ♀ also the distal margin of the forewing is indented in two places.

C. mirabilis Aur. (impar Aur.) (59 f). The ♂ (*impar*) having been later described is chocolate brown, *mirabilis*. lighter or darker, the area from the cross-vein to the apex greyer. The notched interior and exterior lines dark, on both sides edged with grey. The 4 small hyaline spots edged with brown. Hindwing unicoloured rust-brown, at the distal margin hued with violet, anal angle yellowish-brown. The 4 small hyaline spots edged with dark. In the ♀ the median area of the forewing is dark brown. The grey edging of the interior line projects far distad as far as the base of vein 2. Distal area in its interior portion hued with violet, with dark patches behind the cell and at the inner margin. A round the cross-vein a large hyaline spot parted by the veins and a small one above it. Hindwing dark like the median area of the forewing, only the costal margin lighter. Directly behind the large split hyaline area a dark median line. 60—75 mm. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Cameroon.

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* signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

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12. Family: *Brahmaeidae*.

This family, as we already stated in Vol. II (p. 227), contains but very few, rather similar though most peculiar species. The imagines are brown with an extremely complicated marking occurring in no other lepidoptera; the characteristic asymmetry of this marking was already pointed out at the place quoted above. In the palaearctic *B. japonica* and the Indian *hearseyi* it is the most conspicuously exhibited by the inner-marginal speculum of the forewing, where the pupilled spots situate on the submedian are never on the left wing of the same number, size, and position as on the right; in the African *B. lucina* the two sides of the imago differ from each other in the small dark spots situate around the cell-end of the forewing.

The systematic position is less distinctly shown by the imagines than by the early stages. The kind and position of certain peculiar horns, 4 of which are particularly well developed on the anterior portion of the larva and one at the anal end, prove the fact that the *Brahmaea* are nothing else but the palaearctic representatives of the widely distributed American family of the *Ceratocampidae* which neither contain very many species. In the later larval stages these horns disappear or they are strongly modified, whereby the connection with the similarly endowed *Agliinae* is evinced. The variability of the *Aglia tau* exhibited by their melanistic tendency which was formerly almost unknown, but which increases most remarkably since 50 years, is paralleled by the *Brahmaea* which most peculiarly differ not only individually, but even on the two sides of a specimen.

The fact that the larval horns of the *Brahmaea* are organs intended for frightening is manifested above all by their application. Almost in exactly the same way as the larva of *Citheronia regalis* in America the larva of *Brahmaea bramarbas* takes up an unmistakable threatening or frightening position when danger is imminent. It rises high on the remarkably long-extensible abdominal legs, lifting its front part like a sphinx and rolling its head downwards, whereby the 4 large pointed spikes of the thoracal segments extend upwards and forwards as curved thorns. The larva of *bramarbas* only differs from that of *Eacles* in besides stretching the last segment with its thick thorn high up above the dorsum. The Indian *Brahmaea hearseyi* were observed by R. MELL to struggle vehemently with their front parts exhibiting long corkscrew-like protuberances, and to crackle distinctly with their maxillae.

In fact, however, this threatening posture only feigns defensive powers. The larvae of *Brahmaea*, as much as they are known, are very frail and delicate; they feel extremely flabby and soft, and even the least touch seems to harm them, so that it is best not to catch hold of them at all.

The breeding of the larvae of *Brahmaea* requires also otherwise their most careful and cautious treatment. Although the family is represented in the most rainy districts, it seems not to stand wet food in captivity; besides, it is also very sensitive against food of inferior quality, and excepting the somewhat stronger *Br. japonica*, the insects are not easy to breed.

As to the general characterization of the family, we refer to what has been said in Vol. II, p. 227. The African *Brahmaea* exhibit a habitus very much like that of the Palaearctic-Indian ones, but they can be distinguished from them at once by the presence of the submarginal ocelli also beneath. There are, however, also greater structural differences between the Indian and African members of this genus, so that the generic separation of the African species is justified. According to JORDAN's research, *Spiramiopsis comma* Hmps. also belongs hereto, having been dealt with among the *Eupterotidae* (p. 296, pl. 44 c) and distinguished from *Dactyloceras* by the absent submarginal ocelli and undulate lines, and the short-stalked veins 6 and 7 of the hindwing.

1. Genus: **Dactyloceras** Mell.

Separated from *Brahmaea* by the 2nd and 3rd radials (veins 9 and 10) of the forewing only bifurcating when the 4th and 5th radials (veins 8 and 7) have already bifurcated; thus from the joint stalk at first vein 7 rises, then 8, at last 9 and 10, the two latter being sometimes coalescent. All these radial branches are more removed towards the costal margin than in *Brahmaea*; in the latter the 2nd and 3rd radials (9 and 10) and the 4th and 5th radials (8 and 7) are each on a joint stalk, and the two stalks are then stalked once more. In the hindwing the cross-vein (bar) between vein 8 and the anterior edge of the cell being often present in *Brahmaea* is invariably absent here. In the forewing the 1st radial (vein 11) is strong in *Brahmaea*, whereas in *Dactyloceras* it is in the basal portion feeble, hardly visible.

The larvae, according to MELL, are dark in all their stages, on all the segments with spiniform fleshy cones; in *Brahmaea* green or brown with corkscrew-like spines on the 2nd, 3rd, and 11th segments.

The single species are often very much alike, only separated by slight differences in the marking, which are also paralleled by structural marks. In how far there are only races or distinct species, cannot be decided for the present.

lucina. **D. lucina** Dru. (♀ = swanzii Btlr.) (60 a). Separated from all the other African *Brahmaeidae* by the submarginal ocelli of the forewing exhibiting 2 in the apex that deviate from the others, since they appear to be oblong, and the foremost is mostly smaller. Beginning from the 4th ocellus, the ocelli are outside bordered by bluish-white scales. The fine undulate lines of the basal portion are connected with those in the discal area, so that the dark median area appears to be interrupted. Ocelli in the forewing and hindwing, excepting the apical ones in the forewing, of the same shape. Veins 4 and 5 converge in both wings considerably after their origin. Cross-vein of hindwing with white hairs, feebly curved, and it is met by the median fold of the cell slightly above its centre. Apex of forewing in the ♂ strongly produced. In the forewing at the cross-vein a dark crescent sometimes broken up into spots, distally to it between veins 4 and 5 another large spot, both of which are fused forming a tricuspid spot in the much rarer form **tridentata** Conte from the Congo; below it some smaller spots, 2 more are below the costal margin, all of them chocolate-brown, edged with white. West Africa, from Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea to the Congo.

In all the following species the apex of the ♂ forewing is not produced, the apical black ocelli are round and of the same shape as the others, the latter are distally bordered by a line of bluish-white scales, the ocelli in the hindwing are at least partly of a different shape from those in the forewing, never filled with white. In the forewing veins 4 and 5 parallel or divergent. Cross-vein of hindwing in the lower portion very strongly bent, the median fold of the cell terminates at its foremost part, it is never covered with white hairs.

1. Species with an undulate outermost black line in the hindwing.

ocelligera. **D. ocelligera** Btlr. (47 f). In the forewing the transverse lines of the basal area are contiguous with those of the discal area, the median band is interrupted in such a way that the lower portion is isolated as an oval spot from the inner margin (as in *bramarbas*); submarginal ocelli with large roundish centres. In the hindwing the black marginal area is distally somewhat dentate. Mombasa, British East Africa.

catenigera. **D. catenigera** Karsch (= *catenaria* Grünb. nec Karsch) (60 c ♀). In the forewing the dark median band is not interrupted, the undulate lines are separated from the basal and discal areas also at the inner margin, submarginal ocelli not so broadly filled with dark, the dark basal area of the hindwing hardly dentate. Isle of Szosswe in L. Victoria. Only ♀ known.

2. The black fine marginal line in the hindwing not undulate or absent.

a) In the hindwing the cross-vein between the origin of veins 6 and 7 about as long as between 5 and 6.

bramarbas. **D. bramarbas** Karsch (60 b ♀). In the forewing the outermost light undulate line of the basal area at the inner margin bent round to the first of the discal area; thus the dark median band does not reach to the inner margin. In the hindwing the dark basal area is strongly dentate, all the submarginal ocelli are uniformly reniform. West Africa: L. Elephant (Cameroon). Hitherto only the female is known.

β) In the hindwing the cross-vein between veins 6 and 7 always much shorter than between 5 and 6, sometimes even absent there.

* Wings without any white markings.

barnsi. **D. barnsi** Joic. & Talb. Near to *maculata* (60 c) from which it differs in the absence of white markings and in the unicoloured black basal area of the hindwing. The exterior discal line of the forewing is said not to touch the first postdiscal line. Expanse: 140 mm. Ruanda, at an altitude of 6—7000 ft., in December. (It was not before me).

** Wings with white markings.

D. ostentator *sp. n.* (60 c ♀). Very similar to *bramarbas*, but in the hindwing veins 6 and 7 rise close together, the dark median band of the forewing extends to the inner margin, otherwise corresponding with *bramarbas*, particularly in the dents of the basal area of the hindwing. ♀ type from Cameroon (Yaunde Station in the Berlin State Museum, also from Uganda.

D. widenmanni *Karsch* (60 b ♂). The dark basal area of the hindwing more uniform or not dentate, sometimes distally almost retilinearly defined, at the costal margin very indistinctly lighter. The dark median band of the forewing reaches to the margin and is not interrupted in typical specimens; — in the form *conjuncta* *Strd.* (47 f) it is interrupted, the discal and subbasal white undulate lines are contiguous. — In *arrogans* *form. nov.* (47 f) the dark median band of the forewing is isolated from the inner margin, in the same way as in *bramarbas*, the yellowish-brown subbasal line is more excurved towards the margin. The dark basal area of the hindwing is less extensive, slightly extending distally beyond the posterior angle of the cell (♂ type from German East Africa in the Berlin State Museum); German East Africa; Kilimanjaro. Hitherto only the ♂ is known.

D. maculata *Conte* (60 e ♀). Chiefly separated from *widenmanni* by the dark basal area of the hindwing being very whitish in its anterior portion; its distal border is mostly without pointed dents; the posterior angle of the cell extends almost to the distal edge of the marginal area. Usambara, German East Africa. It may be a femal form of *widenmanni*.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the African *Brahmaeidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

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13. Family: *Sphingidae*, Hawk-Moths.

In the 2nd volume (p. 229) we pointed out the relative homogeneousness of structure and nature in all the Sphingids known and stated that hardly any lepidopteron in this family can be mistaken as not belonging to it. A still greater conformity of the habitus, of course, is exhibited by the members of the same genus amongst each other, and just as remarkable is the very slight individual aberration (within a species) of the *Sphingidae*; every collector knows what enormous numbers of *Macroglossum stellatarum*, *Pergesa elpenor*, *Celerio lineata*, or *Acherontia atropos* may be bred before any single interesting aberration appears.

Nearly all the biological peculiarities of the *Sphingidae* are to be explained by their eminent flying power. According to researches made on the flight of insects, which AMANS extended over various orders *), the shape of the wings being the most expedient for swift and continuous flights is a flying-organ (composed of forewings and hindwings) being broad at the base and pointed at the end, thus taking the approximate form of the wing of a swallow or a gull. Beside this shape of the wings, the *Sphingidae* exhibit uncommonly strong flying-muscles which are provided with strong solid listels of attachment in an especially solid though spacious thoracal capsule. The wing-strokes of the *Sphingidae* occur in so swift and energetic a succession that, for instance, a *Herse convolvuli* being captured in full flight feels quite warm in one's hand; BREYER **) considers the heat produced by the flying-motions in this insect to reach 32° C, like the temperature of warm-blooded beings. In addition the *Sphingidae* show a great desire to fly which continuously impels them to ramble about, so that they are the most frequent visitors of ships in mid-ocean. In 30 voyages I made across the Mediterranean the most frequent lepidoptera flying on to the ships were not only *Pyrameis cardui* (which however never occurred at very great distances from the land), but also *Macroglossum stellatarum* and *Acherontia atropos*, and MATHEW ***) made the same observation. In the northern parts of the Indian Ocean we often met with *Herse convolvuli*; near the Peninsula of Malacca we saw great numbers of a *Macroglossum* (from the *passalus*-group). Even Sphingids of an unwieldy structure (such as *Pachylia*) flew on board passenger-boats (PAGEN-STECHER), and in Southern Brazil you may often see the dead bodies of large *Cocytius* washed to the shore. On land the wanderings of Sphingids have become somewhat regular, for instance the temporary appearance of numerous African species such as *Deilephila nerii*, *Hippotion osiris*, *Hipp. celerio*, *Celerio lineata* beyond the northern frontier of their region; and some Sphingid species such as *Acherontia atropos* always return to islands or districts where they are unable to stay for long.

This mobility brings about that most of the *Sphingidae* are unable to form real local races however great their distribution may be. In spite of their frequent and distinct reaction upon climatic influences, they have great difficulties in forming geographically fixed local races; the reason of this is undoubtedly the fact that the development of geographical races is constantly disturbed by the interbreeding of typical straggling lepidoptera. In easily discernible variations such as *Celerio euphorbiae* — *paralias* — *grentzenbergi* — *mauretanica* — *deserticola* we notice the unmistakable endeavour to consolidate themselves in geographical races, but over and over again we find near Biskra among numerous *deserticola* a *mauretanica*, and among the latter, in Batna, a *paralias* or an approximately typical form; and then again on the Lidi of Venice a specimen which does not exhibit the characters of the *grentzenbergi* which are native there; whereas in northern countries bright red specimens may occur (among numerous pale ones) etc. Even in many species distributed from the Cape to the Sahara — such as *Ach. atropos* or *Herse convolvuli* — no reliable geographical distinction is to be observed, and the Sphingid last mentioned does not develop a single decisively separate race in the whole of the Old World over

*) Rev. Sci. Nat. Montpellier 1883, II, III.

**) Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. IV, Heft 1.

***) Entomolog. 18, p. 295.

which it is distributed, excepting perhaps in few very remote islands. The *Macroglossum stellatarum* from Madeira is hardly discernible from specimens of the same species from Japan, and *Celerio gallii* from America (*chamaenerii*) shows but very slight and inconstant differences from Central European specimens.

As to individual variations, the *Sphingidae* are equally subject to the general laws applicable to all insects, according to which, species whose characteristic colouring is not altered by external influences, are extremely constant. In spite of their immense distribution, the above mentioned *Pergesa elpenor* could not develop distinct races (the Japanese exhibit almost the same characteristic upper surface as the European), nor do the individual specimens show any aberrations. It is the same in the case of *Deilephila nerii*; in spite of the complicated marking and the most delicate colouring, specimens from the Cameroon, the Cape, Egypt, or India are not constantly different, and immense series of specimens may be placed together without finding the least difference among them — except in the size and perhaps in the pink tint of the transverse band of the forewing.

However, the lepidoptera with adaptable colours are invariably exposed to a great change of colouring and often also of marking, so far as the copied objects vary themselves. A heap of poplar or oak leaves has no fixed colour: it may be more yellow, more brown or grey-red, and it may show more or less distinctly the veins of the leaves; equally variable are the colours of those *Sphingidae* which copy small dry leaves, such as *Dilinae tilia*, *Amorpha populi*, *Marumba* etc. These show all the shades that such leaf-models may assume; *Hyloicus pinastri* shows the black stripes representing a split in the bark either distinctly or indistinctly or not at all etc. — As to the African *Sphingidae*, however, we must state besides that the imagines of some species resting in the foliage or on herbs on the ground exhibit a bright sap-green upper surface, exactly according to the green colour of the leaves, as for instance the genera *Euchloron* and *Basiothia*, which rarely occurs in the Sphingid family and never in such pure tints as in these African *Sphingidae*.

It seems that only the resting Sphingid lepidoptera require a protection. The flying lepidoptera are presumably hardly attacked by any enemies (excepting the rear-mice). From the latter many *Sphingidae* seem to be protected to a certain degree by their considerable size being equal or superior to the usually small rear-mice. Other insectivora may also be frightened off by the tibial spurs which may sometimes be of an enormous size and which probably prick into the stomatic mucous membrane of the aggressor like a thorn *). Some of the *Sphingidae* are undoubtedly protected by their bodies containing poisonous substances, probably mostly extracted from their food-plant, and we may assume, from the conspicuous colouring of e. g. many species of *Celerio*, and the inviting way in which these lepidoptera, being noticeable from far away, expose themselves to the insectivorous vertebrates, that the most venomous saps of the food-plants (*Euphorbia*, *Tithymalum*) do not lose their lethiferous effect in the imago. We must infer this from the fact that very close allies of feeders on *Euphorbia* show an inclination to protective colours, as soon as the poisonous food is replaced by an unpoisonous plant, as for instance is the case with *Cel. vespertilio* which is almost undiscoverable owing to its having adapted itself to the grey colour of the rocky soil (larval food: unpoisonous *Epilobium*) or concealing itself in the herbs on the soil, such as *Cel. gallii* (food: cheese-rennet).

Although the *Sphingidae* exhibit a certain strict adherence to the Sphingid shape characterised above, which is expressed by nearly all the African hawk-moths — and still more so by their larvae —, yet a comparative consideration of their biological peculiarities shows them to be a lepidopteral family which, at least in their range and development, entirely belongs to a later time of creation. The separation of the original type of the *Sphingidae* does not seem to have taken place in the very latest epochs, still the relation of nearly all the *Sphingidae* to the forms and products of modern creation intimates that they belong to the present times. First of all, the number of individuals of most of the species is much greater than might be assumed considering the ability of nearly all the unpoisonous *Sphingidae* to hide themselves. In nearly all parts of the globe the Sphingid larvae are daily met with in the open air, in spite of their being very difficult to discover owing to their protective colouring, from which fact we may draw the conclusion that their number of individuals is considerable. A great many species are occasionally able to propagate in masses, and in North Africa I saw swarms of *Euphorbiae*-larvae as broad as large brooks, creeping along in several layers above each other, 2 or 3 m broad, and after having stripped their places of birth, wandering to other spurge-fields. If the food-plant is in a suitable situation, hardly any may be found on which, if one looks carefully, there are no Sphingid larvae to be discovered. As to diurnal *Sphingidae* (*Macroglossum*), I was able to find in the right season vast legions of swarming lepidoptera, particularly on the sandy slopes in Mauretania and on blossoming *Lantana* in Southern China. In the dusk we are even in Europe sometimes surprised by the great number of *Sphingidae* appearing in the evening on hedges of *Caprifolium* or on beds of *Petunia* even in the midst of towns.

*) On carelessly seizing *Deil. nerii* or *Herse convolvuli*, they may even hurt the human hand.

Most of the *Sphingidae* often display a monstrous proboscis and are decidedly fond of living on flowers, owing to which fact they may also be assigned to the more modern groups of lepidoptera. The *Saturniidae* entirely keep aloof from flowers and exhibit numerous other peculiarities (which have been dealt with in Vol. X) for which reason we took them to be the representatives of an ancient lepidopteral type, whereas the *Sphingidae* are dependent on blossoms which belong to more modern creation. A drastic example of this dependency is offered to us by an Ethiopian Sphingid. The well-known explorer A. R. WALLACE who had a particularly sharp eye for the biological relations in Nature was struck by the existence of the Madagassie orchid *Angraecum sesquipedale* being dependent on an insect provided with a proboscis of almost 10 in. length, which at that time (1891) was still unknown. Thirteen years later the predicted insect was discovered by ROTHSCILD and JORDAN in the Madagassie Sphingid *Xanthopan morgani praedicta* R. & J.

Many facts prove that the *Sphingidae* are a more modern lepidopteral class, having developed from the older element, the *Saturniidae*. As intermediate forms we may look upon the *Brahmaeidae* of the Old World and still more distinctly the corresponding *Ceratocampidae* of the New World.

Being formations of modern creation, the *Sphingidae* also exhibit mimetic symptoms, though not only the vague tendency of copying indefinite models (as is the case with older lepidopteral families such as the *Saturniidae* in which eye-like spots by their sudden display have only a general bewildering effect, without copying individual parts of a beast of prey), but the *Sphingidae* present a most detailed kind of imitation of decidedly efficacious models, which is due to complicated (even structural) metamorphoses. The most striking cases are shown by the larvae. In the internally protected larvae as well as the inhabitants of the *Euphorbia* which contain poisonous milky juices we meet with the original primary form of the *Sphingidae*-larvae which are uniformly cylindrical with a small head and a horn-like tail, with a dorsal stripe and uniform lateral spots on the segments. According to circumstances, this shape is transformed into a protective form in all those *Sphingidae* that live on unpoisonous plants and are without any internal protection. In case of adaptation to an animal, the image of an eye is produced by that lateral spot which is situated at the place where the copied reptile would have its eye, i. e. on the side of the 4th ring. The lateral eyes of the other segments are then obliterated; this process is most obvious in the larva of *Basiothia medea*, where the imitated eye just begins to differentiate from the eye-spots of the other rings. The supernumerary eyes are then more and more obliterated in order not to impair the image of the snake. The development of the snake's eye is accompanied by the transformation of the anterior larval segments by acquiring the faculty of thickening the front portion of the insect into the shape of a snake's head, which requires a specially adapted muscular apparatus. In order to copy still more strikingly the eye of the snake the eyespot of some species is even provided with an enamel gloss by means of a structural modification of the epidermis, so that the reflection of light, the sparkling of the vertebrate's eye is likewise presented: such an insect is the larva of *Theretra clotho* or *lucasi*. Up to this accomplished imitation of the front portion of a snake we find all degrees of transition, and in some African *Sphingid* larvae we can even study the gradual progress of this metamorphosis. The beginning is exhibited e. g. in the larva of *Theretra capensis*, where we already notice, beside the greenish colour being adapted to that of the vine-leaves, the feebly developed eye-spot and the shrinkage of the horn-like tail which impairs the impression of the snake-image, and in the marking we see a transition from the leaf-design to the obliquely spotted marking of the dorsum of a snake. The momentum promoting the transformation is the inadequacy of the hitherto prevailing degree of adaptation which does not prevent the insect from being pursued by butcher-birds (*Fiscus collaris*) and from being stuck on thorns. The dimorphism of very many Sphingid larvae likewise forms an illustration of this process of transformation from a protective resemblance to mimicry; many *Sphingidae* show forms which are either adapted green or mimetic brown, both of which may occur at the same time side by side, as for instance in the above mentioned *Theretra capensis* in South Africa, *Hippotion osiris* from Tropical Africa, in *Herse convolvuli* being distributed over the whole of Africa, as well as *Acherontia atropos* and other Ethiopian species.

The reciprocal action between the colouring of the Sphingid larvae and their habits is distinctly disclosed in some genera whose larvae are well known to us, as for instance in the genus *Celerio*. *C. nicaea*, *vespertilio*, and *hippophaës* are very closely allied to each other, but they have very different larvae. The larva of *nicaea* is extremely variegated, white with red, black-edged eye-spots. But it lives on an *Euphorbia* which is so very poisonous that the inhabitants of Africa assert that some, young shoots of this spurge, when thrown into a brook, are sufficient to poison all the cattle drinking from it. The larva, filled up with these poisonous substances, is to be seen from afar sitting on the food-plant in the daytime, since it need not be afraid of any attacks by insectivorous animals. — The larva of *vespertilio* is also variegated, with red stripes and eyespots, but it lives on unpoisonous *Epilobium* and therefore hides beneath stones at daybreak, often at a considerable distance from its food-plant; specimens which are sometimes met in daytime sitting on the food-plant, are mostly either stung or sick. — The third species of *Celerio*, *hippophaës*, lives on unpoisonous *Hippophaë rhamnoides* (from the family of Elaeagnaceae); this larva is not variegated, but green and so exactly adapted to the food-plant that it is extremely difficult to identify it; it can therefore remain unnoticed on its food even in bright sunshine.

Such an extremely detailed and — one might almost say — well-thought-out specialisation is only possible in a family whose exterior is not yet fixedly stabilised, but still changeable, as we have ascertained in some Ethiopian *Sphingidae* which are less strong on the wing. So for instance the larva of *Cephonodes hylas* does not only look in Africa quite different (black and yellow) from that in India (green and white), where it is equally common, but it also shows in the Ethiopian districts a frequently varying colouring and sometimes varies considerably even in the same district; thus it may in be in Natal black with a white dorsum, yellow with a green dorsum, brown with a green dorsum, green with red eyespots etc. It may also assume such a colouring that it is hardly discernible from the larva of the American Sphingid *Haemorrhagia diffinis*, even if the two larvae were placed next to each other.

This variability of colouring in the larvae is of course chiefly due to their great inclination to adapt themselves as much as possible to the food-plant. Those larvae that are not protected by snake-mimicry or internal poison, have made ample use of this quality of adapting themselves, and sometimes we notice a most striking likeness to the food-plant. Wherever the larva rests unprotected in the foliage, the leaves of the food-plant have been most minutely copied. The larva of *Marumba quercus* living on cork-oak shows a colouring exactly like the dull dark green tinted with blue, of the cork-oak leaves, so that in order to find them one must stroke one's hand over the leaves of the branch, on which it must be sitting according to its traces, because it is hardly to be discovered with the eyes alone. The larva of the common palaearctic *Amorpha populi*, in its crooked resting position most exactly imitates the shape, marking and colour of a somewhat rolled-up poplar-leaf, the secondary ribs of the leaf being represented by the lateral oblique streaks of the larva. Beginning from the season when — especially often in trembling-poplars — there are small brown rusty spots in the axillae of the ribs of the leaves, the larva of *A. populi* is also often decorated with such spots situated exactly at the place where they also occur in the leaf. A close ally of the death's-head moth, *Coelonia fulvinotata* Btlr., living in South Africa on the dahlias which are everywhere planted in the gardens (probably also on other Heliantheae), would by its large size be unlike the leaf of its food-plant, had not the whole front body of the larva, by a peculiar change of the shape of the thoracal segments, resembled a bundle of leaves being spun together.

With the pupa we have already dealt in Vol. II (l. c.) so that we need only add that nearly all the pupal forms known from other faunae also occur in the Ethiopian District; we find the long proboscis not only in *H. convolvuli* but also in *Coelonia fulvinotata* the pupa of which is very much like that of the Indian *Psilogramma discistriga*; obtuse stalked snouts are displayed by *Hippotion balsaminae*. The pupa of *Hippotion osiris*, however, shows a most peculiar formation, since the case of the proboscis is extended into a flat, wing-like sheath projecting in front beyond the end of the pupa's head by more than 1 cm, whereby the pupa which is at any rate very oblong almost looks like a shut clasp-knife which, by the colouring, resembles a small piece of a branch.

We must particularly mention yet the larva and pupa of the largest Ethiopian Sphingid *Lophostethus demolini*. The larva is on all its segments armed with long, paired thorns which are set with fine pricks, so that it looks exactly like a Saturnid larva. Even the abdominal legs and the sides above and below the stigmata are armed with pointed pricks. This larva also most peculiarly shows in the anal region a purple brown spot contrasting with the light yellowish-green ground-colour of the larva, whereby it also resembles most of the Saturnid genera.

As to the geographical distribution of the *Sphingidae*, we have already given a full account in Vol. II. Owing to the enormous flying-power of the *Sphingidae*, which enables them to spread almost unlimitedly, we meet with several species both to the north and south of the Sahara, which rarely occurs in other families. The Ethiopian species being also palaearctic are the following: *Acherontia atropos*, *Herse convolvuli*, *Celerio lineata*, *Hippotion celerio* and *osiris*, *Deilephila nerii*, *Cephonodes hylas*. In Madagascar a very small Sphingid occurs with an expanse of only 25 mm, looking almost like a very dark *Sphingonaepiopsis gorgon* (Vol. II, pl. 40 g). It is at the same time the smallest Sphingid of Africa and presumably of the globe: *Sph. obscurus* Mab. Closely allied to it is *Sph. nanum* Bsd., from Natal, which is also very small, and the hardly larger *Microsphinx pumilum* Bsd. from South Africa. *Lophostethus demolini*, on the contrary, has an expanse (in the ♀) of almost 150 mm and is presumably the largest of the African *Sphingidae*. Its larva which lives on *Hibiscus tiliaceus* is almost as long and often 2½ cm thick.

The most polyform Ethiopian Sphingid genera are the *Polyptychus* and the *Temnora*, of which alone more than 100 forms are hitherto known; on the whole, Africa is remarkable for the particularly great number of greyish-yellow (dull sand-coloured) species; beside this colouring the unicoloured blackish-brown tint predominates. The Ethiopian region is poor in strikingly coloured and especially variegated species; an inclination for green colours has already been mentioned above to be due to adaptation.

Owing to the almost entire impossibility to penetrate the Sahara, the Ethiopian region is well isolated, and if it is better explored, more than 200 *Sphingidae* will probably be known, which exclusively belong to that region. Moreover, ROTHCHILD and JORDAN call our attention to the fact that just in this region the different subfaunae (East, West, South Africa) by no means differ from each other in their Sphingid fauna

so strikingly as it has been observed in other families; despite their geographical situation, the African landscapes, as soon as they have the same character, also exhibit the same Sphingid fauna, for instance the high steppes, the rainy forests, the sandy plains etc. This curious fact is likewise due to the flying powers of the *Sphingidae* which can mostly easily get to places where the territorial conditions are beneficial to their growth.

The separation of Madagascar from the other African faunas is also expressed by the *Sphingidae*, since more than half of the species (about 50) ascertained in Madagascar have not yet been captured on the continent. Among them there are also very able flyers with a very great migratory inclination, such as *Macroglossum* and species of *Hippotion*, so that this geographical behaviour furnishes an excellent proof of the actual seclusion of Madagascar. However, the frequently stated conjecture of the faunistic relation of this island to the East Indies is not supported by the *Sphingidae*, none of them being known to occur both in India and in Madagascar which would not also occur in Continental Africa (such as *Deileph. nerii* and *Hipp. celerio*). Only two Madagassian lepidoptera are more closely allied to India than to Africa; *Hippotion geryon* and *Maassenia hezdeni*, the latter of which is at any rate rather isolated.

The reason why the whole Ethiopian district has altogether but 5 *Sphingidae* in common with the oriental fauna is probably that vast oceans or deserts must be crossed in order to wander from one range to the other. Although the flying power and swiftness of numerous *Sphingidae* would easily enable them to perform this task, they are prevented from doing so by another difficulty, i. e. the great want of food experienced by all the Sphingids, excepting the *Ambulycinae* or *Smerinthinae* which show a much inferior flying capacity. They seem to be unable to perform long journeys without taking food at intervals. The *Macroglossum* of the Old World, and the *Sesia* of the New World are incessantly drinking honey, during the scorching heat of the day as well as in the dusk. As the *Macroglossum* also often come to the lantern late at night when they are probably on their nuptial tour, it may be that they also take food during that time. They are particularly fond of drinking, and A. H. FASSL was able to capture large quantities of *Sphingidae* above the surface of rivers in America, which came to quench their thirst and, like swallows, darted down to the water touching its surface. Thus it seems that but few particularly strong flyers, such as *Acherontia* and *Herse*, are able to fly across vast deserts, and this is also consistent with the decided lack of *Sphingidae* in remote islands which can hardly boast of one or the other Sphingid from the above mentioned almost cosmopolitan species.

With regard to the habits, the *Sphingidae* number among the best known and at the same time most similarly natured lepidoptera. Nearly all of them are early flyers and often hardly wait for dawn, and there are but very few species — among them the *Acherontia* — which apparently only awake for their flight late at night. Many species which as a rule only get lively at the end of daytime, may sometimes get hungry at the wrong time and are then forced to visit flowers in the parching sunshine, such as *Celerio gallii* or *lineata*, which sometimes drink honey in the midday heat *). And the eager thirst for honey may be so great that, for instance, *Herse convolvuli* drinks from flowers picked and held by pedestrians, and *Acherontia atropos* flew on board a ship and began, without any fear, to lick from the jam standing on a table, all the seats of which were engaged. The usual food of the *Sphingidae* is the honey of flowers, and certain families of plants — presumably those abounding in honey — are most preferably visited. I also saw, however, small species (*Gurelca*) visiting fruits that had fallen from the trees or were burst asunder.

Sphingidae.

By Dr. MARTIN HERING, Berlin.

The general characteristics of this family have already been dealt with in detail in Vol. II, p. 229 seq. What has been said there also refers to the African species of this family being on the whole rather uniform. The disposition and classification of the family has been also here performed in accordance with the fundamental monography of this family by ROTHSCHILD and JORDAN with consideration of the genera and species which have been hitherto described. (ROTHSCHILD and JORDAN, A Revision of the Lepidopterous Family Sphingidae, Novitates Zoologicae Vol. IX, Suppl. 1903). Whosoever will more exhaustively work at this family, especially in consideration of the structural peculiarities, above all the sexual armatures, must refer to this work. For the delimitation of the genera, beside the usual marks which are mostly used by lepidopterologists, also some peculiarities have been made use of, which are more difficult to perceive. Thus the two main groups of the *Sphingidae*, the *Asemanophorae* and the *Semanophorae*, have been separated owing to an area of modified sensitive hairs on the inside of the first palpal joint near its base, which is absent in the former group, but present in the latter group. Moreover, we used for the classification the rows of small thorns situated at the end of the abdominal segments, which can be noticed by means of a strong magnifying glass, if one removes

*) Dr. REUSS observed in East Africa *Nephele comata* swarming on blossoms at 3 p. m.

to a small extent the scales above at the end of an abdominal ring. For the determination of the genera are besides important: — the pulvillus, an unpaired formation between the two claws at the last tarsal joint, and besides the paronychium (anal claws), a formation projecting on each side of the claws in one or two appendices or lobes. Both require a close examination with a strong magnifying glass.

In the following pages more than 300 African Sphingid forms are described, yet they certainly do not represent an exhaustive elaboration of the African Sphingid fauna; we may well assume that many new species and races will be discovered when this part of the world has been more thoroughly explored. Certain genera jointly occur in the African and Indo-Australian regions, such as *Leucophlebia*, *Polyptychus*, *Hippotion*, *Theretra*, and others. There is, however, no genus occurring both in Africa and America.

A. Sphingidae asemanophorae.

First palpal joint without a „basal spot“ (an area of sensitive organs) at the base of the inside.

Subfamily: Acherontiinae.

Very near to the following subfamily, but the last thin antennal joint very long and almost bare; if it is short and densely scaled, it lacks the hair-tuft at the lower edge of the eye; we never meet here with an irregular margin in the forewing.

Tribe: Acherontiicae.

Last antennal joint long and almost bare, second palpal joint on the inside with a deep hollow covered by a hair-tuft.

1. Genus: **Herse** Oken.

Proboscis longer than the body, the pulvillus between the two claws at the end of the tarsus is tiny or absent, body and wings without any yellow, paronychium on each side with but one lobe.

convolvuli. **H. convolvuli** L. (= pseudo-convolvuli *Schauf.*) (Vol. II, 36 a). This species having been described already in Vol. II is distributed in the palaearctic and Indo-Australian districts and also occurs in the whole of Africa and in Madagascar.

2. Genus: **Acherontia** Lasp.

Proboscis shorter than thorax, the palpi do not touch each other, between them the base of the proboscis is visible. Thorax above with a marking like a death's head. Pulvillus absent, paronychium entirely reduced.

atropos. **A. atropos** L. (Vol. II, 36 a). This species likewise described in Vol. II is common in the whole of Africa and Madagascar, being quite conformable with the palaearctic form.

3. Genus: **Coelonia** R. u. J.

Proboscis longer than the body, pulvillus between the two last tarsal claws well developed. Paronychium with 2 appendages on each side. The genus only occurs in the Ethiopian Region.

fulvinotata. **C. fulvinotata** Btlr. (= mauritii Btlr.) (61 a). Ground-colour of forewing varying between olive-brown and red-brown, with blackish transverse stripes, in the distal half more or less brightened by white. Hindwing black, at the costal margin and anal margin and also at the base yellow, with a blackish round basal spot. *nigricans.* Hindwing beneath at the anal margin yellow. In the form: **nigricans** Closs all the yellow and brownish-yellow markings in both wings have disappeared. Larva with a horn bent as in the death's head, the horn granulated. — Distributed in the whole Ethiopian and Madagassic regions.

solani. **C. solani** Bsdv. (= astaroth Bsdv., grisescens *Sualm.*) (61 a). Ground-colour of forewing greyer than in the preceding species, hindwing beneath at the anal margin white. The lateral spots on the abdomen being distinctly yellow in *fulvinotata* are here almost white, too. Larva with a smooth horn which is grey with black spots. It only occurs in Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, but not on the continent. The race from the Comoro *comoroana.* Is.: **comoroana** Clark shows almost unicoloured brown forewings, without the intense contrasting white irroration.

brevis. **C. brevis** R. & J. is intermediary between the two preceding species, similar to *fulvinotata*, but smaller, the antennae thicker, the second palpal joint at the base with coarse hairs, but then smooth and coniform. End of thorax not with greyish-pink hairs as in *fulvinotata*, the large black basal spot on the hindwings absent above, whilst beneath the base and anal margin are white instead of yellow. But one specimen known from Madagascar.

4. Genus: **Callosphingia** R. u. J.

Pulvillus present, long; paronychium on each side with but one appendage. Tibia without thorns.

circe. **C. circe** Fawc. (61 a). Metathorax light ochreous, with black bands, the light band of the abdomen more reduced. Forewing light red-brown with an olive band distally to the discal line, with more distinct

blackish markings. At the apex a short black oblique streak. Hindwing dark red, basally more ochreous; anal margin not black. Anal angle dusted with grey, with 3 blackish transverse streaks the exterior one of which is continued to the costal margin; marginal area red-brown. Expanse: 20 mm. Kedai, East Africa. It was described as *Dovania*.

Tribe: **Sphingicae**.

Separated from the *Acherontiicae* by the middle palpal joint not being hollowed out.

5. Genus: **Xanthopan** *R. u. J.*

Last palpal joint not hidden beneath the scales of the middle joint, but smooth, distinctly projecting from it and pointed. The longer one of the two terminal spurs of the hind tibiae is as long as, or longer than the tibia. Larva unknown.

X. morgani *Wkr.* (61 b). Forewing varying between olive-brown and red-brown, with blackish transverse *morgani*. lines and longitudinal streaks, one of which above and below vein 3 is particularly distinct; at the cross-vein with a white macula. Hindwing blackish-brown with a round yellow subbasal spot and a similar spot along the greatest part of the anal margin. Thorax beneath white. West and East Africa. — In **praedicta** *R. & J.*, *praedicta*. from Madagascar, the underside of the thorax is of a pink colour. The proboscis of this race is 22½ mm long; the species thus represents that lepidopteron the presence of which in Madagascar has been predicted by WALLACE, because the blossoms of *Angraecum sesquipedale* can only be deprived of their honey by a form provided with such a long proboscis; he found that *X. morgani* almost met this requirement, and ROTHSCHILD and JORDAN, on discovering this Madagassie race, ascertained that it was the „predicted“ one.

6. Genus: **Panogena** *R. u. J.*

Near to *Xanthopan*, but the last palpal joint hidden beneath the scales of the middle joint. Pulvillus between the two last claws of the tarsi strongly developed, anterior tibiae spined, posterior tibiae with middle and terminal spurs. Paronychial appendages (without the claws) on each side composed of 2 threads. Larvae unknown.

P. jasmini *Bsdv.* (= *chromapteris* *Btlr.*) (61 b). Forewing varying from a brownish grey to bluish grey, *jasmini*. at the cross-vein a white spot surrounded by dark, transverse lines and longitudinal streaks blackish. Hindwing in the basal third yellow, outside blackish brown, sometimes basally lighter, towards the yellow basal area defined by a black transverse line which does not exhibit any posterior expansion or projection. Middle tibiae with thorns. Madagascar.

P. lingens *Btlr.* (61 b). Forewing mostly more brownish, in the hindwing the black median band is *lingens*. extended into a dent directed towards the base, distally to it a distinct yellow transverse stripe. Extreme base black. Middle tibiae without thorns. Madagascar, rarer than *jasmini*.

7. Genus: **Poliana** *R. u. J.*

Separated from the preceding genus by the unspined anterior tibiae. Paronychium on each side only with a plain lobe. Proboscis not longer than the body, anterior tarsi with short thorns. The stalk of veins 6 and 7 on the hindwing is longer than the adjoining part of the cross-vein below it (as far as vein 5). Larvae unknown, a purely African genus, though 1 species is described from Cambodia.

P. buchholzi *Pltz.* (61 c) (= *lauchiana* *Drc.*, *weiglei* *Mschlr.*), Forewing greyish-white, more or less *buchholzi*. powdered with rusty brown, with a few such transverse lines, in the centre 3 black dentate transverse stripes, basad to them a rusty brown area around the white macula at the cross-vein. Marginal area more or less chalk-coloured, with a blackish dentate submarginal line. Black longitudinal streaks between veins 2 and 4 are absent. Hindwing blackish-brown, with 2 indistinct darker submarginal transverse lines, and a whitish brightening near the base and before the anal margin. Anterior tibiae outside at the end with a distinct thorn. West Africa, a very rare species. — The East-African race: **marmorata** *Fawc.* (61 d) is darker, the antemedian *marmorata*. line more distinct and blackish, the postdiscal band divided into larger spots, the antemedian line on the posterior edge of the cell projecting more distad. Masongaleni, East Africa.

P. micra *R. & J.* is allied to *buchholzi*, in the habitus similar to *Praedora marshalli*, the first tarsal joint *micra*. of the hind legs not longer than the following ones together (in the preceding species one and a half times as long). The antemedian and discal lines of the forewing united in the centre as in *Pr. marshalli*, otherwise similar to *buchholzi*. Length of forewing: 21 mm. Ganale, East Africa.

P. natalensis *Btlr.* (= *spei* *Btlr.*) (61 c). Forewing with blackish longitudinal streaks between veins 2 *natalensis*. and 4, of a variable colouring, almost blackish or bluish white-grey, postdiscally often lighter chalk-coloured. First tarsal joint of hind legs twice as long as the two following ones together. Larger than the preceding ones. South Africa. 1 specimen from Cameroon. — The species is very similar to the Indian *Psilogamma menephron* *Cr.*

ferax. The East African race *ferax* R. & J. (61 c) shows more distinctly contrasting blacker markings, a broader lateral stripe of the thorax, the apex of the tegulae more or less edged with black like the yellow spots at the end of the thorax, larger black abdominal spots. Ground-colour of wings on the whole darker.

8. Genus: **Taboribia** Strd.

Very closely allied to *Poliana*, but the anterior tibiae with thorns. Separated from *Pemba*, the anterior portion of the cross-vein in the hindwing hardly longer than the posterior portion. Only 1 species:

wintgensii. **T. wintgensii** Strd. (61 d). Scheme of markings almost similar to that of *Poliana buchholzi*, but the ground-colour of the forewing chocolate, the space between the discal and postdiscal lines more red-brown; transverse lines blackish, bordered with white, the submarginal zigzag line only at the interior side white. Tabora, German East Africa. ROTHSCILD and JORDAN consider this species to be a race of *Poliana buchholzi* and place *marmorata* Fawc. to it as synonym; STRAND's ♀-paratype probably does not belong to the ♂ type, because the anterior tibiae of the latter are distinctly spined.

9. Genus: **Pemba** R. u. J.

Anterior tibiae with thorns, the longer terminal spur of the hind tibiae longer than half the first tarsal joint. Cross-vein in the hindwing very slanting, its anterior portion about twice as long as the posterior portion.

favillacea. **P. favillacea** Wkr. (= *distanti* R. & J.) (61 d). Forewing ashy grey, one indistinct dark grey costal spot each at $\frac{1}{3}$ and opposite the cell-end, then two indistinct, shadow-like, grey parallel transverse bands, a distinct narrow black line from the margin from the end of vein 8 towards the base, curved as far as below vein 7, then continued as a straight longitudinal streak. Two fine black longitudinal streaks between veins 2 and 4. Hindwing unicoloured blackish-grey. East Africa, very rare.

jordani. **P. jordani** Joic. & Talb. (♂ = *cardinali* Tams) (61 d) is a smaller species. ♂: forewing whitish grey with costal spots as in *favillacea*, similar longitudinal streaks between veins 2 and 4, at this place the discal lines are distinct, widened and darker. The line from the apex indistinct. At the anal angle a dark spot. Hindwing white with a brown marginal spot at the anal angle. Under surface light grey. ♀: wings broader, forewing darker, the space between the posterior angle of the cell and the tornus filled with dark brown, a similar costal spot before the apex, from the latter proceeds a fine dark line. Hindwing and under surface brown. West Africa.

oneili. **P. oneili** Clark. Body above grey, abdomen at the base with a laterally black, centrally yellow band, the tergites with yellow bands dusted with brown, abdomen beneath white. Forewing light grey, dusted with black, a black irregular subbasal band at the costal margin, 5 mm broad, narrowing down towards the inner margin. Another S-shaped postdiscal band composed of 2 narrow crescentiform lines, the space between them grey. Between veins 3 and 4 a narrow black shadow traversing this grey filling. In the apex a black oblique streak 3 mm long. Under surface unicoloured light brown, with a feeble postmedian transverse band. Hindwing above unicoloured light grey; beneath light brown with a similar transverse stripe as on the forewing. Expanse about 65 mm. Rhodesia.

10. Genus: **Dovania** R. u. J.

Between the tarsal claws there is no pulvillus; the paronychium has on each side a lobe, the anterior tibiae only at the ends spined, not on their whole lengths.

poecila. **D. poecila** R. & J. (61 e). Body brown, abdomen with pale yellow belts which are above interrupted by blackish, beneath unicoloured red-brown. Forewing red-brown with interspersed bluish-white scales, the slightly curved antemedian and median lines as well as the discal line, which is more distally bent, darker; from the apex a chalk-coloured undulating line extends to vein 6. Hindwing brownish-red, at the anal margin blackish. Under surface red-brown. Central and East Africa.

neumanni. **D. neumanni** Jord. Smaller than *poecila*, abdomen blackish-olive, without distinct belts, beneath blackish olive brown. Forewing similar to that of *poecila*, blackish-olive, intensely mixed with bluish-white scales, base dark, at $\frac{1}{3}$ two black transverse lines, curved at the ends; stigma pale yellow, disc with a black, somewhat S-shaped transverse stripe, distally to it a pale line with blue scales. Before the apex a triangular black spot, distally defined by a white line. Hindwing not rusty red but olive brown. Expanse: 52 mm. South-West Abyssinia.

11. Genus: **Lomocyma** R. u. J.

Anterior tibiae without thorns, last tarsal joint with a paronychium which is on each side extended into 2 threads; the longer terminal spur of the hind tibiae $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length of the following first tarsal joint. Pulvillus between the tarsal claws distinct. Eyes provided with cilia. Only in Madagascar.

L. oegrapha Mab. (61 e). Forewing dark blackish-brown, the lighter antemedian line indistinct; the postmedian line distally convex, composed of a row of small spots one of which is above and beneath each vein. At the margin some short pinkish-grey internerval streaks. Easily recognisable by a pinkish-grey longitudinal patch between veins 5 and 7, proceeding from the margin, occupying $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wing, and extending almost half-way to the cell. Hindwing blackish, also with traces of pinkish-grey irroration. Both wings beneath the same, with a marked postmedian line of short black vein-streaks, Madagascar, very rare. In the habitus similar to American species of *Dilophonota*.

12. Genus: **Oligographa** R. u. J.

Last tarsal joint with a pulvillus, but the paronychium on each side only with a filiform appendage. Anterior tibiae without spines; last antennal joint very short. A purely African genus.

O. juniperi Bsdv. (= juniperæ Ménétr.) (61 f). Forewing bluish-grey, at the costal margin 3 or 4 blackish shadow-like spots. The blackish postmedian line only from vein 4 posteriorly distinct, composed of crescents, followed by dots towards the margin, towards the base feebly and towards the margin on the veins distinctly bordered with white; before the margin very fine dark vein-streaks. From the apex a somewhat curved black oblique streak. Cross-vein with a fine white dot. Hindwing blackish-brown. Fringes speckled. South and South-East Africa.

O. mosambiquensis Joic. & Kaye. differs from *juniperi* in the brown, not grey ground-colour of the forewings which are narrower, with distinct dark streaks on and between the veins. The white spot on the cross-vein is larger. Delagoa Bay.

13. Genus: **Hoplistopus** R. u. J.

Last antennal joint long, anterior tibiae without thorns, first joint of anterior tarsus with 3 strong thorns. First joint of anterior tarsus as long as the following ones together, the longer terminal spur of the hind tibia $\frac{1}{3}$ of the first tarsal joint. Pulvillus present, paronychium on each side with an appendage.

H. penricei R. & J. (61 f). Wings above and beneath unicoloured blackish-grey, forewing above somewhat darker, abdomen with a subdorsal and a lateral row of spots. Angola, Damaraland, German South West Africa, Betchuanaland, probably still farther distributed.

H. butti R. & J. (61 f). Much lighter than *penricei*, whitish-grey, tegulae with a black upper edge. Forewing with black streaks in the cell and in the disc between the veins, 2 or 3 postmedian parallel transverse lines, the third usually only composed of a spot before the inner margin; from the apex a black oblique streak. Cape Colony.

14. Genus: **Lithosphingia** Jord.

Allied to the preceding genus, but the anterior tibiae with 2 lateral strong thorns, middle tibiae without thorns.

L. corticea Jord. Body blackish-grey, patagia whitish-grey, abdomen only with a black dorsal line. Forewing at the tornus more roundish than in *butti*. Grey, dusted with blackish. Forewing with a whitish-grey streak from the base below the cell as far as vein 2, behind bordered by a black longitudinal line which is somewhat longer. In the cell a median line and the veins black. In the disc between veins 2 and 4 two black internerval streaks. From the apex to vein 6 two black dots, forming an oblique streak. Between veins 6 and 5 a black longitudinal line, extending almost from the cell nearly to the margin. Veins submarginally with whitish-grey shadows. Hindwing blackish-grey, towards the abdomen paler, veins fine black. Length of forewing: 24 mm. Southern Rhodesia.

15. Genus: **Praedora** R. u. J.

Separated from the preceding genera by the presence of thorns on the anterior and middle tibiae. The longer terminal spur of the hind tibiae more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the 1st tarsal joint.

P. marshalli R. & J. (61 f). Forewing grey, particularly in the basal third; some undulating antemedian lines, two S-shaped discal lines, a postdiscal zigzag line, a few submarginal angular spots, and a crescent before the apex blackish. Cross-vein with a white spot surrounded by black. Hindwing greyish-brown, towards the margin darker. South-East and East Africa. — In **tropicalis** R. & J. (61 f) the blackish-brown markings of the forewing are more extensive, the grey colour disappears, the ground-colour looks reddish-brown. Antemedian and discal lines connected by a more or less extensive spot of blackish irroration at least below the cell; between the discal and postdiscal lines a band of a light brown colouring, the submarginal angular spots sharp and distinct. Hindwing more uniformly dark with traces of 2 transverse shadowy bands. Uganda.

plagiata.

P. plagiata *R. & J.* Forewing grey, feebly reddish, with a large brownish-black spot in the centre. Before the centre 3 indistinct transverse lines, beyond the discal spot two more transverse lines and an oblique spot before the apex. Hindwing greyish-brown, basally paler. Under surface cinnamon-brown with 3 very indistinct parallel transverse lines. Expanse: 60 mm. Tanganyika.

leucophaea.

P. leucophaea *R. & J.* (61 f). Forewing brownish whitish-grey; antemedian and discal lines double, brown, the spaces between them filled up, both being distally convex; a double postdiscal line and a submarginal line of angular spots. Some indistinct subbasal lines, a white stigma. Hindwing brownish-grey. ♂ mostly less distinctly marked. British East Africa, Betchuanaland.

16. Genus: **Ellenbeckia** *R. u. J.*

Anterior tibiae with thorns, middle tibiae without thorns, the spurs of the posterior tibiae short. Pulvillus and paronychium entirely absent.

monospila.

E. monospila *R. & J.* Body smoky grey, beneath almost white, without markings. Forewing above grey, without transverse lines, with thin black longitudinal streaks in the cell, one each on veins 3 to 6 from the cell half-way to the margin, and one on the basal half of vein 1; a small black stigma on the cross-vein, a round black spot before the tornus below vein 2. Hindwing basally whitish-grey, towards the margin darker, veins in the discal area deeper brown. Under surface greyish-white. Expanse: 45 mm. East Africa.

Subfamily: **Ambulicinae**.

Last antennal joint short, above densely scaled.

17. Genus: **Batocnema** *R. u. J.*

Middle tibiae without thorns, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, anterior tibiae ending in a distinct thorn, frenulum present. Apex of forewing truncate, somewhat emarginated.

cocquereli.

B. cocquereli *Bsdv.* (61 e). Forewing with 4 darker spots at the costal margin, hindwing with a uniformly broad dark marginal band and 2 dark transverse lines before it. In the nomenclatural race from Madagascar the ground-colour of the hindwing is chrome-coloured, in the Comoro-race: **comorana** *R. & J.* orange-yellow; the latter race has shorter and broader wings, the light areas of the forewing are more pinkish tan-coloured. The basal spot at the costal margin is smaller, the brown submarginal line is less curved, rather straight between veins 3 and 7. In a form from the Isle of Aldabra the forewing shows a fifth costal-marginal spot in the centre of the last third, the dark marginal band of the hindwing ends at vein 7 and does not reach to the costal margin:

aldabrensis.

aldabrensis *Auriv.*

africana.

B. africana *Dist.* (61 e). Forewing with but two dark spots at the costal margin, hindwing sulphur-coloured, with a marginal band narrowing down very much from the apex posteriorly, and a greenish-brown hook from the tornus. Transvaal, German East Africa.

18. Genus: **Rhadinopasa** *Karsch (Rhadinopsis Ky.)*

Anterior tibiae without thorns, not terminating in a thorn, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, middle tibiae without thorns; hind tarsi half as long as the cell of the hindwing; the claw-joint of the tarsi with a pulvillus, the first joint of the anterior tarsus normal with long spurs. Frenulum present. Apex of forewing roundish truncate.

hornimani.

Rh. hornimani *Drc.* (= *udei Karsch.*) (62 a). Forewing olive green, with 2 silvery grey transverse bands crossed by green lines and being convergent behind. Hindwing brownish-red, towards the margin darker, the discal lines in front indistinctly waved. West Africa.

19. Genus: **Libyoclanis** *R. u. J.*

Middle tibiae with thorns at the apex, hind tibiae with 1 or 2 pair of spurs, the longer one of them is shorter than the first tarsal joint, twice as long as the shorter one which is somewhat shorter than the width of the tibia, pulvillus and paronychium present, the latter on each side with 2 appendages. Frenulum present. The margin of the wings is not indented. The genus differs from the Indian *Clanis* in its smaller palpi and shorter spurs of the middle tibiae.

bicolor.

L. bicolor *Rothsch.* (62 b). Forewing unicoloured reddish-brown, with a darker brown spot at the apex, without any other marking. Hindwing dark pinkish-red. Beneath the basal half of the forewing is pinkish red; from the base of the cell a dark brown line to the apex of the wing; hindwing with a pinkish red spot at the anal angle, Body reddish-brown. Middle tibiae without a white streak on the upper side. Expanse: 96 mm. Sierra Leone.

karschi.

L. karschi *R. & J.* (62 a). Forewing with a strongly produced apex, olive green with 2 or 3 brownish-green antemedian lines; in the basal half dusted with dark grey, also in a spot below the costal margin and one at the costal margin before the apex. Stigma small and white. Hindwing pinkish red, at the margin broad olive brown, with a round black basal spot. Forewing beneath of a bright olive green, basally-centrally pink, costal-marginal spot and marginal spot greyish-white. Hindwing beneath paler, with a red spot along the anal

margin and three green transverse lines. Cameroon. — The race from Sierra Leone, *bainbridgei* R. & J., is *bainbridgei*, distinguished by greyer transverse lines in the forewing, a pale band across the cross-vein, a small red basal dot at the inner margin. In the hindwing the costal margin is creamy white, beneath only with 2 transverse lines.

L. punctum Rothsch. Allied to *L. bicolor*, forewing tan-coloured, a thin blackish line from the apex to *punctum*, vein 4, a distinct blackish-brown dot below the costal margin, about 6 mm distant from the apex. Apex pointed, the margin below it somewhat indented; inner margin at the base pink. Hindwing pink, the lightest below the cell, anal margin cream-coloured, tornus shaded with cinnamon-brown. Forewing beneath with a central-basal pink colouring, the slanting apical line, though not the dot distinct. Expanse 70 mm. Mashonaland.

L. major R. & J. (62 a) has broader wings than *L. bicolor* and *punctum*, with a dot below the costal *major*, margin of the forewing before the apex. Forewing brownish, paler than the thorax, shaded with purple grey, with two antemedian parallel transverse lines which are more slanting than in *bicolor*. A stripe from the apex to vein 4, an indistinct double line from distally to the lower cell-angle to the inner margin, a similar one more towards the margin. Marginal area shaded with purple grey, except in the posterior portion which is more cinnamon-brown. The subapical dot is proximad shaded with purple grey. Distal margin below the apex concave, then convex. Hindwing reddish cinnamon-coloured, anal margin tan-coloured. Beneath yellowish tan-coloured; basal half in the forewing and anal margin of hindwing reddish cinnamon-brown, distal area of forewing grey and shaded with blackish, apex with a blackish costal-marginal cloud, both wings with 2 shortened discal lines. Expanse: 100–120 mm. Sierra Leone.

L. vicina R. & J. (62 b). Separated from *major* by narrower wings and a longer cell (in the forewing *vicina*, as long as, in the hindwing longer than vein 4). Margin of forewing less convex, that of hindwing quite straight, edged with blackish tan-colour. A smaller species. Expanse up to 80 mm. Nigeria, Congo.

L. metria Jord. differs from *vicina* in the margin of the forewing not being concave below the apex, *metria*, the slanting line from the apex being absent, with brownish ochreous fringes. Hindwing carmine, anal margin and part of the distal margin pale brownish-white. Expanse 75 mm. Rhodesia.

L. hollandi Clark (62 b). Forewing with a produced apex as in *karschi*; wood-coloured brown with a *hollandi*, lighter shading, basal half light red-brown which colour extends at the inner margin almost to the tornus. From the apex a dark line proceeds, being sharply angular on vein 5 and extending to vein 4. Cross-vein with a black stigma. In the discal area 2 indistinct darker transverse lines. Hindwing dark wood-coloured, anal margin broad pink. In the forewing beneath the line from the apex is prolonged to vein 2; in the hindwing beneath likewise a dark streak from the apex. Expanse: 115 mm. (This species may be the ♀ of *Phylloxiphia oberthueri* R. & J.?).

20. Genus: **Pseudoclanis** Rothsch.

Middle tibiae with thorns, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs; paronychium, pulvillus and frenulum present. Hindwing yellow, reddish, or pinkish-grey with a large black basal spot.

Ps. grandidieri Mab. (= *watersi* Btlr., *semmus* Karsch) (62 c). Forewing lighter or darker pinkish-grey, *grandidieri*, with a dark dot near the base, a narrower and a broader antemedian band, a discal and postdiscal band darker, a darker stigma and marginal area. Hindwing pinkish-grey, with a black basal spot and a black postdiscal band. Madagascar. — In *comorana* R. & J. the apex of the forewing is less falciform, and it shows blackish *comorana*, submarginal vein-spots. In the hindwing the black band is more proximal, narrower than the marginal area, indented by the veins. Comoro Is.

Ps. postica Wkr. (62 c). Forewing varying between very light and dark brownish olive, with or without *postica*, darker transverse lines. Hindwing yellow, with a narrow black transverse stripe and a black basal spot. In the nomenclatural race the distal margin of the forewing is in both sexes somewhat convex between the veins 2 and 6; the postdiscal band of the hindwing is mostly interrupted, sometimes only composed of dots. Cape and East Africa. — The form *pallida* Closs has quite pale unmarked forewings with but a small dot before the apex, *pallida*, and a very much reduced band on the hindwing. — In Abyssinia flies *abyssinicus* Lucas (= *bianchii* Obth.) *abyssinicus*, with thinner and more distinct lines of the forewing. — In *occidentalis* R. & J. the margin of the forewing is *occidentalis*, convex only in the ♀, in the ♂ quite straight, the black band of the hindwing mostly complete. Sierra Leone to Congo. — In *diana* Gehlen the forewing above is Reseda-green, distally olive green; inner margin broad *diana*, brownish pink. Hindwing above of a brighter orange, abdominal area brownish-pink, at the distal margin above the tornus a green spot. Windhoek, German South-West Africa. — Larva yellowish-green, head on each side with a vertical light yellow streak. Body with a yellowish dorsal and subdorsal line; beginning from the 4th segment with a yellow oblique streak on each segment. Stigmata light blue. Horn rather long, slightly curved backward. The imago is said to be able to produce a sound similar to that of the death's head moth.

21. Genus: **Platysphinx** R. u. J.

Hind tibiae with but 1 pair of spurs, middle tibiae with thorns, anterior tibiae not terminating in a thorn, apex of forewing not produced.

P. constrictilis Wkr. (62 d). Forewing olive green, darker are inside the antemedian and median lines, *constrictilis*, the latter very oblique, uniting with a broader discal band, a postdiscal undulate line. Between vein 2 and 3

near its origin a short dark transverse streak. Costal margin before and behind the discal band more or less extensively whitish, before the apex a bluish-white lunar spot at the costal margin. Hindwing ochreous, irrigated with blackish, with 2 or 3 brownish-red transverse lines and similar irrigation, basal spot black. Hindwing beneath with predominantly whitish scales. In the typical race the 10th abdominal sternit before the apex roundishly expanded in the ♂, the ventral valval appendage, on looking at it from beneath, seems to be strongly bent inward. In the ♀ the appendage at the side of the vaginal opening is thin and narrowed. *vicaria*. Niger to Congo. — In *vicaria* *Jord.* the 10th sternit is in the ♂ thin, at the apex hardly expanded, the ventral valval appendage hardly bent, longer and thinner. In the ♀ the appendage at the side of the vaginal opening is basally broad, distally very much narrowed. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Ivory Coast, Nigeria.

The following 3 species, characterized by the absence of white dusting on the hindwing beneath, may be only races of one species; they replace each other geographically and are only to be ascertained by the distinctions at the genital organs, with a most variable colouring and marking.

- phyllis*. **P. phyllis** *R. & J.* (62 e). ♂. The 10th abdominal tergite is broader than in the following species, its apical indentation wider, the apical valval appendages are much shorter. ♀: vaginal plate behind the vaginal opening on each side with a finger-shaped curved appendage. From Senegal to the Niger.
- stigmatica*. **P. stigmatica** *Mab.* (= *consersa* *Dwtz.*) (62 d). Valves with a long appendage at the end of the upper edge. ♀: vaginal plate without a curved finger-shaped appendage. Niger to North Angola.
- piabilis*. **P. piabilis** *Dist.* ♂: terminal appendage of the valve with short and strong thorns; ♀ vaginal plate similar to that of *stigmatica*, postvaginal plate smaller and less chitinated. From Rhodesia to the south. A conspicuous form of it is **bourkei** *Trim.* (62 e) in which the forewing is almost unicoloured brown, the hindwing red with a black apical spot and a brown anal margin.

22. Genus: **Leptoclanis** *R. u. J.*

Middle tibiae spined, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, paronychium absent, separated by the latter mark from all the similar genera.

- basalis*. **L. basalis** *Wkr.* (= *virgo* *Ww.*) (62 e). Forewing ochreous yellowish-grey, with more or less dark transverse irrigations, two darker antemedian transverse stripes strongly divergent behind, the distal one of which extends very obliquely towards vein 2, two parallel postmedian transverse stripes, the distal one being sometimes undulated. Cross-vein with a dark stigma. Hindwing more intensely speckled, with a red basal spot. Zambesi, German East Africa.
- pulchra*. **L. pulchra** *R. & J.* Forewing cream-coloured; a subbasal spot at the inner margin, a triangular spot at the cell-end, a triangle at the costal margin at the apex, and 2 spots distally to the lower cell-end olive green, the latter widened at the margin; an antemedian and 2 discal transverse lines are darker. Veins in the marginal area creamy. Hindwing in the basal two thirds red, then snow-white, shaded with olive green, with two thin discal lines. Expanse: 60 mm. Mashonaland, Angola.

23. Genus: **Leucophlebia** *Ww.* (= *Rasphele* *Bsdv.*).

Middle tibiae spined, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, paronychium and pulvillus present, forewing with a broad yellow longitudinal streak, otherwise pink; hindwing yellow. Two species in the Indian, three in the African region.

- afra*. **L. afra** *Karsch* (62 f). Body above pink, beneath dark red like the front portion of the head. Abdomen with black-yellow bands. Forewing with a yellow stigma. Old Calabar to Angola. Here the dorsal appendage of the valves is small, the ventral one at the end bicuspid. — In *xanthopis* *Hmps.* (62 f) the dorsal valval appendage is also small, the ventral one at the end more pointed, the light stripe of the forewing broad, distally on the veins extended in dents. Congo, German East Africa, Uganda, — In **edentata** *R. & J.* (62 e) the dorsal appendage is very large, the ventral valval appendage at the end broadly rounded, not dentate; vertex cream-coloured. Gold Coast to Nigeria. — In **rosulenta** *R. & J.* the upper valval appendage is small, the lower dentate as in *xanthopis*, the head unicoloured. The stripe of the forewing is narrower than in *xanthopis*, not distally dentate, the stigma isolated. It is the race from the German East-African Coast and from the Zambesi.
- neumanni*. **L. neumanni** *Rothsch.* Larger than the preceding species, body quite rosy red, thorax above with a yellow central streak, middle and hind tibiae without cream-colour (as in the Indian species). Forewing with a deep yellow median streak which is less broad in the centre, at the end more distinctly dentate. Stigma smaller hindwing more oblong. Expanse 50 mm. Southern Abyssinia, Akoba R.

24. Genus: **Polyptychus** *Hbn.* (= *Andriasa* *Wkr.*, *Pseudosmerinthus* *Btlr.*, *Devitzia* *Holl.*)

All the tibiae spined, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs; pulvillus, paronychium, and frenulum present. The long terminal spur of the hind tibia is distinctly shorter than the first tarsal joint. A genus containing

a vast number of species with different kinds of elements, which must probably be divided later on; the larva is known of but few species; it shows the type of that of *Sphinx ocellata*. Numerous species in Africa and Madagascar, but few in the Indian region.

P. grayi Wkr. (63 a). Forewing with an undulatingly dentate margin, varying between grey and brownish, *grayi*. with transverse lines and a stigma, and a subbasal dot or streak; the latter is large, double or fused in the typical form; the first discal line is almost quite straight, the darkened marginal area does not extend to the tornus, the ground-colour is more brownish-grey. Cape Colony and British and German East Africa. — In *niloticus* Jord., from the White Nile, the undulate line across the cell-end is absent, and between the discal line and the submarginal line there is no undulate line. Fringes of hindwings not speckled.

P. assimilis R. & J. (62 f). Forewing narrower, more bluish-grey, the 1st discal line curved, the dark marginal area almost extends to the interior angle. Betchuanaland, German South-West Africa.

P. digitatus Karsch (62 f) is separated from *assimilis* by the forewing showing instead of the subbasal dot a short transverse line; the first two antemedian lines being almost parallel in *assimilis* are here convergent in front, the brown marginal area at the costal margin is broader, the postdiscal line hardly bent. West Africa, from Angola to Cameroon and Spanish Guinea.

P. erosus Jord. (65 b). Similar to *digitatus*, the space between the two antemedian lines is filled with dark, the discal line is single, behind it shaded with dark, the postdiscal line undulating, the dark marginal area similarly reduced as in *grayi*, but at the costal margin somewhat broader. German East Africa.

P. virescens Btlr. (63 a) is easily recognisable by the green forewings. They are light greyish green, with indistinct darker olive green transverse lines. The first 3 antemedian ones are indistinctly undulated; from the cross-vein towards the margin a darker, more distinct straight one, then 3 more being indistinct; the submarginal line is indicated by dark dots on the veins; fringes dark brown. The 2nd and 3rd as well as the 4th and 5th are united into bands by the spaces between them being filled up. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the anal angle and distal margin above it one dark spot each proximad bordered with light. Under surface of both wings greenish, basal half of the forewing mostly brown like the marginal area which is more or less dusted with whitish; hindwing with 4 olive transverse lines being grey towards the anal margin. Gold Coast, Congo. Rare.

P. trisecta Auriv. (63 a). Distal margin of forewing straight, forewing reddish-grey with a short subbasal line, a strong first and feeble second antemedian line, both being convergent in front; discal and postdiscal lines straight and parallel, at the tornus a dark spot. Apex pointedly produced, like the hindwing at the anal angle. Congo.

P. orthographus R. & J. (63 a). Forewing in the basal half brown, dusted with whitish, the same at the margin, with straw-colour between; all the lines straight, 2 antemedian ones and two postmedian ones, a dark spot before the tornus and a dot at the cross-vein. Hindwing with a darker marginal and basal area and 2 transverse lines. ♀ above and beneath darker, in the forewing the margin is convex, the apex produced.

P. poliades R. & J. Near to *orthographus*, pinkish-grey with a dark dorsal stripe on the thorax. Subbasal line thin, short, a more distinct line at $\frac{1}{4}$, at the costal margin curved, a double antemedian line being curved in front, behind and in the middle, the space between being brown; the straight discal line at the costal margin more proximal than in *orthographus*. The dark spot before the anal angle is absent. Hindwing darker than forewing, at the anal angle grey, with traces of a brown median line and a streak before the anal angle. Expanse: 66 mm. Ashanti.

P. carteri Btlr. (63 b). ♂ with a straight, ♀ with a convex margin of the forewing. Forewing grey or brownish-grey, a yellow stigma surrounded by dark, 2 or 3 transverse lines before the centre and 2 behind it, the last being only distinct in front; conspicuous are a large dark brown subbasal spot and a similar one at the tornus. Hindwing similarly coloured. Tornus projecting, with 2 distinct brown spots. Sierra Leone to Cameroon.

P. goodi Holl. Forewing at the margin sinuately dentate, fawn-coloured, basally with a pink hair-tuft, with a dark subbasal and 2 discal transverse bands, the exterior one being irregular and sinuate; stigma black, filled with white. Then follow 2 more, parallel lines, at last another submarginal line which disappears at vein 3 in a spot of blackish-blue scales. Hindwing creamy white at the costal margin, light brown at the anal margin, anal angle and fringes, otherwise deep pinkish-red. Expanse: 110 mm. But one ♀ known from the Ogove R.

P. pygarga Karsch (63 b). Forewing in the ♂ mouse-coloured, in the ♀ brown; stigma yellow, surrounded by brown; ♂ with, ♀ without a dark subbasal dot, transverse lines indistinct. Hindwing varying between grey and brown with 2 dark dots before the tornus and a dark longitudinal stripe before the anal margin. In the type the margin of the forewing is straight (West Africa), whereas in *convexa* R. & J. it is convex between vein 5 and the tornus, and the body and wings are here more pink. Tanganyika.

P. olivolinea Joic. & Kaye is allied to *pygarga*, with olive-brown markings: an antemedian transverse band, being narrowed in the centre, before it 2 thin subbasal transverse lines. On the centre of the inner margin an olive trapezoid spot extending to vein 4. Marginal area pale olive grey, bordered between vein 4 and 6 by

a curved darker olive line. Apex dark yellowish-olive. Hindwing blackish-brown, with a dark spot at the tornus and dark fringe-dots at vein 2—3, under surface yellowish-olive, base rather grey, with 5 transverse lines. Cameroon.

- affinis*. **P. affinis** R. & J. (63 c) differs from *pygarga* in the following parts: head and thorax with a dark dorsal line, forewing invariably with a dark brown subbasal dot. Hind tibiae above from the base to the apex greyish-white. Cameroon.
- murinus*. **P. murinus** Rothsch. (63 c) differs from *affinis* in the absence of white scales at the abdominal stigmata; ground-colour of wings greyer similar as in *grayi*, the lines sharper and more distinct. Congo, Cameroon.
- lapidatus*. **P. lapidatus** Joic. & Kaye. Smaller than the preceding species, the margin of the forewing darker brown, somewhat less concave, the antemedian and postmedian lines less irregular, the former ending at the inner margin with a brown dot composed of 2 bows. Postmedian lines feebler, hardly contrasting, only the spot at the tornus distinct. Anal angle of hindwing less produced, its apex broader, the brown spot at the tornus prolonged towards the costa. Expanse: 64 mm. West Africa, Coomassie.
- enodius*. **P. enodius** Holl. (63 b). Forewing at the margin straight, red-brown with a dark subbasal dot, easily recognisable by 3 olive grey spots being situate subbasally, at the cross-vein, and at the tornus. Hindwing with such a spot at the tornus. Ogove River.
- falcatus*. **P. falcatus** R. & J. (63 b). Forewing with a double subbasal dot, 2 antemedian lines and 2 or 3 postmedian lines and a submarginal row of dots, all of which are brown, the ground mouse-coloured, the margin rather straight. Hindwing yellowish-grey with 3 or 4 darker indistinct transverse lines, the extreme line at the anal angle extended in a sooty black streak. Mashonaland and Spanish Guinea.
- cymatodes*. **P. cymatodes** R. & J. Similar to *falcatus*, larger, antennae shorter and neater; forewing more falciform, antemedian lines more broken on the veins; spaces between the discal lines filled with dark, thus forming a broad band which is strongly indented on the proximal side on the veins. Tornus of hindwing more projecting. Expanse: 80 mm. Nigeria, Gold Coast.
- rhadamistus*. **P. rhadamistus** F. (63 c) is an easily recognisable species. Forewing olive brownish, centrally more whitish, with a very oblique brown median line, a dark subbasal dot, a brown spot before the apex and at the tornus. Hindwing brown with a black streak at the tornus and a blackish shadowy spot near the base. Senegal to Cameroon.
- boisduvali*. **P. boisduvali** Auriv. (= *senegalensis* Clark) (63 c) differs from *rhadamistus* in the light grey ground-colour, the undulate median transverse line and the dentate distal margin of the forewing. West Africa.
- andosus*. **P. andosus** Wkr. (63 b). Forewing with a projecting apex, below it concave, then convex, with or without 2 subbasal dots, 2 antemedian and 2 postmedian lines and a shadow at the distal margin dark, otherwise red-brown. Hindwing brownish-red, at the anal angle whitish-grey enclosing a dark brown spot and a streak. ♀ mostly more red-brown in the forewing, ♂ more olive grey. Sierra Leone (German East Africa?).
- anochus*. **P. anochus** R. & J. is separated from *andosus* by pinkish-grey forewings with cinnamon-brown markings, the antemedian lines forming a broad band which is just as broad as the following median light interspace, then follows a dentate line, and from there the whole marginal area is dark and contains a series of indistinct grey spots. Stigma light grey, subbasal dot small. Hindwing pale brown, anal angle more produced, otherwise coloured the same as in *andosus*. Apex of forewing more produced than in the latter and in the following species. Expanse: 56 mm. Sierra Leone.
- sudanensis*. **P. sudanensis** Clark differs from the following *compar* in the larger black basal dot of the forewing, the unicoloured tan-coloured stigma, beneath with a narrower whitish-grey marginal area and 3 distinct discal lines. Hindwing with 2 darker spots in the dark tornal area, beneath with 2 dentate postdiscal lines. Expanse: 50 mm. Southern Sudan.
- compar*. **P. compar** R. & J. (63 c) is separated from *andosus* by the following marks: the middle and hind tibiae are brown, with a distinct white basal dot; forewing more reddish-grey, with but one small basal dot; stigma light brown in a darker ring; discal lines at the costal margin strongly curved instead of straight, margin slightly convex. Hindwing reddish-grey, at the anal angle shaded with blackish. East Africa.
- consimilis*. **P. consimilis** R. & J. is very similar to *compar*, but the basal dot of the forewing is larger, the discal lines are behind less slanting, the margin not convex behind the middle. Hindwing paler, more leather-brown. In the nomenclatural race the forewing shows a loam-coloured cloud at the distal margin, extended somewhat to the exterior discal line. Abyssinia, Atbara R. — In *ancylus* R. & J. this cloud at the margin is absent.
- ancylus*. Gold Coast. — In **prionites** R. & J. (63 d) the lines in the forewing are more distinct than in the other races; the dark margin is absent in the ♂, present in the ♀. L. Tsad, Uam District. — **belgica** Clark is lighter than the typical form, with a pink tint. Forewing $\frac{1}{3}$ longer, apex more produced, the subbasal dot larger and more prominent, beneath the basal and apical areas are strongly contrasting. Hindwing beneath lighter. Expanse about 60 mm. French Congo.

P. roseola Clark (63 d). Similar to the ♂ of *prionites*, but more pink. Ground-colour of forewing light pink, markings darker pink; also the hindwing lighter pink. Probably only a race of *consimilis*. French Congo.

P. coryndoni R. & J. (= *reussi* Strd.) (63 d). Apex of forewing strongly produced, forewing red-brown, densely dusted with a bluish grey, with 2 often band-shaped antemedian transverse lines and 2 postmedian ones. Postdiscal line only distinct as a spot before the tornus. ♀ with a dark subbasal dot. Hindwing brownish red, at the anal angle light grey, where there are a few dark spots, the margin and veins before them finely marked with black. East Africa.

P. marshalli R. & J. Forewing with a pointed though hardly projecting apex, margin entire. Forewing pale pinkish tan-coloured, with 5 darker straight or feebly undulating transverse lines, the 3rd to 5th being equidistant. Subbasal dot absent. Hindwing more pink, with traces of a median and postdiscal band. Expanse: 50—60 mm. Mashonaland.

P. subjectus Wkr. (63 d). Forewing with an almost straight margin, blackish-brown, with a slight pink tint, a double subbasal dot, the first antemedian line uniformly curved, the first discal line quite straight, the other lines indistinct, a darker spot about in the centre of the margin, a similar one before the tornus. Hindwing grey, with a darker small spot at the tornus. Fringes unicoloured. Congo.

P. fulgurans R. & J. Forewing pinkish grey, subbasal dot double, margin undulating, hindwing pink with a shadowy discal line and dark brown spots at the tornus. East Africa.

P. numosae Wallgr. (= *mimosae* Wllgr., *cytis* Drc., *consanguineus* Dist.). Paler than *fulgurans*, the lines in the basal half more indistinct, the first discal line obliquer. Median line of hindwing situate more towards the base. Caffraria, Transvaal. Distinguished by distinctly pink body and wings. — In *fumosus* R. & J. (= *pelops* Fawc.) (63 e) the body and wings are loam-coloured in the ground. British and German East Africa. — Still greyer is *hesperus* R. & J. with a feeble pink tint. Under surface paler than in *fumosus*, discal line of forewing less slanting than in *numosae*. Rhodesia, German South West Africa.

P. roseus Drc. (= *reductus* Karsch) (63 e). Similar to *fulgurans*, but only one subbasal dot in the forewing, the course of the lines being different, too. Hindwing more brick-coloured red, the transverse line not in the middle, but in the prolongation of the tornal spots. Sierra Leone to Cameroon. — In the form *meloui* (Obthr. (63 d) the forewing is shorter and obtuser, without any subbasal dots. Senegal.

P. foliaceus R. & J. (63 e). Forewing at the margin convex, not dentate, reddish-brown, without a basal dot; an oblique black line from the costal margin across the cross-vein, indistinctly continued to the tornus, a curved line at the costal margin before the apex, extending into the apex, enclosing a half-oviform darker costal-marginal spot. Hindwing pinkish-brown, at the base and anal margin lighter, yellowish; at the tornus a blackish shadow. ♂ unknown. Frequently found sitting on calices fallen from *Musanga smithi*. Togo, Misa Hill.

P. baxteri R. & J. (63 f) has narrower wings than *foliaceus*, both wings being more suffused with a pinkish purple tint, the first oblique line before the cell-end distinct as far as the tornus, the second terminates below the apex. Hindwing pink, at the anal margin with a longitudinal spot, and a spot at the tornus, marginal area shaded somewhat blackish. German East Africa.

P. neavi Hmps. (= *martha* Closs) (64 e). Forewing brownish-red, veins yellow, cross-vein with a dark spot, expanded towards the tornus like a shadow, a triangular dark spot at the costal margin before the apex. Hindwing orange red, with a blackish spot at the anal angle. Fringes of hindwings red. Rhodesia. — In *burorum* Strd. (63 f) the wings are of a less bright colouring, the median band of the forewing and the spot at the anal angle of the hindwing are sometimes only indicated. Fringes of hindwings ochreous. Transvaal.

P. calcareus R. & J. differs from *neavei* in the median band of the forewing being only traceably present and in the blackish fringes of both wings. German East Africa, Nyassa Land.

P. contrarius Wkr. (♀ = *submarginalis* Wkr.) (63 f). In the marking and colouring very variable. Subbasal dot of forewing small or absent; lines not always distinct, the postdiscal line most distinct; hindwing varying between pale yellowish and red-brown. In the nomenclatural race the margin of the ♂ forewing is convex, the discal line of the hindwing beneath is quite near the cell, straight. Submarginal vein-dots of the hindwing in a uniform dark line. ♀ with a produced apex of the forewing. Natal and East Africa. — In *submarginalis* Wkr. (63 f) (= *suffusus* Wkr., *adansoniae* Bsdv., *pechueli* Dewtz., *marginalis* Bltr., *perpallidus* Holl.) the ♂ has a straight margin of the forewing, a curved discal line being remote from the cell in the hindwing, and the narrow postdiscal line on the hindwing above is dentate. — The *Erithraea*-race *diffusus* R. & J. is intermediary between the two races; ♂ above and beneath without transverse lines, with dark fringes and a shadow at the margin which is narrowed towards the apex. Hindwing pale reddish-brown, the extreme margin, but not the fringe, before the tornus blackish; at the latter 1 or 2 black dots. ♀ with traces of 2 antemedian lines and 1 discal line with a subapical black dot and submarginal vein-dots. Hindwing with a feeble median transverse line without submarginal dots. — The form *objectus* Strd. is nothing else but a very light and small ♂ of *submarginalis* Wkr.

P. retusus R. & J. (63 f). Forewing narrower than in *contrarius*, the margin being concave, the apex produced. Hindwing blackish, fringes without spots. Thorax with a dark median streak. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

- spurelli*. **P. spurelli** R. & J. is like *retusus*, the thorax without a dorsal streak, forewing somewhat broader, the apex less produced. In the copulation-organ very different. Gold Coast.
- barnsi*. **P. barnsi** Clark. Apex of forewing not produced. Forewing cinnamon-coloured, with a small black subbasal dot. Stigma small, pink. Subbasal and antemedian lines feeble, irregular, between the two postmedian lines a darker area, distally to the moon-spotted submarginal line the marginal area is darker, in it a series of vein-dots. Hindwing of a pinkish cinnamon-colour, at the anal angle darkened as in *nigriplaga*. Expanse: 60—70 mm. Escarpment, to the west of Boga, at an altitude of 3500—4000 ft., in July.
- nigriplaga*. **P. nigriplaga** R. & J. (63 g). Similar to *submarginalis*, with more distinct, browner markings, the discal lines in the forewing united into a band, subbasal dot large and distinct; stigma pale brown. Hindwing brownish-grey, at the anal margin, distal margin and base lighter, with 2 dark spots before the anal angle and a dark longitudinal streak before the anal margin on the anal fold. Cameroon, Congo. ♀ still unknown. —
- kivui*. **P. kivui** Clark, from West Kivu (at an altitude of 5—6000 ft.), is darker brown, with more distinct markings, wherefore the lepidopteron appears to be more variegated. Hindwing above distinctly darker; forewing at the apex more pointed. Expanse about 65 mm.
- pauperculus*. **P. pauperculus** Holl. (63 g). Similar to *submarginalis* in the forewing, but more brownish-grey, subbasal spot very large; hindwing pale greyish-ochreous with a broad brownish-grey marginal band and a similar basal spot. Niger to Congo. In the marking and colouring *senniger* Jord. entirely corresponds with it, but the ♂ valve is here broadly trilobate at the end. Senegal to Niger.
- hollandi*. **P. hollandi** R. & J. (63 g) is extremely similar to *pauperculus*, darker brown, the spot in the forewing at the tornus smaller. Hindwing darker, also in the dark marginal band. West Africa.
- inconspicuus*. **P. inconspicuus** Strd. (64 a) is presumably nothing else but a dark and sharply marked ♀ of *P. pauperculus* Holl. Cameroon, Congo.
- mutatus*. **P. mutatus** Wkr. (= *erubescens* Wkr.) (64 a). Forewing greenish-grey. Transverse lines blackish, hindwing pink, at the margin greyer, with a red postdiscal line. Natal.
- meander*. **P. meander** Guen. (64 a) is an easily recognisable species. Hindwing yellow with a circular black spot at the end of the curved postdiscal line. Marginal area grey like the forewing, in the ♀ narrower. Madagascar.
- brevis*. **P. brevis** Obth. (62 f) is smaller than the preceding species, the hindwing of a purer yellow, with smaller dots, without a transverse line and grey marginal area. Madagascar.
- delicatus*. **P. delicatus** Jord. (64 a). Forewing ochreous, at the inner margin basally suffused with pink, transverse lines blackish, before the apex a silvery grey spot. Hindwing orange-yellow, at the tornus darker. Madagascar.
- kindunus*. **P. kindunus** Strd. is an undetermined species. Margin in both wings undulate, in the forewing almost straight, only projecting on vein 4. Forewing bark-coloured brown, with a narrow, slightly convex antemedian transverse band, basally bordered by a lighter band. Distally to it a faded parallel transverse line, then a more distinct black transverse band not extending to the margin, but contiguous with one situate farther distally, thus forming a V-shaped marking which encloses the indistinct stigma. Distally to it an undulating transverse line, distally bordered with a lighter colour. Marginal area darker, enclosing a light band which is distinct in front and encloses a dark costal-marginal spot. At the tornus a semicircular black spot which encloses two jet-black dots. Subbasal spot black, edged with light. Hindwing lighter than forewing, with a faded dark marginal band (beneath more distinct), at the tornus with 3 jet-black spots surrounded by light grey. Fringes of hindwings at the concavities pure white, at the convexities dark. Thorax with a dorsal dark stripe. Expanse: 62 mm. Kindu, Belgian Congo.
- amabilis*. **P. amabilis** Jord. Forewing brown, a large spot distally to the cell-end and a smaller one at the apex yellowish ochreous, 4 blackish transverse lines present, dark is also a cross-vein streak and the edge of the apical spot. Apex not produced, margin below it hardly concave, then somewhat convex. Hindwing pinkish-red, at the distal margin and anal margin shaded with brown, with 2 indistinct brown discal lines and brown irroration at the distal and anal margins. Expanse: 62 mm. Belgian Congo. — In *occidens* Clark the antennae, palpi and thorax above are deep pink instead of brown, the abdomen is pink with a thin black median line and thin black segmental margins. Forewing claret-coloured, the second pair of lines being curved like an S is forked only in front, behind fused. Hindwing deep claret-coloured with a dark longitudinal stripe at the anal margin. Beneath orange cinnamon-coloured instead of ochreous. Transverse lines feebler. Tanganyika.
- molitor*. **P. molitor** R. & J. ♀ reddish tan-coloured, sides of body almost white; forewing pointed, margin below the apex concave, in the centre convex; cream-coloured with 4 brownish-olive straight transverse lines, only the extreme line being slightly curved. Stigma pale. Hindwing with 2 feeble parallel transverse lines from the anal margin, disappearing in front. The ♂ is smaller, with narrower forewings, the apex more produced.
- lautus*. Senegal, Nigeria. The South-African race: **P. lautus** Jord. is larger, more yellowish, paler than *molitor*, thorax with a median line, the interior one of the two discal lines is broader and distally faded, inner margin edged with orange tan-colour; hindwing paler than forewing. Transvaal.
- erlangeri*. **P. erlangeri** R. & J. Thorax and forewing loam-coloured, the forewing with a small blackish-brown subbasal dot, two antemedian lines, curved at the costa, the space between them filled with brown, this colouring being extended to the discal lines; stigma very small. The double discal line is similarly situate as in

fulgurans (63 e), farther distally another line which remains rather straight and shows a pale outer edge, beyond it a double brown dot. Margin straight, in the centre convex, apex somewhat projecting. Marginal area in the ♂ shaded with brown. Hindwing in the ♂ grey, with traces of a double discal line, in the ♀ cinnamon-brown without lines. Expanse: 50—60 mm. Southern Abyssinia.

25. Genus: **Phylloxiphia** *R. u. J.*

Very closely allied to *Polyptychus*, tornus of forewing very much rounded, the apex falciformly produced, also in the hindwing the anal angle is not produced. Eyes at the posterior edge with a large hair-pencil.

Ph. oberthueri *R. & J.* (64 a). Body olive-brown, abdomen towards the end whitish. Forewing lighter than *oberthueri*. the thorax, washed over with cinnamon-colour, with very faint traces of 3 parallel transverse lines, particularly towards the interior margin, and 2 undulating transverse lines distally to the cell. An almost straight slanting line from the apex to the lower margin of the cell, along which it is continued to the base; this line is thin, posteriorly edged with a paler colour, thus recalling the mid-rib of a leaf. Veins finely edged with pale. Stigma black; interior margin basally with a triangular spot. Hindwing as dark as the thorax, the costal and anal margin as well as the anterior part of the termen creamy-white. ♀ unknown. Cameroon. [The ♀ of this species may be *Libyoclanis hollandi* Clark?].

Ph. formosa *Schultze* (64 b) probably does not belong to this genus, since the interior angle of the forewing distinctly projects a little; but the apex as in *oberthueri*. Forewing cinnamon-brown, with 5 shadowy darker indistinct transverse bands. The oblique streak from the apex is above somewhat undulating, extending to $\frac{2}{3}$ of vein 4, below straight to vein 3; marginal area distally to this oblique streak more greyish. Interior margin at the base with a brownish-red hair-tuft. Hindwing brownish-red, anal margin ochreous; termen beginning from the tornus, anteriorly narrowed, dark brownish. Cameroon.

26. Genus: **Lycosphingia** *R. u. J.*

Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs, middle tibiae with thorns, anterior tibiae not ending in a thorn, apex of forewing extended into a long lobe. Pulvillus and paronychium present.

L. hamata *Dutz.* (64 b). ♂ similar to the ♀, but with a large subbasal spot, from the discal line, towards the margin, not so uniformly darkened. The spot at the interior margin before the anal angle more distinctly prominent. Hindwing with a distinct median and postmedian transverse line. Both wings narrower, the apices more projecting. West Africa: Chinchoxo, Gold Coast, Togo.

L. hollandi *Clark* (64 b). Apex projecting, but not so lobately produced, interior angle more projecting. *hollandi*. Palpi orange-red, head yellow. Body above brown, beneath orange-red. Forewing brown, dusted with purple, with a large brown subbasal spot and a white stigma, a brown oblique band from $\frac{1}{4}$ of the costal margin to the tornus, towards the margin two more bands which are bent and united to the inner margin, and two brown costal-marginal spots before the apex. Hindwing red-brown, anal margin light brown, at the anal angle an oblong brown spot. Expanse: 60 mm. Cameroon.

27. Genus: **Typhosia** *R. u. J.*

Separated from the preceding genus by exhibiting, as in *Phylloxiphia*, at the posterior edge of the eyes a hair-pencil which is turned in front and covers half the eye.

T. illustris *R. & J.* Forewing brownish cream-coloured, shaded with loam-colour, with olive brown *illustris*. transverse lines: a double line crossing the cell at the origin of vein 2, two parallel lines in the disc, dentate on veins 2 and 3, a streak from veins 3—4 forming the rest of a third discal line, a uniformly curved line from the apex to vein 5, from there continued straight across the posterior cell-angle to the costal margin, not far from the base. Hindwing brownish-red, the costal and anal margins whitish, the latter being a little continued at the termen; fringes brown, Ashanti.

28. Genus: **Likoma** *R. u. J.*

Middle tibiae spined, posterior tibiae only with terminal spurs, anterior tibiae not ending in a thorn. Forewing without a produced apex. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 not or short-stalked, the distal margin of the forewing dentate. Paronychium with 1 or 2 lobes on each side.

L. apicalis *R. & J.* (64 c). Body and wings dull pinkish brown, shaded with dark brown. Forewing *apicalis*. with blackish brown, pale-edged lines: 2 rather straight ones in the basal half; in the disc 2, the first being straight, the second with a strong distal projection; parallel to the latter an indistinct postdiscal one; marginal area behind it and a double inner-marginal spot at the tornus chocolate-coloured. Stigma small and white. Ground-colour of hindwing similar to that of forewing, with 3 transverse lines, marginal area also here darker, particularly at the tornus. British Central Africa. In this species the paronychium exhibits on each side but one appendage.

crenata. **L. crenata** *R. & J.* Paronychium on each side with 2 appendages. Body and wings greyish tan-coloured, the lines in the forewing umber-brown, not distinct; 4 in the proximal half, between the 3rd and 4th dark filling; stigma small. In the disc 3 transverse lines, the 1st and 3rd composed of basally open demi-bows, the 2nd broad, band-shaped. At the margin a triangular brown spot, a brown dot at the apex and one at the tornus. Hindwing with white fringes and chestnut-brown veins, a brown streak at the tornus, towards the base edged with whitish-grey; at the anal margin an indistinct brown spot. Expanse: 50 mm. British East Africa.

29. Genus: **Poliodes** *R. u. J.*

Structurally allied to the preceding genus, pulvillus reduced, small and narrow, paronychium on each side with but one appendage.

roseicornis. **P. roseicornis** *R. & J.* (64 c). Antennae with pink scales. Body grey. Forewing grey, but centrally pinkish whitish-grey, with a triangular costal-marginal spot at the cell-end. Discal line strongly dentate. Marginal area behind it and the interior margin grey, at the tornus a whitish spot, a whitish oblique line from the apex, towards the costal margin bordered with blackish, towards the termen with brown. Hindwing brown, with traces of a thin postdiscal line, and a broader submarginal line which is more distinct at the tornus, blackish. British East Africa.

30. Genus: **Ceridia** *R. u. J.*

Anterior tibiae ending in a strong thorn, middle tibiae spined, hind tibiae with a pair of spurs.

heuglini. **C. heuglini** *Fldr.* (= *beuglini* *Bsdv.*) (64 c) is easily recognizable with pink hindwings and pinkish-grey forewings with a dark red-brown angular marking. Antennae not pectinate. West Africa, Abyssinia.

mira. **C. mira** *R. & J.* Antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate, the angular spot at the costal margin of the forewing quadrangularly trapezoidal, posteriorly indented; hindwing pinkish-grey, with an indistinct darker median and marginal band, and a postdiscal dark transverse line. Expanse: 45 mm. British East Africa.

31. Genus: **Xenosphingia** *Jord.*

Allied to the preceding genus, antennae very strongly pectinate, 3rd palpal joint long and narrow cylindrical; anterior and middle tibiae spined; anterior tibiae without, posterior tibiae with terminal spurs.

jansei. **X. jansei** *Jord.* Body and forewings yellowish sap-green. Shaft and outside of pinnae of antennae white, front side purple, underside ochreous, palpi and legs partly purple brown. Forewing with a snow-white costal margin, in the distal third shaded with dark, the stigma and basal tuft at the interior margin whitish. 3 mm distant from the termen, parallel to it, a darker green line. Apex pointed, but not produced. Margin below it straight, then convex, tornus rounded off. Hindwing whitish-green, at the anal margin whitish. Expanse: 36 mm. Rhodesia.

32. Genus: **Acanthosphinx** *Auriv.*

Middle tibiae spined, posterior tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, the longer terminal spur being as long as the 1st tarsal joint; paronychium and pulvillus present. Margin of forewing entire, not dentate. Easily separable from *Polyptychus* by unspined posterior tibiae and the very long tibial spurs.

güssfeldti. **A. güssfeldti** *Deut.* (64 c). Margin of forewing in the ♂ straight, in the ♀ somewhat concave; forewing violettish-grey with brown transverse markings, the marginal area varying between yellowish-green and dark olive green. Hindwing darker grey, with an olive green marginal area and in it two darker lines dying away in front. Expanse: 110 mm, in the much larger form: **gigas** *Auriv.* 120—140 mm. Sierra Leone to Congo.

33. Genus: **Lophostethus** *Btlr.*

Middle tibiae spined, posterior tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, the longer terminal spur half the length of the 1st tarsal joint. Anterior tibia with a long terminal thorn. Pulvillus absent, paronychium present, on each side with one lobe.

demolini. **L. demolini** *Angas* (= *dumolini* *Wkr.*) (64 d). Easily recognisable by the brown, posteriorly faded and narrowed median band of the forewing, containing a silvery white dot and nail-spot. The nominate race is of a more yellowish-brown colour, the black submarginal triangle in the forewing between veins 4—6 is longer and extends to, or almost to the white discal line. Natal to Uganda. — In **carteri** *Rothsch.* the submarginal triangle does not extend to the discal line, the colouring of the wings is greyer. Senegal to Congo. — In **negus** *Jord.* the forewing shows a more cinnamon-brown tint, and in the white nail-spot the branch showing to the costal margin is the longest. Subbasal stripe more prominent. South-West Abyssinia.

2. Group: **Sphingidae semanophorae**.

The unscaled bare inside of the first palpal joint is set with sensorial hairs which are generally localised on a „basal spot“.

Subfamily: **Sesiinae**.

Mesonotum distinctly tufted or the palpi laterally angular. Chiefly American genera, the only genus occurring in the Ethiopian Region also in India.

34. Genus: **Cephonodes** Hbn. (*Potidaea* Wllgr.).

Antennae in both sexes strongly club-shaped. Wings hyaline, the greatest part without scales, fresh specimens clothed with easily evanescent hair-scales. Twelve species, most of which occur in the Indo-Australian Region.

C. apus Bsdv. Anterior tibiae without terminal thorns; abdomen green, with a hemochrome belt on *apus*, the 5th segment, the following rings shaded with hemochrome. Tail brown, lateral tufts black. Body beneath orange-red, palpi yellowish-white. The first tarsal joint of the forelegs with a dense row of vertically projecting thorns. Bourbon, Mauritius.

C. trochilus Guér. (= *cynniris* Guér., *cyaniris* Ky.). Anterior tibiae without terminal thorns, abdomen *trochilus*, above green, of a faded tan-colour, particularly at the end, without the red belt, chest below yellow. Mauritius.

C. hylas L. Anterior tibiae without terminal thorns, chest below white, hardly yellowish, the last *hylas*, abdominal segments beneath in the centre blackish. The typical form only occurs in the Indian Region; in the whole of Africa to the south of the Sahara and in Madagascar we meet with the race **virescens** Wllgr. *virescens*. (= *confinis* Bsdv.) (64 e) which is only discernible by the differences of the sexual armature and which numbers among the most common species.

C. leucogaster R. & J. is easily discernible from *hylas* by the abdomen being at the end beneath all white, *leucogaster*, the red belt above being only distinct on the sides. The black margin of the forewing is somewhat narrower at the apex, otherwise as *hylas*. Madagascar.

Subfamily: **Philampelinae**.

Thorax not high-tufted, palpi not laterally angular. Of the two tribes the *Philampelicae* do not occur in the region, whereas the *Nephelicae* are represented by numerous genera.

35. Genus: **Deilephila** Lasp. (= *Elpenor* Oken, *Choerocampa* Dup., *Metopsilus* Dunc.).

Eyes without cilia, last segment of antenna with long scales, spurs of middle tibiae of unequal length, margin of forewing not dentate. Pulvillus and paronychium present, anterior tibiae spined. Of the tiny thorns at the end of each abdominal tergite those of the front row are longer than broad.

D. nerii L. (Vol. II, p. 250 pl. 39 c). This species having been described and figured already in the palearctic *nerii*, part also occurs in the Ethiopian and Madagassie Region and is very common. — The form **infernelutea** Saalm., *infernelutea*, described from Madagascar, but also occurring elsewhere together with the typical form with which it is connected by transitions, are specimens in which the under surface is richly coloured orange and red-brown, without any green marking.

36. Genus: **Maassenia** Saalm.

Thorns of the abdominal segmental margins as in the preceding species, last palpal segment scaled, long; distal margin of forewing somewhat dentate; pulvillus and paronychium present, anterior tibiae without terminal thorns. Separated from *Nephela* etc. by thinner antennae and the dentate margin of the forewing.

M. heydeni Saalm. (64 d). Forewing violettish-brown, with brown shadows and transverse lines; stigma *heydeni*, dentate, crescentiform pale gold. Hindwing brown. Marginal area in both wings beneath darker, dentately defined. Madagascar. — In **comorana** R. & J. the dark band in the forewing is more distinctly marked from *comorana*, the costal margin to the tornus, the silvery stigma is larger, the proximal three quarters of the hindwing are somewhat greyer. On the whole a somewhat smaller race. Grand Comore.

37. Genus: **Nephele** Hbn. (*Zonilia* Wkr.).

At once separable from the preceding genus by the margin of the forewing not being dentate. The shorter spur of the middle tibia with a dense row of spikes. Antennae thicker, last joint with a tack-shaped appendage. Most of the species described are Ethiopian, but few being oriental.

a) Species with dark lateral spots or bands on the abdomen.

- vau.* **N. vau** Wkr. (= *schimperi* Lucas, *raffrayi* Obthr.) (64 d). Forewing grey, hued with pink, with a large olive triangular spot the basal side of which is straight, the marginal side being curved semicircularly at the costal margin, the point at the tornus. Stigma yellowish, V-shaped. Abdomen with black lateral spots. Very common in the whole of West and East Africa.
- comma.* **N. comma** Hopff. (64 e). Abdomen with black lateral spots; submarginal line from the apex, curved towards the base, towards the tornus very distinct, marginal area contrastingly grey. The typical form with *derasa.* a crescentiform stigma which is thickened below. Common in West and East Africa. — In the form **derasa** R. & J. (64 e) the stigma is merely a tiny dot, or it is absent altogether. In the whole of Africa and Madagascar.
- charoba.* **N. charoba** Ky. (= *triangulifera* Closs) is similar to *comma*, but the stigma is in front very thin and *microstigma.* behind much broader. The wings are generally rather monotonous and dark; in its form **microstigma** Clark (64 e) the stigma is only a tiny dot. Madagascar.
- funnebris.* **N. funnebris** F. (= *viridescens* Wkr., *infernalis* Ky.) (64 f). Lateral spots of abdomen large and black. Forewing similar to *charoba*, marginal area not so distinctly contrasting, a very feeble shadow-like band from the centre of the costal margin to the interior angle. The typical race is rather unicoloured (excepting the *conimacula.* marginal area), with thin and not very distinct lines. Stigma, if it is present, composed of 2 spots, the lower spot forming a triangle. The typical form with a tiny punctiform stigma or without it. — In the form **conimacula** R. & J. the stigma is composed of two spots, the lower triangle with its apex showing towards the margin. — *maculosa.* Another race **maculosa** R. & J. (64 f) which may represent a distinct species has more distinct lines in the forewing, with olive spots between them. In the nominate form the stigma is a tiny dot or entirely absent. — *ovifera.* In the form **ovifera** R. & J. it represents an oval spot. The nominate race in West and East Africa, *maculosa* from Cameroon to Congo.
- bipartita.* **N. bipartita** Btlr. (64 f) is still lighter olive than the latter race, dark brown is only part of the marginal area and a broad band from the costal margin to that part. West and East Africa.
- lannini.* **N. lannini** Jord. is similar to *bipartita*, with thicker antennae, the hindwing broader, the margin more convex, the apex distinctly produced. Forewing unicoloured, without the lighter spots. Expanse: 76 mm. South Rhodesia.
- discifera.* **N. discifera** Karsch (= *aureomaculata* Rothsch.) (64 f) is quite dark brown, the marginal area is dusted *ratrayi.* with light olive. On the inner margin a round ochreous spot, which is absent in **ratrayi** Rothsch. or only indicated by its border. Cameroon to Congo, Uganda.
- peneus.* **N. peneus** Cr. (= *penaeus* F.) (65 a). Marginal area of forewing not at all defined or only by a very dentate line. Forewing broader. In the nominate race the stigma is composed of 3 silvery white spots which may *innotata.* be fused to a crescent (= *pachyderma* Karsch). — In the form **innotata** R. & J. (65 a) which is much rarer, the white stigma is absent. Expanse: 75 mm. West and East Africa.
- monostigma.* **N. monostigma** Clark. Similar to *peneus*, but the stigma of the forewing is plain, elliptical, of 1 mm diameter, ground-colour of forewing in front sepia-brown, before the dark shadowy band from the centre of the costal margin to the tornus there are no dark transverse lines. A smaller species: expanse 60—65 mm. Cameroon.
- accentifera.* **N. accentifera** Beauvois (= *tridyma* Hoeven, *ranzani* Bertoloni, *variegata* Btlr.) (65 a). Transverse lines in the forewing distinct, marginal area and central area distinctly darker, the stigma composed of 3 silvery white dots. Hindwing olive green, at the margin, posteriorly narrowed, broad black. In the whole of Africa *comoroana.* very common, absent in Madagascar. — In **comoroana** Clark (65 a) the forewing is less contrasting, less dusted with yellow, the space between the anterior subbasal line and the posterior median line almost monotonously dark brown, not mixed with lighter; the light postmedian band in the centre not interrupted. Comoro Is.
- argentifera.* **N. argentifera** Wkr. (65 b). In the forewing the basal area, a median band which is posteriorly narrowed, and a broad band before the margin are dark green, the markings between them dusted with whitish. Stigma composed of a white crescent and a small dot above it. Hindwings similar to those of *accentifera*. East Africa.
- densoi.* **N. densoi** Keferst. (= *malgassica* Fldr., *rhadama* [Wkr.] Bsdv.) (65 b). The dark median band of the forewing is distally rectilinearly defined, the stigma is composed of a white crescent, one white dot each above it and basal to it. Hindwing as in the preceding species. Madagascar.

N. oenopion Hbn. (= *aenopion* Btlr.). Median area of forewing very broad, distally straightly defined, *oenopion*. with or without a stigma. Discal band in the nominate race broad, towards the margin hardly whitish, the dark transverse line in it divides the band into a broader proximal and a narrower distal portion. Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon. — In **stictica** R. & J. there is a small white stigma-dot. Comoro Is. — The continental *stictica*. race **continentis** R. & J. (65 b) is somewhat smaller, the discal band is divided into 2 equal halves by the line, *continentis*. also at the distal margin whitish. Hitherto only known from West Africa.

N. rosae Btlr. (65 b). The dark median area of the forewing is narrower, dusted with white only *rosae*. at its distal edge, always narrowed in front; forewing with rich dark green markings, marginal area olive grey, stigma composed of a hook with a short anterior branch and sometimes a dot above it. West Africa. — In the form (or race?) **destigmata** Strd., from Spanish *Guinea*, the stigma is absent. — The East-African race *destigmata*. **illustris** Jord. shows a broader, in front not narrowed white discal band of the forewing. *illustris*.

N. rectangulata Rothsch. is easily recognizable by the white oblique median and similar submarginal *rectangu-* stripes meeting at the inner margin in a right angle. Sierra Leone. *lata*.

b) The following species without dark spots on the abdomen.

N. aequivalens Wkr. (= *zebu* Bsdv.) (65 c). The white stripes of *rectangulata* are here darker than the *aequivalens* ground-colour. Abdomen without dark spots. West and East Africa.

N. vespera Fawc. (65 c). In the habitus similar to *junebris maculosa*, separated from the latter and *vespera*. nearly all the other species by the unicoloured olive brownish abdomen without any dark spots or bands. Kedai, East Africa.

N. leighi Joic. & Talb. Abdomen without dark spots, forewing in the basal lower portion dark greenish *leighi*. ochreous; a slanting dark brown discal band, rather indistinct, a similar postdiscal band, in front broader, on vein 3 somewhat angular, a feeble irregular postdiscal line. Submarginal line indistinct, defining a darker marginal area which is divided by another line into a darker proximal and a lighter distal portion. Hindwing dark greenish olive, marginal area posteriorly narrowed darker. Expanse: 82 mm. Seychelles.

N. xyliua R. & J. Body Isabel-coloured, beneath paler. Forewing Isabel-coloured; stigma small, round, *xyliua*. white; basally to it three blackish lines curved at the costal margin; beyond the stigma 2 more transverse lines, posteriorly convergent, in front distally bent. From the latter towards the margin a dentate line, posteriorly nearing the preceding ones; a submarginal line is bent towards the base. Hindwing coloured as forewing, but at the margin blackish-brown, fringes creamy with small indistinct dark dots. Expanse: 66 mm. Abyssinia.

38. Genus: **Temnora** Hbn. (*Diodosida* Hbn., *Lophuron* Bsdv., *Ocyton* Bsdv., *Aspledon* Bsdv., *Eulophura* Holl.).

At once discernible from the allied *Nephele* by the spurs of the middle tibiae not showing any row of spikes. Confined to Africa und Madagascar.

T. livida Holl. (65 c). Forewing bluish-grey, with darker clouding on the centre of the costal margin *livida*. (as the beginning of a slanting transverse band which sometimes runs through to the margin) and before the apex, a submarginal row of dots, and a brown inner-marginal spot before the tornus. Apex produced, margin below it concave, then convex. Hindwing blackish, at the tornus bluish-grey, at the costal margin ochreous. Fringes of forewings beneath unicoloured dark. West Africa.

T. griseata R. & J. (65 c). Body and wings more brownish-grey, the contours of the forewing as in *griseata*. *livida*, the spot and the centre of the costal margin more indistinct, fringes also beneath spotted light and dark. Hindwing more unicoloured. Congo.

T. aureata Karsch (= *brevipennis* Rothsch.) (65 c). Abdomen with subdorsal and lateral gold spots. *aureata*. Forewing violettish-brown, with 3 antemedian and 3 discal transverse lines, a double submarginal line and a black median shadow. Hindwing blackish-brown, anal margin red-brown, sometimes continued to the forewing as a discal nebulous band. Cameroon, East Africa, Uganda.

T. radiata Karsch (65 d) is an easily recognizable species, the brown forewing with white undulating *radiata*. lines and a long white basal ray; hindwing also with a whitish transverse line. Very rare; except the type no more species has been found. Togo, Bismarckburg.

T. inornata Rothsch. (65 d). Ground-colour of forewing light pinkish-grey, with dark brown markings; *inornata*. hindwing brownish-red with a black margin. South Africa.

- murina*. **T. murina** Wkr. (= *tyrrhus* Bsdv.) (65 d). Hindwing as in *inornata*; forewing bluish-grey, with a more indistinct dark median shadow, a double postdiscal line, a spot below the apex, and a distinct double antemedian line. South Africa.
- grandidieri*. **T. grandidieri** Btlr. (65 d). Similar to *murina*, under surface more grey than cinnamon-red, abdomen beneath with 2 rows of white dots. Tornus of forewing more produced, at the inner margin near the base a dark spot. Fringes behind with 2 white dots. Hindwing dark brown, fringes rather pure white. Madagascar.
- namaqua*. **T. namaqua** R. & J. (65 d). Forewing with an oblique discal band, towards the lighter basal portion distinctly, towards the darker distal portion indistinctly defined. Hindwing rusty red, purer than in *murina*, with a dark brown marginal band. South West Africa.
- stevensi*. **T. stevensi** R. & J. (65 e). In the forewing the slanting discal band is on both sides indistinctly defined, terminating into the tornus, the fringe between veins 2 and 4 above white. Sierra Leone.
- subapicalis*. **T. subapicalis** R. & J. (65 e) is quite similar to *marginata*, but the upper surface of the tibiae less white, the forewing with a more projecting apex, in the centre with a broader brown band, the space between the 2nd and 3rd discal lines at the costal margin filled with less dark; at the costal margin before the apex a dark spot. Hindwing darker, unicoloured brown. British East Africa.
- nephele*. **T. nephele** Clark is quite similar to *subapicalis*, but greyer, the apex of the forewing less pointed. Expanse: 42—46 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.
- marginata*. **T. marginata** Wkr. (= *brunnea* Rothsch.). Upper surface of tibiae white. Margins of abdominal segments laterally blackish beneath. Forewing dark reddish-grey with an oblique discal transverse band and 2 discal lines. Hindwing red-brown, with a blackish marginal band. Nominate race with the light grey discal line zigzag-shaped (Cape Colony); — in **comorana** R. & J. this line is straight, the brown marginal area below the apex somewhat more extensive. Comoro Is.
- argyropeza*. **T. argyropeza** Mab. (65 e) differs from *marginata* in the white-scaled first palpal joint and posterior tibiae, in the presence of a grey stigma in the forewing and a posteriorly more slanting discal band. Madagascar.
- leighi*. **T. leighi** Jord. Wings as in *fumosa peckoveri*, but the apex more produced, the margin less convex; markings as in the latter, but both wings paler, the forewing greyer, the antemedian band more curved. Marking at and before the margin less distinct. Comoro Is.
- funbris*. **T. funbris** Holl. (65 e) differs from *marginata* in the more elongate forewing with a more slanting margin, the discal band being proximad less distinctly defined. Old Calabar to Gabun.
- angulosa*. **T. angulosa** R. & J. Forewing as far as the disc unicoloured red-brown, this colour being distinctly defined on the disc, so that a basal-discal area is produced being expanded before and behind vein 4 and indented on the veins at the margin; from there to the margin fawn-colour enclosing a brown line which is almost parallel to this area, united with it behind vein 3. Margin twice indented, on vein 5 strongly angular. Forewing unicoloured dark brown. Expanse: 64 mm. Congo.
- fumosa*. **T. fumosa** Wkr. (= *fallax* Rothsch.) (65 e). Forewing elongate, in the ♂ with more distinct markings and bands than in the ♀, with a lilac grey dusted spot at the costal margin and often below the apex at the margin. Hindwing dark brown. In the nominate race from West Africa the body beneath is light brownish and the wings are narrow, whereas in **peckoveri** Btlr., from Madagascar, the Comoro and Seychelle Is., the body beneath is darker brown, and the wings are broader.
- albilinea*. **T. albilinea** Rothsch. In the contours of the wings the same as *fumosa*, the margin below the apex less indented. Forewing brown, with 2 feeble brown bands before the centre and one behind it, separated by grey interspaces. Discal area brown, distally bordered by a curved white line; from here towards the margin two brown lines convergent with the white one behind. From the apex a brown double oblique streak. At the margin a white cloud. Hindwing unicoloured dark brown. Angola. — In **obscurascens** Strd. (65 e) the forewing is darkened, as far as the white line almost unicoloured, distally to it lighter. German East Africa.
- sardanus*. **T. sardanus** Wkr. (= *uniformis* Rothsch.) (65 f). Margin of forewing at vein 5 strongly projecting, forewing dark violettish brown, with an oblique, posteriorly curved discal band, brown antemedian and discal lines and a brown marginal area below the apex. Hindwing unicoloured dark brown. Stigma a small white dot. Sierra Leone, Togo, German East Africa. In West Africa probably more distributed.
- plagiata*. **T. plagiata** Wkr. (= *dicanus* Bsdv., *confusa* Wkr., *maculata* Rothsch.) is easily recognized by the dark olive quadrangular or five-cornered costal-marginal spot of the light grey forewing, which is behind cut off by a rust-brown longitudinal patch. The other transverse markings dark brown. Hindwing reddish-brown, with

a darker marginal area and transverse line. Natal. — In **fuscata** *R. & J.* the body and wings are much darker, *fuscata*, blackish-grey in the ground-colour, the margin of the forewing distinctly dentate. British East Africa.

T. camerounensis *Clark*. Similar to *ratrayi*, forewing narrower, the brown costal-marginal triangle acute-angular on the distal side, the triangle more contrasting with the ground-colour, the white line which borders on it towards the apex is lighter and at the costal margin broader. Expanse: 40 mm. Cameroon.

T. atrofasciata *Holl.* (= *umbrina* *Rothsch.*) (65 f). Forewing violettish-brown, with an oblique darker discal band which is broad at the costal margin and in the ♀ fills up the whole apical portion, leaving free only a lighter zone below the apex. Sierra Leone to Ogoe.

T. ratrayi *Rothsch.* Thorax above with a dark median line. Basal half of forewing defined as in the former species (but by a grey, posteriorly curved line), but it encloses a basal spot, a double, in front curved transverse line; at the tornus an indistinct brown spot, the interspaces tan-coloured or lead-coloured; the oblique band distally defined by a grey line, at the costal margin 4 mm broad, posteriorly narrowed, with 2 black dots before and behind vein 6, situate close at a black marginal area which extends in front to beyond vein 6. Apical area much paler, similar as in the following species. Hindwing dark brown with a posteriorly more distinct dark submarginal line. Expanse: 70—80 mm. Uganda.

T. zantus *H.-S.* (= *dorus* *Bsdv.*, *excisa* *Wkr.*) (65 f). Forewing violettish-brown, the olive apical area separated by a dark brown oblique band. The nominate form from South Africa shows this apical area almost straightly defined towards the base. Hindwing beneath light brown, without a distinct median transverse line. In the East-African race: **curvilimes** *subsp. nov.* (65 f) the apical area of the forewing is convexly defined towards the base, hindwing beneath with a distinct black median line (♀ type from Mikindani in the Zool. State Museum of Berlin, also a ♀ from Dar-es-Salaam); — **apiciplaga** *Karsch* (65 f), from Uganda and Cameroon, shows the forewing similarly defined as in the preceding, apical area very light, ochreous olive, under surface more red-brown, in the hindwing the median line is intensely black, behind it 2 distinct discal lines.

T. brunnescens *Clark* is presumably nothing else but a rather monotonously brown form of *zantus*. Western Pondoland, South Africa.

T. wollastoni *R. & J.* Similar to *zantus*, forewing with numerous undulate or dentate transverse lines, a spot-like subbasal band, an antemedian costal-marginal spot and a slanting discal band dark brown; the latter reaches to the margin at the end of vein 2. Before the apex a spot at the costal margin and one below it, margin similar to that of *zantus*. Hindwings similar to those of the preceding species. Upper Congo.

T. natalis *Wkr.* (= *natalii* *Bsdv.*). Margin of forewing in front deeply indented, dentate, with very slanting antemedian lines which are straight and only at the costal margin curved; a large discal spot at the costal margin and 2 sagittiform submarginal spots black. Size as in the preceding species. Natal.

T. erato *Fawc.* (65 g). Similar to *natalis*, but much smaller. Expanse: 50—60 mm. British East Africa.

T. stigma *R. & J.* Similar to the preceding ones, forewing more regularly dentate, not deeply indented between veins 4 and 6. Grey, mesothorax black. Forewing with a small black stigma. Discal lines very oblique. The black oblique band is expanded towards the tornus into a large triangular spot. Hindwing grey, dusted with blackish-brown. The blackish submarginal band indistinct. In contrast with *natalis*, the forewing lacks the double antemedian line, the large dark spot is situate here at the tornus. Expanse: 56 mm. Abyssinia.

T. hollandi *Clark*. Forewing similar as in *wollastoni*, at the centre of the costal margin with a dark triangle which is continued from vein 4 as a broad line to the margin. Basally to it the ground-colour is light olive green, traversed by darker lines. At the base of the wing and at the tornus light blue scales. From the costal-marginal triangle towards the apex a light blue area, in front 4 mm broad, narrowed towards vein 4, containing two dark lines. The apex itself is brown, feebly dusted with light blue. Hindwing dark brown, at the tornus a light brown, spot dusted with blue. Body brown, under surface richly red. Abdomen on each segment with 2 black dots and a bluish-white margin. Fringes of both wings yellow. The most magnificently coloured species of the genus. Expanse: 54 mm. Only 1 ♂ known from Cameroon.

T. spiritus *Holl.* (65 g). Similarly marked as *plagiata*, but very much paler, ochreous yellowish olive, costal-marginal spot olive brownish. Hindwing umber-brown, postdiscal area quite pale. Forewing easily discernible from *plagiata* by the truncate apex. West Africa.

T. avinoffi *Clark* (65 g). Allied to *wollastoni*. Before the apex a coherent brown spot. Apical area otherwise predominantly violettish-grey, basal area olive-brown, partition-line proximally edged with a paler colour. Cameroon.

- elegans*. **T. elegans** *Rothsch.* (65 g). Forewing bluish-grey, markings sharp and distinct, hindwing of a bright brownish red colour with a black marginal area, body hued with red-brown. Sierra Leone to Cameroon. —
- polia*. In **polia** *Rothsch.* the body and the under surface of the wings is greyer, the markings in the forewing often more hazy, hindwing duller brown. Angola, German East Africa.
- nitida*. **T. nitida** *Jord.* Similar to *elegans*, the margin of the forewing not dentate, the oblique discal band from the centre of the costal margin to the termen below its centre, at the end broadly expanded shadow-like to the tornus, towards the margin defined by a pale line; below the apex an olive crescent. Expanse: 52 mm. Madagascar.
- palpalis*. **T. palpalis** *R. & J.* (65 g). Similar to *crenulata*, more cinnamon-brown above, antennae somewhat longer, apex of forewing more roundish, the oblique discal band not edged with a paler colour towards the margin, proximad more distinctly defined. In the hindwing analwards a distinct postdiscal line. Easily recognizable by a white line on the first palpal joint. Madagascar.
- crenulata*. **T. crenulata** *Holl.* (65 g) is discernible from the similar *sardanus* by the sharp oblique discal band being behind edged with pale and by the dentate hindwing, from the *zantus*-races by the pointed apex of the forewing. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.
- curtula*. **T. curtula** *R. & J.* Forewing grey with a brown oblique discal band which proximally passes over rather indistinctly into the grey ground-colour, being distally darker and distinctly defined. On its outside below the costal margin a black, sometimes lustrous spot, distally indented and bordered with brown. Margin below the apex feebly emarginated, brown, at vein 4 angular and from there dentate. Before the tornus 3 black dots, towards the base a black double line. Hindwing dark brown, at the tornus and near the margin shaded with grey, with an ochreous spot before the tornus. Expanse: 42 mm. Uganda.
- reutlingeri*. **T. reutlingeri** *Holl.* Forewing grey, with a narrow oblique brown discal band which is sharply defined towards the base, and a brown costal-marginal spot before the apex. Hindwing dark brown. Cameroon, Gabun.
- cinereo-fusca*. **T. cinereofusca** *Strd.* (66 a). Similar to *reutlingeri*, the discal band of the forewing broader, proximad indistinctly bordered with a lighter colour, apex somewhat less produced. Discernible from *subapicalis* by the greyer forewings. Spanish Guinea.
- scitula*. **T. scitula** *Holl.* (66 a). Forewing violettish-grey; dark brown are: a curved and interrupted antemedian line, a subbasal spot, an oblique discal band, a spot before the apex and before the tornus, and a marginal spot below the apex. Above the tornus and between veins 4 and 5 one yellowish-white spot each. Hindwing dark brown, in the discal area lighter red-brown. West Africa.
- eranga*. **T. eranga** *Holl.* Similar to *scitula*, the forewing lacks the white spot between veins 4 and 5, the discal oblique band is behind narrower, and the spot at the tornus almost 7-shaped. Sierra Leone. Ogove.
- iapygoides*. **T. iapygoides** *Holl.* (= *preussi* *Karsch*) (66 a). Forewing similar to the preceding ones, but without any white marking; hindwing more extensively red-brown, with a blackish-brown marginal area. — The form
- clementsi*. **clementsi** *Rothsch.* is very much paler, the forewing brownish grey, hindwing reddish ochreous. Sierra Leone to Ogove.
- stevensoni*. **T. stevensoni** *Clark* is allied to the following ones, separated from *pylas* by the first and second discal lines not being filled with brown; from *pylades* by the margin of the forewing showing a distinct dent on vein 7, and the marginal band of the hindwing being broader; from *pseudopylas* by the dent at the termination of vein 7 of the forewing being feebler, the under surface being brown, not mixed with yellow. Separated from all the 3 species by the grey instead of brown ground-colour of the forewings. Expanse: 40—45 mm. Rhodesia, Belgian Congo, Nyassa Land, Tanganyika.
- pylas*. **T. pylas** *Cr.* (66 a). The double antemedian line of the forewing is filled with dark, hindwing yellow, in the marginal region red-brown, towards the anal angle turning darker. Natal, Cape Colony.
- pseudo-pylas*. **T. pseudopylas** *Rothsch.* (= *brisaeus* *Bsdv.*) (66 a). Antemedian line of forewing not filled with darker, costal margin of hindwing near the base extended into a projecting lobe, the black marginal band of the hindwing towards the base broadly bordered with rusty brown. In the nominate form the darker marginal area is defined by the postdiscal line, both wings beneath abundantly mixed with yellow. South and East Africa, Abyssinia.
- latimargo*. — In **latimargo** *R. & J.* the rusty brown marginal area traverses the postdiscal line towards the base, the under surface of both wings with but few yellow scales. Comoro Is.
- pylades*. **T. pylades** *R. & J.* (66 a). Costal margin of hindwing almost straight, without a distinct lobe, antemedian line of forewing not filled with dark, marginal area less red-brown than in the preceding ones, at the termination of vein 7 no distinct dent. Natal, Cape Colony.
- leptis*. **T. leptis** *R. & J.* (66 b). Forewing altogether darker, the band of the hindwing unicoloured blackish-brown, very much broader than in the preceding species. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

39. Genus: **Temnoripais** *R. u. J.*

Antennae at the ends not thickened, the last joint short. Separated from *Antinephele* by shorter palpi, the angular margin and not rounded tornus of the forewing, from *Odontosida* by the spineless anterior tibiae.

T. lasti *Rothsch.* (66 b). In the habitus similar to *Temnora pylas*; hindwing yellow with a black marginal band which is proximally bordered with rust-brown. ♀ still unknown. South-Western Madagascar.

40. Genus: **Odontosida** *R. u. J.*

Antennae with a short terminal joint, anterior tibiae ending in a thorn, middle tibia without a crest of bristles, its spines about equally long.

O. pusilla *Fldr.* (66 b). Forewing red-brown, with a dark subbasal dot, a short antemedian double transverse line and a dark postmedian band, a blackish spot before the apex and a similar one at the tornus, the marginal area being in some places darker. Hindwing brownish-red, at the anal angle dark brown. Specimens with a light grey ground-colour of the forewing were described as --- **pulcherrima** *Rothsch.*, but they are connected with the nominate form by transitions. South Africa.

O. magnifica *Rothsch.* (66 b). Forewing with a brown costal-marginal triangle containing the white stigma. Forewing yellow at the base, red-brown towards the tornus, black in the distal half; margin of forewing not dentate. South Africa.

O. erlangeri *R. & J.* Similar to *pusilla*, somewhat larger, in the forewing the subbasal spot is very small, the antemedian lines broader separated; the dark subapical spot is absent, the dark marginal area almost equally broad. Hindwing more oblong, lighter, with 1 pair of discal lines the interspace of which is filled with dark, and a postdiscal line. Expanse: 46 mm. Abyssinia.

41. Genus: **Pseudenyo** *Holl.*

Palpi longer than in *Temnora*, apex of forewing truncate, margin between veins 5 and 7 deeply indented, projecting on vein 5 instead of vein 6. It may coincide with *Temnora*.

Ps. benitensis *Holl.* (66 b) is easily recognized. Hindwing black, at the anal margin (basally broader) of a glaring yellow. Gabun, Spanish Guinea.

42. Genus: **Sphingonaepiopsis** *Wlgrn.*

Anterior tibiae with thorns, posterior tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, the spurs of the middle tibiae equally long, pulvillus present. Palaearctic and Indian Region, Africa and Madagascar.

S. nana *Bsdv.* (= *gracilipes* *Wlgrn.*) (66 b). Forewing grey with a brown discal oblique band and in the inner-marginal half with an oblique median band. Cross-vein with a whitish line. Hindwing brown. From South Arabia through East Africa to Natal.

S. obscura *Mab.* is much darker than *nana*, the forewing without a whitish line on the cross-vein. Madagascar.

S. ansorgei *Rothsch.* Forewing with a grey basal area being broader at the costal margin and defined by a cinnamon-brown band of several indistinct transverse lines; the latter as well as a cinnamon-brown line in the centre of the basal area dusted over with blackish scales. Distal half of forewing pinkish-grey, at the tornus tan-coloured, a broad cinnamon-brown and black transverse line before the margin, almost parallel to the latter. Hindwing reddish tan-coloured, marginal area brownish. Expanse: 30 mm. Angola.

43. Genus: **Microsphinx** *R. u. J.*

Separated from the preceding genus by but 1 pair of spurs of the posterior tibiae and a broad, short terminal segment of the antennae.

M. pumila *Bsdv.* (= *minuta* *Dist.*) (66 a). Forewing in the habitus similar to that of *Sphing. nana*. Hindwing yellow with a brown marginal band. South Africa.

44. Genus: **Antinephele** *Holl.*

Antennae thin with a short terminal joint which is thrice as long as basally broad. Eyes ciliated, middle and hind tarsi with rows of thorns; pulvillus and paronychium present, the latter on each side with a double appendage. An African genus, not yet ascertained in Madagascar.

- marcida*. **A. marcida** Holl. (66 c). Forewing olive-brown and -green, a dark green oblique band being convex in front from the inner margin near the base to the costal margin before the apex, behind it a transverse band being posteriorly convergent with the margin, filled up by a dark line and proximally whitish, united with an oblique band from the apex. Hindwing monotonously dark brown. Gabun, Uganda.
- anomala*. **A. anomala** Btlr. (66 c). Ground-colour of forewing dark brown, oblique band narrower, in the centre more distinct, darker, the transverse band proximally more regularly white, from the apex only an oblique line. West Africa.
- achlora*. **A. achlora** Holl. (66 c) differs from the preceding species in the slightly oblique antemedian band of the forewing. West Africa.
- muscosa*. **A. muscosa** Holl. (66 e) as well as the following species lack the straight submarginal band of the forewing; forewing olive green with more or less distinct dark transverse lines and a blackish discal spot, an indistinct discal oblique band from behind the centre of the costal margin to the tornus. Below the apex the marginal area is partly dark brown, towards the base bordered by an irregular white line which may also be absent. Hindwing dark brown. West Africa.
- efulani*. **A. efulani** Clark is intermediary between *muscosa* and *lunulata*, separated by a large, strongly contrasting blackish spot at the cross-vein of the forewing. Cameroon.
- lunulata*. **A. lunulata** R. & J. (= *weberi* Clark). Similar to *efulani*, the dark marginal area of the forewing towards the base bordered by a *straight* white line. German East Africa, Cameroon.
- maculifera*. **A. maculifera** Holl. (66 c) is easily recognized by the abdomen beneath being white with brown central spots. Forewing with a dark brown, white-edged basal area, the dark marginal area defined by a curved white line. Abdomen ochreous olive green. West Africa.

45. Genus: **Hypaedia** Btlr.

Easily recognizable by the 2nd palpal joint being at the end set with dehiscient scales like a comb. Frons with a projecting apex, the costal margin of the hindwing anteriorly very convex like a lobe. Abdomen rather flattened. Only known from West Africa.

- butleri*. **H. butleri** Rothsch. (66 e). Abdomen above olive brown, beneath ochreous. Marginal area of forewing as far as the tornus darker, in the centre projecting towards the base. Ground-colour of forewings reddish-brown, transverse lines dark brown, partly separated by violet scales. Sierra Leone to Congo.
- lobipennis*. **H. lobipennis** Strd. (66 d). Margin of forewing below the apical indentation and the costal margin of the hindwing more projecting, ground-colour of forewing more olive grey, with a very contrasting marking above the tornus and a green inner-marginal spot near the base. Cameroon.
- insignis*. **H. insignis** Btlr. (66 d). Abdomen dark with 2 large subdorsal yellow spots. In the forewing the antemedian and discal lines are contiguous at the inner margin, the ground-colour is brown, mixed with olive. Hindwing beneath with a large yellow basal spot, abdomen beneath bright yellow. Sierra Leone.

46. Genus: **Atemnora** R. u. J.

It connects *Temnora* with *Macroglossum*. Abdomen as in the preceding genus broad and flat, at the end with a stunted anal tuft. Tibiae without thorns.

- westermanni*. **A. westermanni** Bsdv. (= *falkensteini* Deutz.) (66 d). Abdomen with yellow lateral spots, forewing with a straightly cut-off basal area olive green, distally to it bluish-grey, a straight line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin to the tornus blackish. Hindwing blackish, basally with olive green hair, fringe around the tornus yellow. In the whole of the Ethiopian Region and in Madagascar, without forming races.

The following two genera differ from all the preceding genera of the *Nephelicae* in the small thorns of the foremost row at the end of each abdominal segment being not longer than broad.

47. Genus: **Macroglossum** Scop. (*Rhamphoschisma* Wllgr., *Psithyros* Hbn.).

Last antennal joint very long filiform, abdomen flattened, with a broad flat tuft of the tail; spurs of posterior tibiae of very unequal lengths. In the Oriental Region represented by numerous species, in the Ethiopian and Madagassie Region by few, in the Palearctic Region by 1 species.

- alluaudi*. **M. alluaudi** Joann (= *alluardi* Ky.) (66 d). This extremely rare species is distinguished by almost unicoloured yellow hindwings which are brownish only at the extreme margin. Seychelle Is.

M. soror *R. & J.* (66 d). Similar to the following *milvus*, the rusty yellow lateral spots of the abdomen *soror*. are not separated from each other, in the forewing the stigma is larger, the 1st antemedian line straighter, the 2nd farther distally touching the stigma; hindwing orange-red, distally rusty brownish, without a yellow band, without a darker base. Separated from the preceding species by the almost absent first and curved second discal lines, a distinct stigma, darker hindwings, and 4 (instead of 3) lateral spots of the abdomen. Bourbon.

M. milvus *Bsdv.* (= *pandora Guér.*, *mylous Mén.*, *melvus Rothsch.*) (66 d). Hindwing rusty red, with *milvus*. a subbasal yellow band, at the base black. Bourbon, Mauritius; Madagascar.

M. aequalon *Mab.* (66 c). Similar to *milvus*, the discal lines in the forewing more contrasting, the hindwing *aequalon*. with a broad yellow median band. Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoro Is.

M. pachycerus *R. & J.* (66 e). Similar to *aequalon*, antennae longer and thicker, abdomen with 3 orange *pachycerus*. lateral spots, the abdominal segments 5—7 contrastingly black, the base of the 6th white, the central spots on the under surface of the 1st to 3rd segments almost white. Forewing darker, the markings less distinct, the space between the discal lines filled with blackish, stigma absent. The orange band of the hindwing is narrower. Hindwing beneath with a distally sharply defined shorter yellow area at the anal margin, transverse lines quite indistinct. Madagascar.

M. trochilus *Hbn.* (= *fasciatum Wllgr.*, *lysithous Bsdv.*) (66 e). Antennae very long, body olive green, *trochilus*. abdomen with an orange lateral streak. Forewing with olive green transverse bands, also the discal area more or less dusted with olive green. Hindwing dark red-brown with an orange median band, the dark marginal band separated by a broad purple brown zone from the yellow median band. South and East Africa, Comoro Is. — The West-African race *trochiloides Btlr.* is often smaller, the forewing more monotonous, the hindwing *trochiloides*. with a pure yellow band and a broader black, narrow purple marginal band.

48. Genus: **Leucostrophus** *R. u. J.*

Separated from *Macroglossum* by the short last antennal joint and the stalked veins 3 and 4 in the hindwing being separated.

L. commasiae *Wkr.* (66 e). Belt of abdomen on segments 3 and 4, on segment 5 in front one and *commasiae*. behind two spots, all bluish-white. West Africa.

L. hirundo *Gerst.* (66 e). Belt of abdomen on segments 4 and 5, dorsally in front and behind broadly *hirundo*. indented, chalk-coloured, rarely with a bluish tint. South and East Africa.

Subfamily: **Choerocampinae.**

The only subfamily in which the bristly appendage on each side of the base of the proboscis (the remnants of the mandibles?) is divided into two parts, the distal one being set with long bristly hairs. Last antennal joint oblong, almost without scales, at the end with 6 or more bristles. Tibiae never spiked, posterior tibiae always with 2 pair of spurs. Paronychium always on each side with two lobes.

49. Genus: **Celerio** *Oken.*

First palpal joint inside at the apex without dense scales, the 2nd joint inside without a long apical scale-tuft. Antennal ends thickened. Margin of forewing entire.

A geopolitically distributed genus, in the Ethiopian Region only 1 species.

C. biguttata *Wkr.* (= *eleagni Bsdv.*, *euphorbioides Swh.*) (66 f). Pulvillus present. Abdomen with 2 *biguttata*. distinctly black lateral spots. In the forewing the veins are not paler, the costal-marginal area not contrastingly darker, without a darker basal band, rather monotonously coloured, marginal area broad darker, obliquely bordered by a reddish ochreous line. Hindwing black with a dark red discal band, at the anal margin paler, the marginal area narrow cream-coloured. Madagascar.

50. Genus: **Chaerocina** *R. u. J.*

The second palpal joint does not rest broad on the first, distinctly separated, smoothly scaled, without a terminal tuft inside, the first joint without a cavity outside at the end, this joint also scaled, inside at the end with but few scales. One species:

Ch. dohertyi *R. & J.* (66 f). Forewing brown, with a darker subbasal band, a black stigma-ring and *dohertyi*. an oblique straight line from the apex. Hindwing pinkish-red, the base and submarginal band black. British East Africa.

51. Genus: **Rhodafra** *R. u. J.*

Easily recognizable by the 2nd palpal joint showing on the outside a row of dehiscant hairs forming a distinct crest and appearing to be the continuation of the cilia of the posterior edge of the eyes, otherwise similar to *Celerio*.

- opheltes*. **Rh. opheltes** *Cr.* (= *mariae* *Willgr.*) (66 f) recalls some forms of *Cel. euphorbiae*, at once discernible by the abdomen above showing but 1 pair of black spots. South Africa.
- marshalli*. **Rh. marshalli** *R. & J.* The forewing lacks the light ochreous oblique streak from the apex to the inner margin near the base, the wing thus being almost uniformly densely olive brown, the marginal area being less light, too. Expanse: 50 mm. Mashonaland.

52. Genus: **Euchloron** *Bsdv.*

Second palpal joint very much smaller than the first, inside sealed. Tegulae at the end with a long tuft of fringes.

- megaera*. **Eu. megaera** *L.* (66 f). Forewing green, basal spot and stigma black, tornal spot and costal-marginal spots as well as some dots in the marginal area brown. Hindwing with a black base, a black discal band as far as vein 5 beginning from the tornus, and a brown irregular marginal band which may be indistinctly green in the posterior portion. Common in the whole of Africa. — In **lacordairei** *Bsdv.* the discal band of the hindwing is narrower and nearly the whole dark distal margin broadly dusted with green. Madagascar and the neighbouring islands.

53. Genus: **Basiothia** *Wkr.*

First palpal joint at the end spherically arched, with a transverse ridge of scales or a hair-fringe line along the eye, on the inside densely sealed.

- medea*. **B. medea** *Fldr.* (= *indriacus* *Bsdv.*, *idricus* *Wkr.*, *clio* *F.*, *onotherina* *Martyn*, *idricus* *Bsdv.*, *transfigurata* *Willgr.*) (66 g). Forewing green with darker lines and a brown tornal spot. Hindwing orange with a brown marginal band. In the whole of Africa and Madagascar; common. — In the form **nigrita** *Clark* the hindwing is reddish-brown, gradually passing over into the dark marginal band.
- laticornis*. **B. laticornis** *Btlr.* (= *bifasciata* *Mab.*) (66 g). Wings reddish-brown, forewing with 3 antemedian lines, a shadowy spot distally to the cell-end and 3 discal lines darker, an oblique line from the apex traceable and indistinct. Hindwing red-brown, marginal area indistinctly darker. Madagascar.
- charis*. **B. charis** *Bsdv.* (= *celerionina* *Wkr.*, *celerina* *Bsdv.*) (66 g). Similar to *schenki*, mostly smaller, abdomen above with a double white line. Ground-colour of hindwing red. East, South and West Africa.
- schenki*. **B. schenki** *Mschlr.* (= *protocharis* *Mschlr.*) (66 g). Larger, abdomen above with a single white line. Ground-colour of hindwing red. South and East Africa.

54. Genus: **Hippotion** *Hbn.*

Antennae in the ♀ at the end thickened, palpi plain, the 2nd joint inside without a terminal tuft, the first inside densely scaled. Larvae in front thickened, with 1 or several ocelli. Also in the Palaearctic and Indo-Australian Regions.

- geryon*. **H. geryon** *Bsdv.* (66 g). Antennae with pink scales, abdomen with black basal spots on the side. Forewing dark brown, with blackish slanting transverse lines and whitish longitudinal streaks, an oblique yellowish-white band from the apex to before the centre of the inner margin, containing 2 fine brown lines. Hindwing dark brown with an ochreous indistinct submarginal band. Madagascar, Comoro Is. — In the habitus similar to the Indo-Australian *H. velox* *F.* in which, however, the oblique light band is not distinctly defined by dark towards the margin.
- osiris*. **H. osiris** *Dalm.* (= *osyris* *Bsdv.*) (66 g). Abdomen with 2 black lateral spots, hindwing with a black subbasal spot below the cell. In the whole of the Ethiopian Region, also in Madagascar, sometimes penetrating to the north as far as Spain. Larva similar to that of *celerio*.
- chloris*. **H. chloris** *R. & J.* This species looks like a hybrid between *H. celerio* and *Basiothia medea*, but the hindwing is more extensively black than in these two species, and on the forewing beneath there is no trace of yellow. Forewing faded green, lines green, arranged almost as in *celerio*, but the discal ones less oblique; three interior discal lines defined by a pale green band (analogous to the silvery one in *celerio*); the line proceeding from the apex is more or less black, ending in a black dot. Margin undulate. Hindwing more extensively black, discal band and anal-marginal stripe yellowish ochreous. Expanse: 56 mm. British East Africa.

H. pentagramma *Hmps.* is said to be allied to *chloris*. Body greyish-brown, abdomen beneath white. *penta-*
Forewing pale greyish-brown, costal margin reddish-brown, traces of 2 red-brown antemedian lines, distally *gramma*.
acute-angular; 5 very oblique curved discal lines, at the costal margin incurved, an oblique streak from the
apex; marginal area thinly dusted with blackish. Hindwing blackish-brown, submarginal area reddish, from
vein 5 to the fold with thin dark vein-dots. Marginal area grey, dusted with blackish. Expanse: 46—58 mm.
Abyssinia, Somaliland.

H. celerio *L.* (= *tisiphone L.*, *inquilinus Harr.*, *phoenix Oken*, *ocys Hbn.*) (Cf. Vol. II, p. 258, pl. 42 b). *celerio*.
A smaller species, abdomen without dark lateral spots, hindwing without a black subbasal spot. Distributed
nearly over the whole „Old World“, also very common in Africa and Madagascar, but nowhere the formation
of races is noticed.

H. aporodes *R. & J.* is similar to *celerio*. Forewing darker brownish-black, the light band less silvery *aporodes*.
and with 2 brown lines, the olive stripe in the direction of the margin is sharply separated into two lines (on
both sides of the black line), the outer line being very thin. The discal band of the hindwing is narrow and
brighter red. Gold Coast.

H. horus *Roeb.* is likewise similar to *celerio*, in the forewing the median band is yellowish, not silvery, *horus*.
before it there is a narrow yellowish-brown band. Median band not extending so far to the base of the wing
as in *celerio*. Hindwing darker red, discal band narrower. Abdomen without a distinct light dorsal line.
Cameroon. (It may be identical with *aporodes*?).

H. isis *R. & J.* Allied to the preceding ones, abdomen without black lateral spots, forewing without *isis*.
the pale oblique band. Hindwing as in *celerio*. Expanse: 58 mm. Only 1 specimen known, without a statement
of the habitat, but surely an African species.

H. eson *Cr.* (= *gracilis Btlr.*) (67 a). Forewing loam-coloured brown, with 9 dark lines, all of which *eson*.
are rather straight, the basal 6 being parallel and oblique. Hindwing red, marginal area, costal margin and a
round basal spot blackish. In the whole region everywhere common.

H. aurora *R. & J.* Forewing as in *eson*, but greyer, lines 1 and 2 forming a band as far as the base *aurora*.
of the wing, line 6 beginning from vein 5 very thin. Hindwing almost as in *osiris*, but darker red, the black discal
area broader, its posterior portion not isolated. The black postdiscal band is not so sharply defined. Expanse:
76 mm. Madagascar. — In the smaller **gloriosana** *R. & J.* the margin is shorter and more sharply convexly *gloriosana*.
angled, the submarginal line much stronger than on the forewing. Isle of Gloriosa near Madagascar. — In
delicata *R. & J.* the forewing is paler than in the preceding two races, the slanting double line reaching the *delicata*.
inner margin 4 mm distant from the base is less distinct, whereas the shortened oblique apical line is very
distinct. The black colouring in the hindwing is more reduced. Farquhar I. near Madagascar.

H. balsaminae *Wkr.* (67 a). Forewing yellowish loam-coloured, with 8 oblique straight lines, only the *balsaminae*.
two proximal ones being more curved and darker brown. Stigma black. Hindwing dark brown, discal area
pale ochreous, marginal area somewhat olive brown. Larva green with a brown median line above, a black
ocellus on the 4th and a red one on the 5th segment, both in white rings; it lives on *Jussieua*. Common in
the whole region.

H. lambertoni *Clark.* Body above olive green, abdomen beneath loam-coloured, dusted with brown, *lambertoni*.
laterally more light red. Forewing light olive green, markings dark olive green. A strong line from the apex
as in *batschi* (67 a), but towards the base of it 3 more lighter parallel lines which die away towards the costal
margin. From the strong line towards the margin a fifth line, the space between lines 4 and 5 filled with dark.
Farther towards the margin a 6th and a feeble 7th line. Stigma and dark clouds distally to it as in *batschi*.
Hindwing black with a narrow, sometimes interrupted light pink postmedian band which widens towards the
anal margin. Expanse: 54 mm. Madagascar.

H. saclavorum *Bsdv.* (67 a). Similar to *batschi*, but the body and forewing above of a loamy yellowish *sacclavorum*.
Isabel colour, abdomen laterally yellow, except at the base. Under surface rather white. Forewing with several
distinct lines. Hindwing blackish-brown, at the tornus Isabel-coloured. Madagascar.

H. batschi *Keferst.* (= *humilis Btlr.*) (67 a). Body and forewing above reddish brown, body beneath *batschi*.
pinkish-brown, abdomen without yellow lateral spots, in the forewing but one line is really distinct, not quite
so oblique as in *sacclavorum*, tornal spot of hindwing and its fringe pinkish brown. Madagascar.

H. butleri *Saalm.* (67 a) is said to differ from *batschi* in the presence of an irregular, proximally blurred *butleri*.
white band of the forewing extending from the apex to the inner margin near the tornus. Madagascar.

H. exclamationis *Fawc.* Forewing similar as in the following species, more separately dusted with *exclama-*
blackish, with a distinct and strong discal line, more curved than in *roseipennis*. Discal spot blacker. Hindwing *tionis*.
as in *roseipennis*. British East Africa.

H. roseipennis *Btlr.* (67 b). Forewing olive green, with 2 stronger and several feebler not very oblique *roseipennis*.
transverse lines, with a large blackish spot at the cross-vein. Hindwing as in *balsaminae*. East Africa.

H. diyllus *Fawc.* (67 b). In the habitus similar to *Basiothia medea F.*, but the wings are light ochreous, *diyllus*.
hindwing more pinkish, with a darker marginal band. Kedai, East Africa.

- rosae*. **H. rosae** *Bltr.* (67 b). Antennae pink, body and forewing bluish-grey, forewing at the inner margin before the tornus covered with brown scales, the stigma is a brown dot. Hindwing dark grey, at the tornus with dark brown spots. South-West Africa.
- moorei*. **H. moorei** *Jord.* differs from *rosae* in the absence of the white lateral stripe on the head and thorax. Forewing sometimes shorter, transverse lines somewhat more distinct. Hindwing pinkish brown, marginal area grey, at the distal margin and on the veins pink. Body silvery grey, dusted with pink. Tanganyika. —
- canens*. In **canens** *Jord.* there is no pink dusting whatever, except on the antennae. Abyssinia.
- rebeli*. **H. rebeli** *R. & J.* (67 b). Antennae with snow-white scales; forewing yellowish loam-coloured speckled with brown, likewise without complete transverse lines, with a brown spot behind the cell-end and before the tornus, part of a postdiscal band, and an oblique streak from the apex. Stigma small, black. Hindwing yellowish loam-coloured with an indistinct brown-speckled marginal band. North-East Africa.
- dexippus*. **H. dexippus** *Fawc.* (67 b). Similar to *rosae*, but the antennae bluish-grey, forewing with a curved median band and a more indistinct submarginal line. Hindwing ochreous, with a darker median and submarginal band. Kedai, East Africa.
- irregularis*. **H. irregularis** *Wkr.* (= *erossei Rothsch.*) (67 b) is the only species exhibiting a cavity at the end of the 1st palpal joint. Forewing olive brown with more indistinct oblique lines, only the 5th being distinct by intense black vein-dots. Hindwing blackish-brown, at the margin lighter reddish-grey. West Africa, Uganda.
- 55. Genus: Theretra Hbn. (Gnathostypsis Wllgr.).**
- Second palpal joint inside with a terminal tuft which is turned downward; first joint inside at the end regularly densely sealed, outside with a cavity at the end. Likewise represented in the Oriental Region.
- jugurtha*. **Th. jugurtha** *Bsdv.* (= *obliterata Rothsch.*) (67 e). Abdomen without lines, sometimes with a dark basal spot, the cavity of the 1st palpal joint sharply defined. Forewing olive green, clouded with yellowish ochreous, with a darker antemedian and 2 discal lines, the latter touching a submarginal line, rarely with still more though indistinct lines. Hindwing dark brown. West Africa.
- tessmanni*. **Th. tessmanni** *Geht.* (67 e). Wings light ochreous olive with 2 parallel indistinct transverse lines in the forewing. Fringes in the forewing brownish-pink. Cameroon.
- capensis*. **Th. capensis** *L.* (= *megara Müll.*, *aeas Cr.*, *ceerops Cr.*, *immaculata Gmelin*, *ostraeina Wallgr.*, *octomaculata Ky.*) (67 c) is an easily recognizable species. Forewing green, marginal area somewhat darker, stigma red. Hindwing red, at the margin brownish. South and South-East Africa. Larva with an ocellus on the 4th segment, green or brown, with a pale stripe from the 5th segment to the horn which is short and obtuse, in the young larva long and S-shaped; it lives on *Vitis* and *Cissus*.
- monteironis*. **Th. monteironis** *Bltr.* (67 e). Similar to the following *cajus*; of the oblique lines the 1st and 2nd are almost equally strong, both in the dark oblique stripe, the line 3 is isolated, feeble, in the light stripe, 4 very intensely dark brown, the others feebler. Hindwing dark brown with a yellowish ochreous discal band containing traces of 1 or 2 transverse lines. South Africa.
- cajus*. **Th. cajus** *Cr.* (= *celeano Vsp.*, *gordius Stoll*, *gortys Hbn.*, *epicles Bsdv.*) (67 e). In the forewing lines 1 and 3 strong, connected by dark dusting, between them the feebler 2nd line. Line 4 feeble, situate in the light stripe, line 5 very strong and broad, much stronger than line 6. Hindwing in the marginal half yellowish ochreous, at the margin whitish with a dark submarginal and discal line. South and South-East Africa. —
- perkeo*. The West-African race **perkeo** *R. & J.* (67 d) is smaller and paler, line 5 of the forewing not stronger than 6, hindwing without a distinct brown discal line. — In the East-African **ugandae** *Clark* the size corresponds to that of *perkeo*, the marking to that of *cajus*. Hindwing unicoloured dark, only with a light submarginal line, forewing and the lines on the hindwing beneath darker than in both the races.
- orpheus*. **Th. orpheus** *H.-S.* (= *natalensis Rothsch.*, *orphaeus Dist.*) (67 d). Hindwing above with 3 dark median lines, the cavity of the first palpal joint distinctly defined. Forewing of a blackish-brown ground-colour, the
- pelius*. pale discal oblique band indistinct and interrupted. South Africa. — The West-African **pelius** *R. & J.* (67 d) has narrower wings and less contrasting colours, the straw-coloured parts in the forewing are red-brown, and the hindwing is also red-brown instead of blackish-brown. — Darker and with broader wings than the nominate
- intensa*. race is: **intensa** *R. & J.*, but in the forewing the lines are less distinct, the oblique band behind very distinct and pale, but the costal margin not paler than the cell-end. Comoro Is. — The race from Southern Nigeria:
- scotinus*. **scotinus** *R. & J.* is similar to *intensa*; but in the forewing the pale band extending from the centre of the inner margin to the apex, posteriorly whitish-grey, at about 3 mm, otherwise smoky-grey.

56. Genus: **Centroctena** R. u. J.

The only genus of the *Choerocampinae* in which the shorter spur of the middle tibia shows a crest of bristles, similar as in the genus *Nephete*. Second palpal joint broader than long.

C. rutherfordi Drc. (= saalmülleri Mschlr., undulata Auriv.) (67 d). Of the discal lines the exterior *rutherfordi* ones are undulating at least at the costal margin. West and East Africa.

C. imitans Btlr. differs from the preceding species in the narrower forewing being more dentate at the *imitans* margin, all the discal lines being straight, nowhere undulating. Hindwing with a more distinct paler discal area and a distinct black line. East Africa.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the African *Sphingidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

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14. Family: **Uraniidae.**

In Vol. II (p. 275) we have put down the most essential general remarks on this very heterogeneous family. This character of a collective group has induced many authors to divide it, yet up to this day we are without any elaboration on this polymorphous family. Numbered amongst them are the most magnificent and most specialised lepidoptera of the globe, besides very small, Geometrid-like lepidoptera of microlepidopteral sizes, with an expanse of but 1 cm. Moreover, the various Uraniid genera exhibit such external and superficial resemblances, that their characters are plainly disclosed as occasional convergencies. In Vol. II we have spoken of 3 main sections being opposed to each other as *Uraniinae*, *Microniinae*, and *Epipteminae*. Even these subfamilies, however, are not homogeneous, and the *Uraniinae* as well as the *Epipteminae* are again split into very dissimilarly shaped groups of genera. Neither does the geographical range throw any light upon the family, but on the contrary makes it still more complicated, since those genera being most similar to each other seem to be without any faunistic connection.

Thus it is only the fact of the larvae having 16 feet and the very remarkable resemblance in the scheme of the veins that may be mentioned as the only momenta by which the different subfamilies are united to each other. In these loose unions we may insert other groups ad lib., and thus HAMPSON places the *Apoprogenes hesperistis* (pl. 1 a) between the two families into which he splits the *Uraniidae*: *Sematuridae* and *Uraniidae*, and he ranges all these 3 before the *Psychidae* and behind the *Ceratocampidae* (which he names *Syssphingidae*). In doing so he renounces every visible relation, just like REBEL who in his list of lepidoptera places the *Uraniidae* before the *Epicopiidae*. With the latter which are nothing but mimetically transformed *Chalcosiinae* and thus to be joined with the *Zygaenidae*, the *Uraniidae* have nothing in common but a certain, merely external *Papilio*-resemblance of just a few species. This adaptation is, in morphological and biological respects, of quite a different import: in the *Epicopeia* it is true mimicry with the unmistakable purpose of copying the shape of a protected model; in the *Uraniidae* it is the occasional *Papilio*-like modification of hyperbolic colouring, shape and decoration.

We shall therefore not attempt here to substantiate the correctness of ranging the family of *Uraniidae* at this place; this can only be done when the delimitation of the *Uraniidae* and the position of the subfamilies has been cleared up.

The total number of *Uraniidae* known amounts to about 730—750, according as we regard some colorial deviations to be distinct species or merely insignificant variations. In the Ethiopian Region only 40 of them occur, but among them the most beautiful representatives of the family and perhaps the finest of all lepidoptera. It must be stated, however, that just in this Ethiopian Region there are vast districts where the *Uraniidae* are entirely absent, and that these districts are even larger by far than the relatively small districts in which hardly any representatives of this family are found. It seems that the various subfamilies originate from quite different epochs of creation: such evidently favouring the sunshine, of a small geographical range (*Chrysiroidia*, *Urania*) are opposed to original, well adapted genera with an almost universal range (*Epiptema*), lacking any relations whatever.

1. Subfamily: **Uraniinae.**

The 9 genera composing this group being incoherently assorted resemble each other by the frequently *Papilio*-like shape of the tails of the hindwings and are divided again into the following tribes:

1. *Uraniidi*: Ethiopian and neotropical.
2. *Alcididi*: Oriental and Papuan.
3. *Nyctalemonidi*: Oriental and Papuan.
4. *Sematuridi*: American.

Some of these tribes were regarded as families. The Ethiopian tribe, *Uraniidi*, is divided into two very closely allied genera, one of which (*Urania*) being purely neotropical has been dealt with in Vol. VI. Its patria is remarkably remote from the flying district of its African allies, and in the whole intermediate region no connecting form has been discovered. Considering the striking exterior of the members of this tribe it is rather improbable that any further form will be discovered in future. This most conspicuous genus (*Chrysiridia*) exhibits the most splendid lustrous colours known in lepidoptera, on a jet-black ground, and these magnificent colours are in accord with an elegance of shape conferring on the insect a gracefulness „evidently intended by nature“. The triangular forewings show rather straight margins, the hindwings are frequently provided with tails which are narrow, but expanded by a broad border of fringes. The larvae are rather stout, cylindrical, pale yellow, with smaller and larger black spots, behind and in front dark, covered with dispersed long hairs which are thickened at the ends, whereby they look like nails. In a reticulate web on the ground they change into a rounded pupa without any corners and edges, yielding the imago either after four weeks or much later — according to the season —. The imagines fly around Magnoliae and Mango-trees already early in the morning after sunrise, sometimes in great numbers and settle on leaves, with their heads turned downward and their wings spread (A. REUSS), so that the sun shines brightly upon their metallic colours which, however, according to the observations made by A. REUSS, are not so distinctly exhibited owing to their flying mostly very high, when the lepidopteron appears as a dark silhouette. According to A. REUSS, the lepidoptera of *Chrys. croesus* are of an entirely periodical occurrence, so that they may suddenly appear in numbers in districts where they had been looked for in vain for years. Migrations which were frequently observed in the allied genus *Urania*, have not yet been noted of the Ethiopian species. The flight of the *Chrysiridia* is described by REUSS to be nimble and graceful, after few short strokes of the wings the imago glides along floating to great distances; in the net it behaves calmly and dies on its thorax being slightly pressed. Nevertheless it is difficult, owing to the delicateness of the appendages of the wings, to obtain quite intact specimens, and many of those contained in collections have been restored.

1. Subfamily: **Uraniinae**.

Imago large and magnificent, flying in the daytime. Forewing with 1 inner-marginal vein. Vein 5 a little above the centre of the cross-vein, 6+7 stalked. Hindwing without frenulum, with but 1 inner-marginal vein, vein 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, 8 freely from the base, with a small precostal spur.

1. Genus: **Chrysiridia** Hbn.

Antennae filiform, palpi long and thin, proboscis present. Forewing broad. Veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 8 and 9 close together, 10 absent, 11 present. Hindwing with 3 long and 3 short tails. Veins 3 and 4 slightly separated, 6 and 7 more separated. Type: *madagascariensis* Less.

madagascariensis. **Chr. madagascariensis** Less. (= *ripeus* Cr.) (67 f). Almost black with a green marking of a metallic lustre on the forewing. In the centre a Y-shaped band, the exterior branch of which is mostly somewhat separated. At the costal margin, proximad to it, numerous thin lines as far as the lower edge of the cell. In the marginal area relatively few though strong rows of spots. On the hindwing the median band is in front bluish-green, in the middle green, at the anal angle broad reddish-violet. — *melania*. **melania** Oth. The distal area of both wings contains very few green spots. On the hindwing the otherwise white margin of the tails is grey and partly somewhat black. — *laetevirens*. **laetevirens** Oberth. has a more extensive and more yellowish-green, instead of bluish-green marking, but it is always separable from the following species by the more spotlike marking in the marginal area. 75—95 mm. All the forms only from Madagascar. — Larva 6 cm long, 7 mm thick, with long spatulate black hairs. Head and body yellow and with black spots. It lives on a kind of *Omphalea* (Euphorbiaceae).

croesus. **Chr. croesus** Gerst. (67 f) is extremely similar to the preceding species. The marking on the forewing is more bluish-green. In the distal area of the forewing there are numerous long and narrow net-shaped lines instead of the spots; also in the hindwing above the reddish-golden anal spot narrow green streaks in the marginal area. — *nigrescens*. **nigrescens** Pfeiffer is the form of *croesus* corresponding to the *madagascariensis*-form *melania*. 90—105 mm. East Africa. As the imago only flies near Mango-trees and cocoanut-trees, the larva is presumed to live on either of them.

Chr. prometheus Drap. is certainly only a bad specimen of *croesus* and the statement of its patria, St. Helena, is wrong.

2. Subfamily: **Microniinae**.

The following subfamily contains only medium-sized and small species of a mostly very feeble structure, with a white ground-colour and a pale brown, rarely darker marking.

This subfamily shows no external resemblance whatever with the preceding subfamily. The 5 genera represented in the Ethiopian Region are decidedly like Geometrids; in their habitus they recall either the palaearctic or Indian *Urapteryx*, or certain South-American *Saturnidae* from the genus *Asthenidia*. The African species are very closely allied to their Indian relations; thus *Ur. malagasaria* (67 d) resembles a small Indian *astheniata* (Vol. X, pl. 72 a), *Acropt. costinigrata* (67 e) reminds us of the Indian *striataria* (Vol. X, pl. 72 d), *Ur. fasciata* (67 d) of the Indian *caudiferaria* (Vol. X, pl. 72 c) etc.

Nothing particular is known of the larvae. The imagines, wherever they occur, are mostly very common, like to fly to the light, and in daytime they rest on leaves with their wings spread and sometimes very slightly raised (similar to *Urapteryx sambucaria*); on being scared up they only fly few yards. The colouring of all the African species is more or less white.

1. Genus: **Urapteroides** Mr.

Palpi short, porrect, antennae of ♂ thickened, of ♀ plain. Forewing broad, veins 3+4, 6+7, and 8+9 stalked. Hindwing with a short, broad, small tail at vein 4. In the Indian genotype: *asteniata* Gn. veins 3+4 of the hindwing are stalked, not so in the African species.

U. falcifera Weym. (= *recurvata* Wrr., *piperita* Oberth.) (67 e). Forewing white with 3 pale brown *falcifera*. transverse lines from $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin, all three extending obliquely distad. On the cross-vein a short streak. Hindwing with 2 lines from the costal margin at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, both nearing each other and dentate above the small tail. 45—50 mm. East Africa, Madagascar.

U. malagasaria Mab. (= *antsianakariae* Oberth.) (67 d). Forewing white with 3 pale brown transverse *malagasaria*. lines from $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin. Hindwing with 2 lines, the distal one of which extends into the tail, the interior one being parallel with it. 50 mm. Madagascar.

U. fasciata Mab. (= *suavis* Oberth.) (67 d) is quite differently marked, slightly resembling an Indo- *fasciata*. Australian species of *Cyphura*. Forewing white. Costal margin narrow blackish-brown, apical area at about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the wing and towards the anal angle more narrowly blackish-brown. Hindwing at the tail with a brown spot, in front of it a broad submarginal band and behind it 2 spots blackish-brown. 40 mm. Madagascar.

2. Genus: **Acropteris** Hbn.

Palpi delicate, bent upward. Antennae of ♂ thickened. Costal margin of forewing bent, apex pointed. Veins 2+3 stalked in the ♂, in the ♀ veins 3 and 4 from the cell-angle, veins 6+7, and 8+9+10 stalked. Hindwing at the base of the costal margin with a projecting lobe. For further particulars on the genus cf. Vol. II, p. 275.

A. costinigrata Warr. (67 e). Forewing white, costal margin with black spots. Marking similar to the *costinigrata*. Indian *striataria* Clerck. (Vol. X, pl. 72 d). A straight faded shadow in the cell, a double line from $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin, and a double submarginal line formed of streaks, united near the apex. Hindwing with an indistinct basal band, a broad median one and a narrow distal one, all of them formed of small streaks; behind them a dissolved submarginal band. Beneath: ♂ greyish-brown, ♀ white. 30—38 mm. Ogowe, Togo, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

A. nigrisquama Warr. is likewise similar to *striataria* (Vol. X, pl. 72 d). Beneath there are black scales *nigrisquama*. at the base of the forewing, the distal margin is slightly pressed in. 34 mm. Niger District. In my opinion this may be the ♂ belonging to the ♀ described of *costinigrata*.

A. insticta Warr. is also similar to *striataria* (Vol. X, pl. 72 d). Distinguished by the absence of bands *insticta*. which are replaced by brown nebulous stripes. A broad stripe from $\frac{1}{3}$, a narrow one from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin, and a very narrow submarginal stripe. All of them meet near the apex. On the hindwing the third band is connected with the distal margin by irregular striation. 32 mm. 1 ♂ from Madagascar.

A. illiturata Warr. (= *deprivata* Pagenst., *vacuata* Warr.) (67 f). White with few pale brown scales. *illiturata*. Median vein of ♂ strongly bent forward, distal margin rounded. The 3 bands similar as in the species of

Micronia parallel with the distal margin, very indistinct, mostly only the median one recognisable. Hindwing without a black spot on the small tail. Beneath white. 28—34 mm. East Africa, Greater Comoro. Madagascar.

3. Genus: **Aploschema** Warr.

Forewing at the costa and distal margin slightly curved. Hindwings with small tails at vein 4. In the forewing veins 3 and 4 in both sexes from the cell-angle, 6+7 and 8+9+10 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3+4 and 6+7 stalked. Type: *angulataria* Gn.

angulataria.

A. angulataria Gn. (= *albaria* Plötz) (67 h). White. Forewing with fine brown striae chiefly at the costal margin. Two pale brown lines from $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin, the distal one extending to the apex, the proximal one nearing the distal one, with a few submarginal striae. On the hindwing a straight basal and median line and a curved distal brown line, submarginal striae. In the small tail a large black spot, before and behind it a smaller one. 26—34 mm. In the whole of Tropical Africa.

4. Genus: **Micronia** Gn.

Palpi delicate, long. Antennae thickened. Shape of wings similar to *Acropteris*. Veins in the forewing: veins 2+3 on a short stalk, 6 and 7 from the cell-angle, 8+9+10 stalked. Type: *aculeata* Gn. For further particulars cf. Vol. II, p. 276.

semifasciata.

M. semifasciata Mab. wings silky white with lead-coloured bands which are indistinct on the forewing, while on the hindwing 4 are recognisable, parallel with the distal margin, the most distal one being the most distinct. Beneath the base and costa of the forewing are grey, otherwise white. 42 mm. Madagascar.

albidiorata.

M. albidiorata Mab. Size and marking similar to *semifasciata* though whiter. On the forewing the oblique white band is only half as broad, straight, not curved. At the margin the grey streaks border on a narrow white band. Hindwing similar to *semifasciata*. Fringe of forewing brown with a black basal line, on the hindwing the same, excepting the small tail. Beneath nearly all white. 42 mm. Congo.

5. Genus: **Dissoprumna** Warr.

Forewing: costa and distal margin curved, apex rounded. Hindwing with a dent on vein 4, anal angle lobate. Neuration of forewing: veins 8+9+10 and 11+12 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3+4 and 6+7 on short stalks. Type: *erycinaria* Gn.

erycinaria.

D. erycinaria Gn. (67 f). Wings lactean with 4 light brown bands, almost vertical to the inner margin, a subbasal one and a proximal one being single, a median and subterminal one being double. All four are continued on the hindwing and meet at the anal angle. Near the inner margin an intense black spot and one at the anal angle. 32—36 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

plenifascia.

D. plenifascia Rbl. Wings white, the two proximal lines on the forewing more oblique, the two double lines at the costal margin strongly developed, in front and behind partly filled with brownish. Marginal line broader blackish-brown. 38 mm. Tanganyika District.

3. Subfamily: **Epipleminae**.

This subfamily which is difficult to define contains a number of just as heterogeneous genera as the *Uraniinae*. The larvae are only known of 2 or 3 among the 550 species known: a small, very feebly haired larva with 16 feet. The lepidoptera of the genus *Epiplema* comprising almost 300 denominated forms are remarkable for the peculiar attitude of their wings. They do not rest flatly spread as Geometrids do, but the forewing is most peculiarly rolled up like a paper bag or a small tube and then stretched sideways, whereas the hindwings are closely packed to the abdomen. With more than a dozen species in Asia this genus penetrates into the palaearctic region; only about 20 species are African, all the others Indo-Australian or American. A remarkably great number of species have been described from New Guinea and the adjacent islands, undoubtedly being the centre of the range for this subfamily as well as for the preceding one; also in the northern parts of Australia quite a number of common lepidoptera are met with yet. In daytime they rest hidden in the tangled mass of weeds and, on being scared, they fly away, very much like the *Acidalia*, only for a few paces. Sometimes the peculiar folding of the wings is expressed in uncoloured parts of the wings, as for instance in *V. instabilata* (67 h), where the part of the wings, which is rolled up in the resting insect, remains colourless. (SEITZ.)

Small species with a notched hindwing, likewise similar to *Geometridae*. Colour mostly yellow or brown.

1. Genus: **Epiplema** H.-Schüff.

This genus also occurs in the palaearctic region and has therefore been dealt with already in Vol. II, p. 278. Palpi porrect, projecting beyond the frons. In the forewing veins 6+7 and 8+9 stalked. In the hindwing short dents at veins 6 and 4. Distal margin of forewing sometimes feebly angular. Type: *acutangularia* H.-Schüff. Most of the species hitherto known have been described by W. WARREN, and their types are in the Tring Museum in England.

E. nigrodorsata Warr. (67 g). Forewing chalky white with purple grey and brown scales. Costal margin with dark grey spots. Basal area somewhat ochreous. Central band bordered with parallel lines which are angular on the median and vein 4, filled with grey and brown excepting the costal margin, the darkest in the submedian fold. Centre of distal area grey, 5 submarginal black dots, behind them dark grey; hindwing with a similar median band. Basal and marginal areas grey. Beneath white, partly with a bronze gloss. 17 mm. Angola. *nigrodorsata*.

E. nymphaeata Warr. Forewing white, finely dotted brown. The 2 lines of brown spots only distinct at the costal and inner margins. From $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ of the inner margin. The interior line strongly excurved, touching a brown cellular spot, the exterior line excurved on vein 6. Between them more densely striated brown, at the inner margin least. Five blackish-brown submarginal dots. Distal margin behind it brown. Hindwing with traces of an interior, exterior, and submarginal line. The first as a black spot in the submedian fold, the second as a curved black streak in the fold. Cellular spot and a spot below each dent black. Beneath white, base of forewing brownish. 18 mm. East Africa. *nymphaeata*.

E. perpulchra Warr. On the forewing the base and marginal area of a grey pearl-colour, median area of an ochreous flesh-colour. Median lines from $\frac{1}{3}$ and beyond the centre of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ of the inner margin, both being bordered with grey. The first double-angular, the exterior one excurved in the centre of the wing. Costal area in the centre of pearl-colour, a lobate brown spot before the centre of the inner margin. Fringes grey. Hindwing with a narrow median band, obtusely rounded. Base and submarginal area pale. Margin rust-coloured, 2 dark brown lunae between the dents, a light brown spot below the lower dent. In the ♀ the median band is reddish. 22—30 mm. East Africa. *perpulchra*.

E. triumbrata Warr. Forewing chalky white, finely striated in grey. Lines very delicately brown, from $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ of the inner margin. The first sharply angled outwards on the median vein, the second obtusely angled at vein 6 and inwards on the median vein, below it slightly bent forward. Between them two oblong grey spots at the inner margin and above the median vein. A submarginal grey band, 5 submarginal black spots. Marginal line and fringes brown, the latter with a white base-line and white spots. Hindwing with a fine interior and exterior line. Between them only at the inner margin grey, cellular spot black. An irregular submarginal grey cloud. 26—28 mm. East Africa. *triumbrata*.

E. dohertyi Warr. (67 h). Forewing white, clouded with grey, costa spotted black. The two lines are fine white, edged with black, from $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the inner margin. The first on the median vein sharply angled outwards, the second vertical, on vein 4 slightly introangular, outside bordered with grey, inside with a rusty brown. The space between them in front filled with lead-colour, behind with a whitish grey. A large brown submarginal spot on the centre, black submarginal dots. On the hindwing the costal area is white. Interior line double-angular, blackish-brown; exterior line curved, fine white, inside bordered with rust-brown. Behind it a nut-brown spot, dark spots on the inner marginal fold. Expanse 10 mm. East Africa. *dohertyi*.

E. instabilata Wkr. (67 h). Forewing densely striated greyish-brown or red-brown. Behind the cell and broadly at the inner margin white. Hindwing at the costal margin broad white, the rest red-brown mixed with violet, the border-line between very irregular. 18 mm. Cameroon. Distributed towards the east as far as the Salomons. *instabilata*.

E. sigillata Mab. (67 h). This species is described by the author to resemble *theclata* Guen., without any differences being mentioned. I consider the figured specimen to be that species. Forewing violettish-brown. The two median lines darker brown, from $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin. The interior line in the cell angled outwards, then somewhat indistinct, the exterior line angled on veins 6 and 4, outside bordered with a lighter colour. The space between them darker brown. An indistinct submarginal shadow. Marginal line blackish, fringes lighter. Colour of hindwing corresponding to forewing. Interior line angular on the median vein, exterior line rounded on vein 4, above it somewhat pressed in. Median area darker, the two lines bordered with a lighter colour, margin and fringe as on forewing. Median band of forewing broader, particularly at the inner margin, the band on the hindwing not so much curved as in *theclata*. 15 mm. East Africa. Described from Madagascar. *sigillata*.

E. confusata Warr. (67 h). Forewing dark slate-coloured brown, dotted darker. Lines marked at the costal margin by dark spots at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin. The first indistinct as far as the centre of the wing, the second indistinctly curved into a dark spot at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin, where it is outside finely bordered with white. A submarginal row of 5 black spots, inside bordered with pale, outside with brown. Hindwing *confusata*.

with lustrous greyish-brown scales. Exterior line sharply angled on vein 4, bordered with light, in front of it a blackish shadow from the centre of the wing to the anal margin. A broad dark brown streak on the cross-vein, followed by the interior line to the anal margin. A black submarginal line of lunae, in front of it above vein 4 lighter. 22 mm. Sierra Leone.

illineata. **E. illineata** Warr. Forewing white. Interior line only indicated by some fine dots. Exterior line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin strongly excurved, in the centre with a few brown and black dots. A deep black spot at the anal angle, fringe white. Hindwing with an interrupted basal and postmedian line, submarginal line of pale brown dots, a fine black line to the anal angle. 24 mm. Natal.

barbara. **E. barbara** Warr. (67 h). Forewing sandy ochreous with brown dots. First line faded, the second brown, from the costal margin close behind the centre bent outward to vein 4, where it is angular, obliquely inwards to a vertical brown spot at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin. A narrow curved brown subterminal mark behind the cell and a brown cloud at the anal angle. Hindwing with an oblique brown streak on the cross-vein. A double pale brown, postmedian line which is angular before the lower dent, then undulated to the anal angle. The interior branch with a dark spot at the costal margin, a brown shadow in the arch below the median vein. A dark brown line between the dents, a brown spot above the lower dent. 20 mm. East Africa.

ansorgei. **E. ansorgei** Warr. (67 h). Forewing dull chalky white with a pale brownish-grey marking. The first line at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin, curved, indistinct. The second from $\frac{2}{3}$ obliquely distad, forming a feeble angle at veins 6 and 4, then vertical to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin. The line is greyish-brown, double, in the submedian fold marked with black. Submarginal brown spots on the centre and at the anal angle. Hindwing with an indistinct interior and double exterior fine brown line, obtusely angled on vein 4, then undulating to the anal angle, where it is inside bordered with dark. Margin with a metallic streak from the anal angle almost to the apex. A submarginal shadow and spot on the cross-vein of a variable distinctness. 20—22 mm. Togo, Spanish Guinea, Uganda.

rotunda. **E. rotunda** Warr. (67 h). Forewing white, dotted brown. Two black dots at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costal margin. Interior line absent. Exterior line double, brown, curved, behind the cell and at the inner margin expanded as a spot. Brown submarginal spots in the centre and at the anal angle. Hindwing with a double curved exterior line being obtusely angled at vein 4, before and behind it in the submedian fold greyish-brown. Below vein 5 a glossy spot. 18 mm. Sierra Leone, Spanish Guinea.

fumigera. **E. fumigera** Warr. (67 g). Forewing white. Interior line curved, interrupted, from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin. Exterior line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin obliquely to vein 6, indistinct, then vertical to vein 3, indicated by black scales, then to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin nut-brown. Behind it a smoky brown shadow and a vertical greyish-black submarginal band proceeding from a spot at the anal angle, interrupted above vein 6. Behind the cell dark marginal scales and black submarginal spots. Hindwing white with a double, sharply angled exterior line, the interior branch darker, the exterior branch greyish-brown, very indistinct. At the costal margin and apex brown scales. A dark brown line between the dents. 24 mm. Cameroon, Natal.

subdistincta. **E. subdistincta** Warr. Forewing white, basal area feebly brownish with indistinct lines. Exterior line pale brown, double, from behind $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin, excurved above the cell and slightly incurved behind the cell. A yellowish submarginal shadow not quite to the costal margin. Hindwing with a brown cellular spot and a double brown exterior line, obtusely angular on vein 4. The interior branch as on forewing with a black spot above vein 2. Marginal line of a light lustre, at the anal angle expanded into a spot.

semipicta. **E. semipicta** Warr. (67 h). Forewing pale grey, dusted with brownish. Interior line formed of blackish dots. Exterior line fine and distinct, from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin obliquely outwards to vein 6, then vertical, beginning from vein 4 it is slightly incurved to the inner margin near the anal angle. A brown luniform spot near the subapical indenture. Fringe light from the apex to the centre, then dark. Hindwing lilac brown with a dark sharply angled interior line. The exterior line angular at vein 4, dark brown, bordered with light, in front of it near the inner margin broad brown. Discal spot long-curved. A rust-coloured spot in the angle of the interior line. 15 mm. East Africa, Spanish Guinea.

asinina. **E. asinina** Warr. Forewing dingy grey, densely dusted with a darker colour. Lines dark brown. The first line at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin, strongly excurved on the median vein. The second from $\frac{3}{5}$ of the costal margin convex to vein 4, then concave to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin. Before it a faded dark shadow which forms a black spot at the inner margin. Submarginal dark brown spots, inside black from the apex to the centre. Hindwing with lines as on forewing, but the exterior line more sharply angled at vein 4; behind it a light line bordered with dark, before it a dark shadow. Marginal shadow brown, between the dents edged with black, therein with 3 short white lines. 20 mm. Natal.

inelegans. **E. inelegans** Warr. (67 g). Forewing dull lilac grey with fine dark dots, without the two normal lines. Some black scales at the anal angle, a spot at the inner margin and one more above it. Hindwing with an irregular rust-brown line from a dark spot at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to the anal angle with black dots at the veins. An undulating brown line between the dents. 24—26 mm. Niger District, Cameroon.

E. melanosticta *de Joannis*. Ochreous, finely dusted with black. Lines of forewing only traceable; interior line indicated by black dots at the costal margin, cell, and inner margin. At the cell-end some dark spots. Exterior line almost straight, indicated by the absence of the black dusting. A black apical spot and an oblique subterminal row of dots. On the cross-vein of the hindwing a black angular streak, spots at the inner margin indicating the interior line. 18 mm. Mauritius. *melanosticta*.

E. carbo *Warr.* (67 g). Forewing reddish-brown, at the base paler. Interior line indistinct, blackish, from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin, outwardly angled below the costa. Exterior line strongly curved from behind the centre of the costal margin to vein 4, then introcurved to $\frac{4}{5}$ of the inner margin. An oblique, irregularly curved streak near the margin from the apex to vein 4. Fringe dark with a light base-line. On the hindwing the interior line is composed of black dots, indistinct. Exterior line ochreous, angular at vein 4, on each side bordered by blackish, particularly inside at the costal and anal margins. A black spot at the margin below the lower dent. Distal margin of forewing slightly angular (σ). 20—22 mm. Cameroon, Fernando-Po, Spanish Guinea, Sierra Leone, Uganda. *carbo*.

E. negro *Warr.* (67 g). Similar to *carbo*. Forewing brownish ochreous. Interior line absent. Exterior line blackish, from behind $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin, obliquely distad to vein 4 where it forms an obtuse beak, then inwards, above vein 1 another small dent, where it is inside bordered with dark. Hindwing with a brown double line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin to the anal angle, obtusely angled on vein 4. On the forewing a dark submarginal lunar spot near the apex. Hindwing beneath yellowish-grey with a dark line from the costal margin near the apex to the centre of the anal margin. 22—26 mm. East Africa, Cameroon, Togo. *negro*.

E. costilinea *Joicey*. Above grey, dusted with brown, forewing at the apex paler. A yellow exterior line, inside edged with black, rectangular from the costal margin, at vein 4 sharply angled, then indistinct to the inner margin. A dark submarginal spot at vein 5. Discal and anal spots dark. Hindwing with 4 fine lines, the postmedian one vertical from the costal margin to vein 4, submarginal line black, subapical line yellow. Length of forewing 15 mm. Udjidji. *costilinea*.

E. truncataria *Wkr.* is presumably no species of *Epiplema*.

2. Genus: **Dirades** *Gn.*

Palpi bent upward, antennae of σ thickened. Forewing broad. Distal margin uniformly curved. Vein 5 a little below the cell-angle, veins 6+7 and 8+9 stalked. Hindwing mostly with small dents at veins 4 and 7. Vein 3 a little before 4, 6+7 sometimes stalked. Type: *theclata* *Gn.*

D. theclata *Gn.* (67 h). Pale brown. On the forewing behind the centre of the inner margin a semi-circular blackish-brown spot from the outside of which a dark double line extends, parallel with the distal margin, to the costal margin. Marginal line dark. On the hindwing the two lines are brown, edged with light, curved, the interior line slightly notched. 20 mm. West Africa. *theclata*.

D. angulifera *Warr.* Forewing dingy olive-grey, dotted dark. The inner edge of the indistinct dark median band in the cell strongly incurved, the exterior border angular at vein 6, incurved behind the cell, at the inner margin marked black. Submarginal area with an ochreous centre-spot, apex nut-brown, anal angle blackish. Hindwing with a curved median band, behind it a pale band, apex brown. In the φ the band of the hindwing is strongly angled outside at vein 2. 26—30 mm. East Africa. *angulifera*.

D. lactea *Warr.* Forewing milky white with some greyish ochreous scales. Lines greyish ochreous. The first line from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin, with an obtuse angle in the cell. The second from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin, for a short distance obliquely distad, then nearing the first in the centre. Between them, in the centre and at the inner margin, pale brown. Before the centre of the distal margin 4 small black dots. Hindwing with 2 brownish-ochreous lines, curved in the cell. Cellular spot and base at the anal margin black. 16 mm. South-West Africa. *lactea*.

3. Genus: **Gathynia** *Wkr.*

Palpi feeble, upturned, antennae in both sexes thickened. In the forewing veins 8+9 and 10+11 stalked. Hindwing cut out at the costal margin. σ with a pencil in the anal-marginal fold. Type: *miraria* *Wkr.*

G. auratiplaga *Warr.* Forewing ash-grey with an indistinct dark interior and exterior line, behind them an indistinct double submarginal line, marginal line blackish. All the lines interrupted in the centre of the wing. Hindwing grey, a stripe on the centre of the wing and near the anal margin without any marking, besides 3 fine black lines. Before the anal angle somewhat reddish. 23 mm. Nyassa Land. *auratiplaga*.

4. Genus: **Heteroplema** *Warr.*

Forewing short and broad, costal margin curved, distal margin cut out between veins 7 and 4, anal angle sharp. Inner margin straight. Hindwing with an obtuse dent at vein 7 and a hair-pencil in the anal-marginal fold (σ) or at veins 7, 6, 4 dentate (φ). Veins similar as in *Epiplema*. Differences: in the hindwing 8+9+10 stalked, in the hindwing vein 2 from near the base.

dependens.

H. dependens Warr. Forewing brownish-grey, dotted darker. Median band dark, bordered with rust-brown. Inside in the centre incurved, outside at veins 6 and 4 slightly angular. A dark lunar spot between veins 7 and 3. On the hindwing the median band is (♂) pear-shaped from the costal margin to vein 4, in the ♀ extending to the anal angle. 32—36 mm. East Africa.

5. Genus: **Dicroplema** Gaede.

Shape of forewing like that of *Heteroplema*, hindwing rounded. Veins of forewing as in *Epiplema*. In the hindwing 1 b on a long stalk with 2, 6+7 on a short stalk. Abdominal tuft of ♂ ending in 2 tips.

insolita.

D. insolita Gaede (67 g). Forewing in the interior and exterior areas greyish-brown, median area darker, bordered with rust-brown, on the veins white dots. Interior border from $\frac{2}{5}$ of the costal margin outwards to the centre of the cell, then incurved to the centre of the inner margin. Exterior border from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin obliquely outwards, angular at veins 6 and 4, to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the inner margin. Hindwing without markings, yellowish-brown. 33 mm. Kikuyu, East Africa.

In Lep. Comp. Vol. 20, p. 225, OBERTHÜR describes a *Micr. arthemisiaria* which, judging from the figure, seems to be a Geometrid. This is almost surely the case with his *M. arularia*.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the African *Uraniidae*.

* signifies that the species is also figured at the place quoted.

albidiorata Micr. *Mab. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 37, p. 62.
angulataria Apl. *Gn. Noct. u. Phal.* 2, p. 30.
angulifera Dir. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 9, p. 489.
ansorgei Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 8, p. 203.
asinina Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 12, p. 380.
auratiplaga Dir. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 8, p. 7.

barbara Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 6, p. 10.

carbo Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 9, p. 490.
confusca Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 16, p. 110.
costilinea Ep. *Jocey, Bull. Hill-Mus.* 1, p. 165.
costinigrata Acr. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 4, p. 21.
croesus Chrys. *Gerst. Arch. f. Nat.* 37 (1), p. 361.

dependens Het. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 9, p. 492.
dohertyi Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 11, p. 462.

erycinaria Diss. *Gn. Noct. u. Phal.* 2, p. 30.

falcifera Ur. *Weym. Stett. Ent. Ztg.* 53, p. 117.
fasciata Ur. *Mab. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1878, p. 92.
fumigera Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 17, p. 381.

illineata Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 6, p. 11.
illitirata Acr. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 4, p. 199.
inelegans Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 5, p. 229.
insolita Dier. *Gaede. Stett. Ent. Ztg.* 77, p. 125.
instabilata Ep. *Wkr. Cat. Lep. Het. Br. Mus.* 35, p. 1646.

insticta Acr. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 4, p. 21.

lactea Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 4, p. 385.
laetevirens Chrys. *Oberth. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1898, p. 135.

madagascariensis Chrys. *Less. Ill. Zool. Taf.* 33. *
malagassaria Urap. *Mab. Bull. S. Ent. Fr.* 1878, p. 92.
melania Chrys. *Oberth. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1898, p. 134.
melanosticta Ep. *Ivan. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1915, p. 11. *

negro Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 8, p. 204.
nigrescens Chrys. *Pfeiffer, Ent. Zeitschr. Frankfurt* 39 (1925), p. 135.

nigrisquama Acr. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 5, p. 8 (4, p. 21).
nigrodorsata Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 8, p. 204.
nymphacata Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 9, p. 490.

perpulehra Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 9, p. 491.
plenifascia Diss. *Rbl. Ann. Wien. Hofmus.* 28, p. 283. *

rotunda Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 12, p. 307.

semifasciata Micr. *Mab. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1879, p. 335.
semipieta Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 11, p. 462.
sigillata Ep. *Mab. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1897, p. 228.
subdistincta Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 12, p. 381.

theclata Dir. *Gn. Spec. gen. Lep.* 2, p. 36.
triumbrata Ep. *Warr. Novit. Zoolog.* 9, p. 491.
truncataria Ep. *Wkr. Cat. Lep. Het. Br. Mus.* 23, p. 847.

15. Family: Thaumetopoeidae.

The systematic position of the *Thaumetopoeidae* or processionary bombycids had to undergo frequent changes, until it was decided to treat them as a separate family. This severance from their former unions, however, only took place by degrees and it is not yet definite to this very day. This group which was originally confined to very few palaearctic forms steadily increased by additions from other families, such as the *Notodontidae*, *Lymantriidae*, and *Lasiocampidae*. We still reckon on discovering some more straggling genera that may in future be ranged here, as for instance the *Camptoloma* which were formerly wrongly classed with the *Arctiids*, which fact we had already pointed out in Vol. 2, p. 75. Also in Vol. X (p. 375) a group of Australian *Heterocera*, viz. *Epicoma* and *Teara*, which till then had been mostly listed in the catalogues amongst the *Lymantriidae*, was separated from the latter and added in an „appendix“, and E. STRAND presumed that they belonged to the *Thaumetopoeidae*.

To this relatively recent family quite a number of genera have been added even now, which owing to certain neural conformities with the *Notodontidae* were hitherto mostly classed with that family, for instance the genera *Anaphe* and *Epanaphe* with their allies. It is still uncertain whether these genera and all those ranged here are really connected with the palaearctic *Thaumetopoeidae* and in what relationship they stand to the American *Tolyte* (cf. Vol. VI, p. 575—583, pl. 79—81) which have also been associated with them.

In order to settle this question it is above all necessary to examine biological peculiarities. The nests of many African species, particularly of *Anaphe infracta* and *A. venata* exhibit a striking resemblance to the pouch-like webs of the *Thaumetopoea*. This likeness is not only external, but the pouches, especially of *Anaphe infracta*, through the fragments of larval hair stored in them, have a similar inflammatory effect upon the skin and mucous membranes of white men, whereas the negroes are hardly molested maybe owing to their highly ammoniacal perspiration. As the Australian *Teara* and *Epicoma* also spin such pouch-like nests, from which they wander to and from their feeding places in well arranged processions, a close relationship of all these processionary bombycids may still be probable, although the neururation sometimes corresponds rather better to that of the *Arctiidae*, sometimes more to that of the *Notodontidae* or *Lymantriidae*.

It has been found now that the spun substance the larval nests are composed of can be worked into silk; and it is especially the species *Anaphe infracta*, *panda* and *venata* that have been considered for the production of silk. For the wholesale trade comes most in question *A. infracta*, the most suitable food-plant of which is stated to be a very common African bush, *Bridelia micrantha*, which bush develops a considerable quantity of leaves during a year. The silk thread chiefly differs from that of the other silk-moths in that it exhibits knots at equable intervals; in *A. infracta*, for instance, they are about one tenth of the length of the intermediate piece connecting two knots. Moreover, the thread cannot be reeled on account of its having been spun simultaneously by a number of individuals, and the web can only be used for the production of chappe-silk. But the so-called „wild silk“ obtained from the *Anaphe* is better fit for some industrial purposes than the silk obtained from *Sericaria* or from *Saturniidae*. It is of a greater solidity and easier to bleach, but its lustre is inferior to that of Asiatic silks. It may therefore be chiefly employed for all kinds of materials, as it makes the textile fabrics soft and also very strong (M. LEHMANN). Moreover it may be used for sewing-silk and a number of other purposes (e. g. the insulation of cables) which will probably only transpire with the increase of production which last is quite easy in the greater part of Africa and can be carried out by native labour. It may also be used for the manufacture of velvets, whereby the inferior lustre and the cheapness of the raw material may lead to a fall in price.

In spite of their being protected by their nests, the larvae of *Anaphe* are pursued by birds, since the nests serve more for the pupae and are only constructed before the metamorphosis, whilst the larvae assemble in so-called „specula“ from which their processions to the feeding-places set out. As several such families unite for jointly spun pouches, these vary accordingly in size, and they may form little bales 10 cm long and 5 cm thick, but they may also be half a meter long, 12 cm thick and as heavy as one pound.

All the *Thaumetopoeidae* differ but very little in their exterior. The size of the ♂♂ of most species varies between 2½ and 3½ cm, whilst the expanse of the ♀♀ is mostly 4—6 cm. The smallest species are the palaearctic ones, especially *Thaumetop. processionea*. The colouring is often a dull grey which may turn yellow or lustrous silvery white. The marking is extremely plain: either the apical portions of the wings are darkened, or the forewing is parted by a dark transverse or oblique stripe.

Nearly all the species are inclined to propagate in masses at certain intervals and may therefore cause considerable damage to cultivation. The fir-woods of Eastern and Southern Europe may often be stripped of all their needles, and once I discovered in the Pyrenees on a young pine-tree as many as 14 larval pouches. Although it is of rare occurrence that locally confined districts are entirely stripped, yet the larval hairs being distributed through the whole forest may cause great annoyance and molestation. According to RATZEBURG, the effect of the burning hairs was observed to be even fatal with workmen employed in extirpating this plague; wearisome inflammations, especially of the Conjunctiva and of the pharyngeal mucous membranes have been often ascertained. According to VON LINSTOW they are caused less by the longer, projecting hairs, than by the fragments of the short subuliform hairs provided with secondary stings, falling to a fine dust and being blown through the air in the forests attacked by these insects. This apprehension which was first expressed by A. H. NICOLAI seems to prove true, whereas DE FABRE's opinion, that the hairs are hollow and filled with acidiferous glandular secretions, seems to be a mistake or a generalization with the hairs of *Saturniidae* etc., which has been circulated and even got into the encyclopaedia.

From the Old World about 75 Thaumetopoeid species with about 100 denominated forms are known up to this day; from America there are not yet any certain species described. — As to the Indo-Australian forms cf. Vol. 10, p. 375—380 and pl. 46, 57.

1. Genus: **Thaumetopoea** Hbn.

Palpi short, frons with a swelling. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ strongly pectinate. Forewing at the costal margin straight, interior angle very much rounded. Vein 6 from the upper angle, 7+10+8+9 stalked. In the hindwing 3+4 and 6+7 stalked, 8 close at the cell and connected with it by a bar. Type: *processionea* L. from Europe. The only genuine African species of *Thaumetopoea* has been discovered relatively late.

In this genus and the following one vein 5 is normal in both wings.

apologetica. **Th. apologetica** Strd. (68 a). Thorax dark greyish-brown, abdomen ochreous. Forewing dark greyish-brown with a white oblique band the inner edge of which extends from ⅓ of the costal margin, the outer edge from ⅔ of the costal margin vertically to the median vein; below the latter it is removed nearer to the base in the shape of a pendent crescent. Hindwing white, margined with grey. Usambara. — *abyssinica* Strd. The white band only touches the costal margin with its apex and is thereby narrower. Hindwing hardly to the centre white, the rest greyish-brown. Fringes of both wings light. 24—28 mm. Addis-Abeba.

2. Genus: **Paradrallia** B.-Bak.

Palpi small. In the forewing veins 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 absent. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a short stalk, 6 + 7 on a long one. Type: *rhodesi* B.-Bak.

rhodesi. **P. rhodesi** B.-Bak. Head and abdomen brownish-ochreous. Thorax straw-coloured. Forewing straw-coloured with a black spot on the centre of the cross-vein. Before it a small orange spot in the cell, a similar one close behind it and 2 in the submedian fold below the base of vein 2. Hindwing without markings, somewhat darker. 34 mm. Rhodesia.

punctigera. **P. punctigera** Houlst. Body ochreous-brown. Forewing ochreous, at the base dusted with brownish, with a black dot on the cross-vein. Interior line as a brownish ochreous spot in the cell and submedian fold. Exterior line brownish ochreous, parallel to the distal margin, slightly excurved at veins 4 and 3. Before the margin slight brown streaks between the veins, terminating in intense black marginal dots. Hindwing pale yellow. ♀ larger, more yellow, only the black marking present. 34—52 mm. Congo.

3. Genus: **Anaphe** Wkr.

Vein 5 in both wings feeble. Palpi short, proboscis absent. Antennae in ♂ and ♀ strongly pectinate. Forewing at the costal margin straight, the apex rounded. Vein 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9

stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 7 on a long stalk. Type: *reticulata* Wkr. — The larvae of *A. infracta* (Uganda) live in two generations, the imagines being yielded in January and September. It takes each generation 322—413 days to become transformed. The number of eggs ranges between 200 and 300, though there are nests containing 600 larvae. These nests are surrounded with 3 covers, the innermost of which contains the best silk.

A. reticulata Wkr. (euprepiaeformis H.-Schäff.) (68 d). Thorax brown, tegula whitish. Abdomen orange *reticulata*. with black segmental margins. Forewing creamy, costal margin, inner margin and fringe blackish-brown. From $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin two narrow blackish-brown bands extend to the centre of the inner margin, two more bands on vein 2 and above vein 4 from the margin to the interior line, the former bending round to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the inner margin. Hindwing pale yellow, fringe dark, sometimes with a dark median band. The typical rare *reticulata* shows narrow bands on the forewing, ending separately at the inner margin, whilst the more common **ambrizia** Btlr. has broader bands being fused at the inner margin. 38—60 mm. Cameroon, *ambrizia*. East Africa, Delagoa Bay, Natal.

A. panda Bsd. (68 d). Thorax also orange, the segmental indentations on the abdomen hardly darker. *panda*. Forewing yellowish-white, inner margin not dark. Both the horizontal bands terminate at the interior transverse band. Hindwing pale orange with a pale brown median band. Fringe almost invariably light. 45—60 mm. East Africa, Natal. — **leplaei** Mayné. The whole distal area from the interior transverse band is suffused with *leplaei*. a dark brown, but the marking is still recognizable. 45—55 mm. Congo. — **infracta** Wlsg. (68 e). The two *infracta*. radial stripes only extend to the exterior transverse line. Cameroon, Congo, East Africa. 45—60 mm.

A. venata Btlr. (68 e). Thorax brownish, tegulae white, abdomen orange. Forewing yellowish-white. *venata*. From the centre of the costal margin to the centre of the inner margin a faded dark brown band. Veins in the distal area brown. This form is rarer than **nyansae** Strd. which shows another band through the centre of *nyansae*. the distal area which it darkens more or less intensely. Hindwing yellowish-white. The ♀ of both forms exhibits the whole distal area of the forewing intensely coloured brown so that the bands can hardly be noticed (= *sericea* Karsch). In an extreme form of the ♀ the darkening almost extends to the base of the wing = **etiennei** Schout. 48—60 mm. (68 d). Togo, Cameroon, Congo. *etiennei*.

A. dempwolffi Strd. (68 a). Body orange, abdomen with black segmental margins. Forewing yellowish- *dempwolffi*. grey. Costal margin and fringe yellowish-white. Hindwing pale yellow, at the inner margin darker. The ♀ (being deformed) seems to have darker hindwings. 46 mm. East Africa.

A. aurea Btlr. Body greyish-yellow. Wings light golden brown. In the ♂ the interior half at the costal *aurea*. margin fine black. Wings beneath margined with ochreous brown. 50—60 mm. Madagascar.

4. Genus: **Hypsoides** Btlr.

Palpi short, proboscis absent. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate. Forewing at the costal margin slightly curved, distal margin oblique. Veins 3 and 4 somewhat separated, 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, often also 6 yet slightly stalked, 10 absent. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 are more separated, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 with half its length next to the cell. In the forewing vein 5 is present, in the hindwing it is absent. All the species from Madagascar. The larvae pupate in a nest like the species of *Anaphe*. Type: *bipars* Btlr.

A. White species, hindwing without a dark margin.

H. placidus Oberth. Thorax dark yellow, abdomen lighter. Forewing at the costal margin narrow *placidus*. black, apical band very narrow. 55 mm (♂).

H. cleotis Swh. only differs, according to the description, from *placidus* in the grey segmental margins *cleotis*. on the abdomen. If they should be identical, *cleotis* has the priority.

H. bipars Btlr. Body ochreous-brown. Wings milky white, at the margin more yellow. Forewing at *bipars*. the costal margin and apex distinctly edged chocolate brown. Beneath paler, hindwing at the apex brown. 58 mm.

H. radama Coqu. (1866). Body brownish yellow. Wings milky white. Forewing at the base and costal *radama*. margin narrowly blackish-brown. The inner margin of the dark apical band is far excurved in the ♂, whilst in the ♀ it extends to the cell and then from vein 3 again as narrow as in the ♂. 55—68 mm.

B. White species, hindwing with a more or less dark margin.

H. antsianakana Oberth. (68 b). Body light yellow, wings white. Costal margin of forewing narrow *antsiana-* black. Apical band of ♂ curved, of ♀ rectilinearly defined, extending almost to the base of vein 3. Hindwing *kana*. of ♂ only at the apex somewhat black, in the ♀ margined in a width of about 2 mm, often only to vein 2. 55—65 mm.

H. anosibeana Oberth. (68 a). Body yellow. Costal margin of forewing black, the apical band as far *anosibeana*. as or beyond the base of vein 3, rectilinearly defined. In the ♂ also the base is dusted with blackish. Hindwing narrowly edged with black. In the ♂ about 2 mm, in the ♀ 4 mm broad. 50—62 mm.

H. perroti Oberth. (68 a). Body yellow. Costal margin of forewing not dark. Behind the cell the white *perroti*. ground-colour broadly extends into the large apical area. On the hindwing the irregularly defined marginal band strongly decreases from the apex to the anal angle. (♀) 60 mm.

C. Transitions to the yellow species.

- paulinus*. **H. paulinus** Oberth. (68 b). Body orange brown. ♂ forewing milky white, at the costal and inner margins pale brown. The inner edge of the blackish-brown apical spot is strongly excurved. Hindwing without a margin. ♀ pale ochreous. 55—60 mm. It may be that *cleotis* Swin. is the same species, in which case it would have the priority.
- conglomerata*. **H. conglomerata** Oberth. Similar. On the forewing the marginal band is more distinctly defined and darker, and the hindwing is slightly darkened at the margin. 48—60 mm.
- limoleon*. **H. timoleon** Oberth. (68 b). Body orange. ♂ forewing hyaline white, at the costal and inner margins narrowly orange. The excurved apical band is indistinctly defined. Hindwing pale orange, below the cell hyaline white. The marginal band is 3 mm broad at most, not extending to the anal angle. ♂ 48 mm.
- culminidentata*. **H. culminidentata** Oberth. (68 b). Body orange. Wings of ♀ more elongate than in the other species. At the costal margin orange. The black apical band not so far excurved. Hindwing orange, marginal band 4—5 mm broad. In the ♀ both wings are orange, the inner edge of the broad apical band somewhat undulate. Hindwing somewhat elongate. 48—58 mm.

D. Ground-colour yellow.

- lambertoni*. **H. lambertoni** Oberth. (68 b). Body orange. Forewing of ♂ elongate, golden yellow. The inner margin of the black apical area is curved. Hindwing narrowly margined with black. On both wings the margin is indistinctly defined. 50—54 mm (♂).
- barrei*. **H. barrei** Mab. Body and wings dark yellow. Forewing with a very broad black apical area extending almost to the base of vein 2. Also on the hindwing a very broad band. 50—60 mm.
- ambriensis*. **H. ambriensis** Pouj. Body and wings ochreous. Marginal band of both wings similar to *anosibean*a according to the description, chocolate brown. In the ♀ the margin is said to be rather narrower, being otherwise broader. Anal tuft coloured like body, whereas in the somewhat similar *barrei* it is white.
- flavens*. **H. flavens** Mab. Like *lambertoni* without the black margin on the hindwing.
- meloui*. **H. meloui** Oberth. Body brownish-yellow. Forewing light yellow as far as the broad greyish-black apical band. Hindwing pale yellow, without a marginal band. 55—68 mm.
- diego*. **H. diego** Coqu. (68 c). Exactly like *meloui*, but the similarly shaped apical band is inwardly separated from the ground-colour by a faded white band. 50—65 mm.
- unicolor*. **H. unicolor** Oberth. (68 c). Body orange. Forewing and hindwing pale golden yellow, without markings. 62—70 mm (♀).

In Bull. Ent. Res. 3 p. 269 a *Hypsoides milleti* from Uganda is mentioned, the description of which I have not found. As all the others occur in Madagascar, *milleti* is presumably no species of *Hypsoides*.

5. Genus: **Epanaphe** And.

Shape of wings and marking similar to that of *Anaphe*. The forewing is without vein 10, both wings without vein 5. Proboscis present. Type: *moloneyi* Drc. Habits of larvae also as in *Anaphe*.

A. Species with black marking in the distal area.

- fasciata*. **E. fasciata** Aur. (68 c). Body and wings whitish-yellow. The frons, a longitudinal band on the abdomen and the segmental indentations brown. Both wings with a broad rust-brown median band. The latter on the forewing almost straight, touching the cell at the base of vein 3, slightly excurved to the costal and inner margins. Veins in the distal area dark. On the hindwing the band is paler, running across the transverse vein. Beneath the same. 39 mm. Cameroon.
- vuilleti*. **E. vuilleti** Joan. Milky white. Forewing with a narrow brown line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin across the lower cell-angle. Veins and marginal line brown. On the hindwing the ends of the wings are brown. 42 to 60 mm. Senegal.
- moloneyi*. **E. moloneyi** Drc. (68 e). Thorax milky white, abdomen orange. Wings milky white. Forewing at the costal margin narrow black. The black transverse band is equably broad, in the centre slightly incurved, ending almost at the anal angle. Inner margin white. All the veins in the distal area and fringes black. Hindwing with black fringes and also the veins a little black. Gambia, Cameroon, Congo.
- subsordida*. **E. subsordida** Holl. (68 c). Thorax orange; head, tegulae and patagia whitish. Abdomen orange with white segmental margins. Forewing at the costal and inner margins narrowly blackish-brown. The transverse band vertical to the inner margin, in the centre incurved. From this band above vein 4 and below vein 2 radial bands to the distal margin. Fringe in the centre white, otherwise brownish. Hindwing white, fringe pale brown. Beneath the transverse band extends to vein 3, the radial band above vein 4 is shortened. Hindwing with a spot at the costal margin. ♀ 45—55 mm. Togo.

E. candèzei *Houlst.* ♀ body dark brown, head, margins on the thorax and abdomen white, anal tuft *candèzei*. ochreous. Forewing only at the costal margin blackish-brown. Fringe brown from the apex to vein 2. Transverse band similar as in *subsordida*, not extending beyond the base of vein 3, ending close at the anal angle. Only on vein 4 a radial streak, on vein 2 only a spot at the distal margin. Hindwing with fringe as on forewing. ♀ 58 mm. Congo.

E. maynéi *Houlst.* Forewing very narrowly brown at the costal margin. The fringe also at the anal angle *maynéi*. only yet with white tips, otherwise brown. Transverse band darker, more distinct, straighter, at the costal margin more remote from the apex than in *candèzei*, its interior edge traversing the base of vein 3. Distal area from the apex to vein 4 intensely dusted with brown, in the ♀ darker almost to the anal angle. Hindwing at the ends of the veins 7—2 and at the fringe brownish, in the ♀ more intensely so. Beneath the same, the dusting in the distal area very dark. 45—57 mm. Congo.

B. Species without black marking in the distal area.

E. carteri *Wlsgl.* (68 c). Forewing yellowish-white, at the costal margin, inner margin and fringe rust- *carteri*. brown. The transverse band remains outside vein 3, being moderately broad, strongly curved. Hindwing with brown fringe. Beneath the transverse band almost extends to the inner margin, veins 4, 6 and 7 are somewhat brownish. Hindwing with a brown spot at the costal margin. The type (♂) was an abnormal specimen with an interrupted band. In the ♀ the marking is broader. 36—55 mm. Congo, Gambia.

E. ealana *Strd.* (68 d) is very similar to *carteri*, but the transverse band is much broader, $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 mm, *ealana*. somewhat straighter, fringes lighter, also on the hindwing almost white. Beneath the band is very narrow at the inner margin in the ♂, not so in the ♀. On the hindwing the brown spot at the costal margin is large. 40—55 mm. Congo. — A small specimen (35 mm) from Stanleyville has dark fringes on the hindwings.

E. parva *Aur.* Similar to *carteri*, whiter, the band darker, its centre crossing the base of vein 3. Costal *parva*. margin, inner margin, fringes of both wings blackish-brown as in *carteri*. Beneath on the forewing the band extends to vein 3, hindwing with a blackish spot at the costal margin. ♂ 32 mm. Cameroon. — *parva* and *ealana* are presumably only forms of *carteri*.

C. clara *Holl.* (68 e) is mostly somewhat larger than *parva*, its band likewise crossing the base of vein 3, *clara*. though it seems to be somewhat steeper. Fringes of both wings not quite so dark as in *parva*. Beneath on the forewing in the cell chocolate-brown, apical area dusted with dark. Hindwing with the same spot. 30 to 65 mm. West Africa. — In specimens from Spanish Guinea, which seem to belong to this species, the cell beneath is not brown.

E. clarilla *Aur.* (68 d). Similar to *clara*. The band on the forewing touches the base of vein 3. Fringes *clarilla*. of both wings white. Beneath only the beginning of the band is present, otherwise both wings are without markings. ♀ 45—58 mm. Mashona Land.

E. nigripicta *Houlst.* Likewise with white fringes. Marking black, not blackish-brown. Transverse *nigripicta*. band almost straight, narrower than in *clarilla*, *carteri*, at the base of vein 3 it slightly enters the cell, and terminates 3 mm before the anal angle. Costal margin and inner margin narrow black. Hindwing pure white. Beneath the band of the forewing is entirely absent and only shows through a little. ♀ 48 mm. Congo.

E. distalis *sp. n.* (68 d). The band of the forewing remains far outside the base of vein 3, touches the *distalis*. anal angle and is blackish-brown like the costal and inner margins. Beneath on the forewing the band is the same. Hindwing with a large costal-marginal spot. ♂ 42 mm. Cameroon. Type in the Berlin Museum. — *clarilla* and *distalis* may be only forms of *clara*.

E. unifascia *Houlst.* ♀. Separated from the other species by the laterally white chest. Wings and *unifascia*. fringes pure white. Transverse band of forewing hardly 1 mm broad, brownish ochreous, almost parallel to the distal margin, only excurved at the ends. It begins a little behind the base of vein 7, extending between the bases of veins 2 and 3 through the cell and terminating 5 mm before the anal angle. Beneath at the costal margin of the forewing an orange spot behind the diaphanous transverse band. No other markings. Congo.

6. Genus: **Catarctia** *Holl.*

This genus slightly recalling *Arctiidae* can neither be ranged with the *Notodontidae*, where it might be placed owing to the veins, nor with the *Thaumetopoeidae* from which it differs in the presence of 2 pair of spurs and the absence of the anal tuft in the ♀. However, veins 6 + 7 of the hindwing rise on a very long stalk, and the genital apparatus of the ♂ is as strongly developed as in the other genera dealt with here. — Palpi hairy, porrect, proboscis stunted, antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate as far as the tips. Forewing rather narrow, distal margin angular at vein 3. Veins 3 and 4 together from the same place, 6 from the upper angle, 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked. In the hindwing 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 nearing the cell in the centre, vein 5 in both wings far in front. Type: *divisa* *Wkr.*

- divisa*. **C. *divisa* Wkr.** (68 f). Thorax and forewing yellowish-brown with faded reddish-brown bands. At the base of the cell a black dot, an orange-red dot before the cell-end and above vein 3, and brown marginal dots. Abdomen orange-yellow with two rows of black dorsal spots. Hindwing pink, at the costal margin yellowish-brown. ♀ with a broader forewing and entirely faded marking. 50—56 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.
- terminipuncta*. **C. *terminipuncta* Hmps.** Thorax and forewing whitish ochreous, dusted with reddish-brown. The spot at vein 3 is absent. An interior and exterior dark line curved, indistinct. Submarginal line notched, whitish, behind it reddish-brown. Marginal dots black. Hindwing pale yellow, at the costal margin reddish-brown. At the cross-vein a pink spot and traces of a white submarginal line. 45 mm. Gold Coast.
- subrosea*. **C. *subrosea* B.-Bak.** Thorax and abdomen as in *divisa*. Forewing brownish-yellow with a black basal dot. Median line fine, irregular. Exterior line broader, excurved, more distinct. Apex and distal area somewhat darker. Hindwing yellowish, marginal third of a bright pink. In the ♀ the exterior line on the forewing is double, the hindwing entirely pink. 50—60 mm. Lokoja-District.
- biseriata*. **C. *biseriata* Ploetz** (68 d). Thorax and abdomen as in *divisa*. Forewing unicoloured red-brown. Hindwing more reddish. *unicolor* Dre. in which both wings are unicoloured reddish-brown, is presumably the same species. Probably *biseriata* and *unicolor* are merely faded, unmarked specimens of *divisa*.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the African *Thaumetopoeidae*.

* signifies that the species is also figured at the place quoted.

- abyssiniea Thaum. *Strd.* Ent. Z. Guben 5 (1911), p. 17.
 ambrozia An. *Bllr.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 19, p. 462.
 ambriensis Hyps. *Pouj.* Bull. Mus. Par. 9, p. 57.
 anosibea Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 19, p. 110. *
 antsianakana Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 19, p. 110. *
 apologetica Thaum. *Strd.* Ent. Z. Guben 3 (1909), p. 196.
 aurea An. *Bllr.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 10, p. 398. -
- barrei Hyps. *Mab.* Bull. Soc. Ent. (6) 10, p. 146.
 bipars Hyps. *Bllr.* Cistul. Ent. III (26), p. 1.
 biseriata Cat. *Plötz*, Stett. Ent. Z. 41, p. 84.
- eandèzei Ep. *Houlst.* Rev. zool. afr. 12, p. 399.
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 clara Ep. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 390. *
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 cleotis Hyps. *Swb.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 19, p. 202.
 conglomerata Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 21, p. 144. *
 eoquereli Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 19, p. 104. *
 culminidentata Hyp. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 21, p. 140. *
- dempwolffi An. *Strd.* Iris 22, p. 191.
 diego Hyps. *Coqu.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) 3, p. 532.
 distalis Ep. *Gacde*, Seitz, Macrolep. 14, p. 399. *
 divisa Cat. *Wkr.* List. Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 3, p. 765.
- ealana Ep. *Strd.* Arch. f. Nat. 88 A (12), p. 170.
 etiennei An. *Schout.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 56, p. 21.
 euprepiaeformis An. *H.-Schäff.* Aussereur. Schmett. f. 434.
- fasciata Ep. *Aur.* II. Centr. Afr. Exp. p. 1269.
 flavens Hyps. *Mab.* Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) 10, p. 146.
- infraeta An. *Wlsgl.* Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (2) 2, p. 422. *
- leplaei A. *Mayné*, Rev. zool. afr. 3, p. 342. *
 lambertoni Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 19, p. 109.
- maynéi Ep. *Houlst.* Rev. zool. afr. 12, p. 399.
 meloui Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 19, p. 108.
 moloneyi Ep. *Dre.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 673. *
- nigripicta Ep. *Houlst.* Rev. zool. afr. 12, p. 399.
 nyausae An. *Strd.* Iris 24, p. 183.
- panda An. *Bsd.* Voy. Deleg. II, p. 600.
 parva Ep. *Aur.* Tidskr. Entom. 12, p. 228. *
 paulinus Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 21, p. 142. *
 perroti Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 19, p. 109.
 plaecidus Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 21, p. 142. *
 punetigera Par. *Houlst.* Rev. zool. afr. 12, p. 398.
- radama Hyps. *Coqu.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) 6, p. 342. *
 radama Hyps. *Coqu.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) 3, p. 530.
 reticulata An. *Wkr.* List. Lep. Het. Br. Mus. 4, p. 856.
 rhodesi Par. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 2, p. 256.
- subrosea Cat. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 558.
 subsordida Ep. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 390. *
- terminipuncta Cat. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 488.
 timoleon Hyps. *Oberth.* Ét. Comp. 21, p. 141. *
- unicolor Cat. *Dre.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 1, p. 210.
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 unifascia Ep. *Houlst.* Rev. zool. afr. 12, p. 402.
- venata An. *Bllr.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 2, p. 459.
 vuilleti Ep. *Joann.* Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1907, p. 208.

16. Family: Notodontidae.

The number of lepidopteral forms belonging to this family in the Old World amounts to about 700 (in America double this number), which are almost homogeneously divided between the palaearctic, Indo-Australian, and Ethiopian Regions. There are, however, two facts to be considered. Firstly, the tropical denominated forms are, to this day, nearly all regarded as so-called „distinct species“, whereas the names given to the palaearctic forms often refer to rather insignificant deviations of the colouring. Secondly, the conception of the *Notodontidae* has changed several times. American authors have taken large groups which we consider to be the very typical Notodontid genera (such as *Phalera*, *Pygaera* etc.) out of the family and partly established separate families for them or partly inserted them in other families (e. g. the *Eupterotidae*). Thus, of course, the estimates are greatly altered.

The number of Ethiopian *Notodontidae* hitherto known is about 350, more than half of which, however, became known only after the elaboration of the palaearctic *Notodontidae* (1912). In Vol. II the number of African *Notodontidae* (p. 283) known at that time was stated to be 100—200; soon after, in 1913, REBEL already counted 250; in the following pages 365 are recorded. As regards the part they play in the different countries and faunae, we refer to what has been said in Vol. II.

Above all, the Ethiopian *Notodontidae*, like the palaearctic ones, chiefly live on trees. An extraordinary number of them have excellently adapted themselves as perfect insects to the bark of trees. The *Scrancia* exactly resemble a splinter of bark, the broken portion of which is represented by the white head and collar, just like in the palaearctic *Phalera bucephala* (which is closely allied to *Phal. imitata* from South Africa) the yellow collar and the lunar spot strikingly resemble the place of fracture of the branchlet represented by the resting imago. The *Antheua* which, in life, wrap their wings almost completely round their body, resemble small yellow fruits, such as acorns or small nuts. *Pseudobarobata angulata* resembles shrunk withered leaves; the *Brachychira* represent a dry leaf of a tree, which has turned yellow and in which the median vein is distinctly prominent and plasticly shaded off; which marking is neither founded in the veins nor in the other structure of the wings, and is thus apparently forced on the insect. On the whole, all the Ethiopian *Notodontidae* are rather insignificant insects of a plain grey or brown colouring and bark-like marking. Not a single species exhibits gorgeous or defiant colours; only insignificant, small silvery spots, which have also been supposed to represent dew-drops, are also found in certain African species, e. g. in *Ptilura argyraspis*, as they also occur in the palaearctic *Spatalia*, the Indian *Tarsolepis* etc.

The extremely minute adaptation to trunks, fruits, stones etc. makes us conclude that the *Notodontidae* are not protected by internal saps (cf. also Vol. II). Their larvae mostly live on the foliage of the gigantic trees towering above the African steppe like shades, and in the fissures of the bark of these enormous trunks we hardly ever fail to find the lepidoptera closely clinging to the bark. But only very experienced eyes will easily discover them, for the lepidoptera whose exterior in the resting state is unusual to the foreign collectors are often overlooked even when they are sitting right in front of our eyes. Only single species, the exterior of which is reiterated in all the faunae, are easily found, because their appearance is familiar to us, as for instance *Macrosenta longicauda* resembling the palaearctic *Pterostoma palpina* and *Lophopteryx angulata* resembling the Eurasian *Loph. camelina*.

Of the African Notodontid larvae we know exceedingly little. But we may suppose that they exhibit the same diversity of shape as their European allies do. A great number are presumably green and adapted to the leaves, or brown and adapted to a branchlet. Wherever this adaptation fails to occur, they exhibit other

protective means for their defense in the struggle of existence, which is particularly violent and pitiless in the open country of Tropical Africa. So for instance the larva of *Cerura argentina* is not adapted to the green foliage as that of all the other *Cerura*, but although it is likewise provided with a hood and forked tails, it exhibits white colouring with black dots, which makes it visible from afar. As they live on a Flacourtiaceae, which family we know to comprise very poisonous plants (containing much hydrocyanic acid), the insect shows a warning colour, in contrast with its unpoisonous allies (feeding on poplar or willow) which are concealed by excellent protective colouring. Nevertheless, on being attacked, it descends, according to observations made by ARNOLD SCHULTZE, on a thread to the ground, whereas the green larvae of *Cerura* offer resistance clinging so tightly to the branch they are sitting on, that they are almost torn to pieces, before they let go.

All the distinctive properties of the *Notodontidae*, their internal unprotectedness (safe for few exceptions, such as the one mentioned above), their excellent adaptation to the background, the entirely nocturnal habits of their imagines which avoid the sun, the inability of the imagines to feed on any flowers, and many other characteristics indicate them to belong to a very old branch of the lepidopteral tribe. Accordingly, the family abounds in monotypical genera, i. e. in a great many species the differentiation is already extended to structural peculiarities which necessitate not only a specific but also a generic separation. The Ethiopian *Notodontidae* are divided among nearly 100 genera, no less than 47 of which contain but 1 Ethiopian species.

In contrast with the excellent adaptation to lifeless objects such as small pieces of bark, small stones, small fruits, dry leaves etc. we have not heard of any cases of mimicry i. e. of any imitation of other animals, particularly of insects, from which we might conclude a transformation of *Notodontidae* according to live models. It is not to be wondered at that there are some white or yellow species resembling equally sized and coloured *Lymantriidae*. *Antheua rhodosemena*, for instance, shows a certain resemblance to some *Euproctis*, and the small white *Hanthodonta debilis* looks almost like some African *Laelia*. But the Ethiopian *Antheua* resembles much less African species than some Indian ones (such as *E. barbara* from Borneo etc.) and besides it by no means deviates from its generic allies, since nearly all the *Antheua* are of a very monotonous yellow, so that the yellow garb cannot be designated as borrowed. The resemblance of rather small, entirely white Noctuids to one another is also not remarkable, since the exterior resemblance of lepidoptera from our fauna, such as that of *Porthesia similis* to *Leucodonta bicolora*, or of *Euproctis chrysorrhoea* to *Stilpnolia salicis* has never yet been regarded as the effect of mimetic assimilation. — Moreover, such mimicry would be incomprehensible. Nearly all the lepidoptera protected by poisonous food belong to more recent families which can never have served as models to the older lepidopteral forms, as the *Notodontidae*, because they cannot have existed at the time of their formation.

Already in Vol. II I pointed out that, as to the biology of the *Notodontidae*, the larvae are decidedly more interesting than the imagines. PACKARD has shown by the American *Notodontidae* that in spite of the most striking disfigurement of the adult larvae numerous marks are still to be found in the young insects, which prove the family to be very uniform. We know, however, still too little of the early stages of the Ethiopian Fauna to enable us to extend our researches also to them. We find a most common and striking formation, the so-called neck-horns, occurring in nearly all the young larvae, which can be attributed to the *Notodontidae*, but it soon disappears again in the growing larvae. Besides there is very often on the 4th segment a protuberance which may represent a hood (*Cerura*), a knob (*Pygaera*), a sting (*Hoplitis*), a hump, horn, prong, or the like. This appendage serves as nothing more than defence of that part in the larva, formed by the creeping movement on that ring which, owing to the absence of feet, stands up highest and is most exposed, and it serves the same purpose as the hump of so many Geometrid larvae, which must naturally be in the centre of their dorsum forming the highest place, while the striding Geometrid larva curves its body: *Tornos rubiginosaria*, *Nematocampa filimentaria*, *Endropia textrinaria*, *Phalaena syringaria*, *Opisthograptis luteolata* etc. (PACKARD).

It is also through the larvae that we gain information about the relationships of the *Notodontidae*. We may regard them as that lepidopteral branch which has issued from Lithosiid-like forms, from which the *Ceratocampidae* have developed, which last form a transition to an older and a younger branch. The older one is represented by the *Saturnidae*, the younger one by the *Sphingidae*. Thus both are closely allied to the *Notodontidae* by transitions. We may regard the raised and frequently hunched last segment of the Notodontid larvae as the primary stage of the Sphingid horn which in certain *Notodontidae*, such as *Damila banksiae* from Australia, is already perfectly developed as in a genuine Sphingid. In the course of this further development of the *Notodontidae* by way of the *Ceratocampidae* and *Saturnidae* to the *Sphingidae*, the larval shape leads from the terrifying figure to the method of perfect mimicry, from which we may infer the phylogenetic age of the families. The Notodontid larvae represent phantastic terrifying figures; the larvae of the *Cerura*, *Stauropus* *),

*) The larvae of *Stauropus* were presumed to copy other insects or articulata; the models were told to be either forest-bugs or ants or also spiders. The behaviour, however, and particularly the motions of the larvae of *Stauropus* do not justify this opinion.

Schizura, *Uropygia*, *Hoplitis*, *Notodonta* etc. may terrify only small aggressors, but without any animal model being noticeable. Also the *Ceratocampidae* and *Brahmaeidae* larvae often represent a cornigerous or spiked monster, though evidently no other animal has served as model. In the *Saturnidae* likewise only the terrifying eye has developed as a bewildering instrument, without any special animal having been copied. Only in the *Sphingidae* mimicry is accomplished to such an extent that, as is stated on p. 355 of this volume, coloured and structural deviations from the norm are combined in order to produce certain images of dangerous animals (snakes or lizards), the protective effect of which is quite evident. As the larvae of the *Notodontidae* do not in any known case copy a reptile, we may conclude that suitable models (poisonous land-snakes) had not yet existed when the *Notodontidae* were differentiated; otherwise it would be very strange that they were forced to assume disfigured fantastic shapes, when they might have attained the purpose of protection in a much simpler way. The *Ceratocampidae* and *Saturnidae* having been specialised from the *Notodontidae* were probably in the same situation, whereas the later *Sphingidae* made use of the models which had appeared in the meantime, copying snakes to the highest degree of perfection.

The habits of the Ethiopian *Notodontidae*, as much as we know of this group which was formerly little heeded, do not differ from those of their representatives in other parts of the world. The imagines are probably all nocturnal and rest in daytime in full lethargy, relying on their adaptation. Excepting for the few species collected from the chinks in the bark of the gigantic African tree-trunks, presumably nearly all the species of this family are taken on the lantern. The larvae, however, are very frequently real heliophile insects, feeding in daytime and, as ARNOLD SCHULTZE states of *Cerura argentina*, nimbly creeping about in the sunshine. Whether the single species also occur locally though with a very wide range, as so many Ethiopian *Heterocera* do, cannot be stated owing to the scantiness of material contained in the continental collections, and owing to their having been still so little elaborated. In the treeless districts of Ethiopian Arabia, for instance in vast parts of Yemen, the *Notodontidae* are absent altogether.

Notodontidae.

The Ethiopian Notodontid species numbering about 325 vary still more in size and habitus than the palaearctic species. Some resemble *Lasiocampidae*, *Cucullia*, and a *Phalera* from Central Africa is strikingly similar to the palaearctic *Ph. bucephala*.

We include in this family such genera in which vein 5 rises on or before the cross-vein. The *Thaumetopoeidae* listed among the *Notodontidae* by former authors we have detached (cf. p. 395) chiefly owing to the larvae. The Ethiopian Region has but few genera in common with Europe, most in common, however, with India; excepting a number of monotypical genera but few are purely Ethiopian. One, from South America, is presumably not quite correctly ranged (*Maguza* Wkr., not admitted into KIRBY's Catalogue, for safety's sake changed into *Pseudoscraucia*).

We begin with the few genera exhibiting haired eyes.

1. Genus: **Scalmicauda** Holl.

Proboscis and palpi short. Thorax with a more or less developed tuft. Antennae of ♂ on $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length pectinate, in the ♀ dentate. Forewing rather long and narrow. Veins 3 and 4 somewhat separated, 6 from the upper cell-angle or from the accessory cell, 7 + 8 + 9 and 10 from the apex of it. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 somewhat separated, 6 + 7 on a moderately long stalk, 8 nearing the cell at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the cell, connected with it by a bar. Type: *benga* Holl.

S. bengae Holl. (68 f). Head and tegulae dark red-brown, thorax and abdomen greyish-brown. Forewing *bengae*, violetish-brown. A dark brown line from the apex to the centre of the inner margin, on both sides edged with light. Interior area darker, exterior area lighter brown. A fine pale curved basal and proximal line; behind them one dark ring each on the centre and at the end of the cell and below the base of vein 2. A submarginal, fine, strongly notched line. 36—40 mm. West Africa.

S. bicolorata sp. n. (68 f) is much larger, but similar by the very round interior angle on the forewing. *bicolorata*. ♂ head, mesothorax and abdominal end yellow, otherwise brown. Forewing yellow, maculae indistinct. Before the apex a tripartite white spot from which a reddish-brown band extends to the base of the wing, below it in front finely pink, from vein 2 to the inner margin brown. Hindwing yellow, at the anal margin pink. ♀ darker,

the body almost quite red-brown. Forewing with red-brown ring- and reniform maculae. Before the distal margin red-brown spots. Hindwing pale red-brown. 40—42 mm. Cameroon, L. Kiwu. Type ♂ in the British, ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

flavipennis. **S. flavipennis** *Hmps.* (68 f). Head and tegulae light red-brown. Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen whitish-brown, at the end red-brown. Forewing yellow, dusted with brown; costal margin and interior margin red-brown, excepting the base. Marking dark brown. Two interior lines undulate, the exterior line parallel to the distal margin, below vein 3 more oblique. The 3 maculae are finely edged with brown. Submarginal line undulate, brown. Hindwing yellowish-white. 50 mm. Sierra Leone.

argentescens. **S. argentescens** *Hmps.* Costal margin of forewing at the apex strongly curved. Body red-brown, at the end paler. Forewing red-brown, dusted with a silvery grey, at the base of the costal margin paler. Interior line dark, angular below the cell. Ring-macula and reniform macula edged with black, both inside with white dots. Apical line indistinct, outside silvery grey. Submarginal dark lunae. Hindwing pale red-brown. 48 mm. Gold Coast.

xanthogyna. **S. xanthogyna** *Hmps.* Antennae of ♂ dentate. Forewing short and broad. Thorax and forewing dark chocolate-red. Traces of an undulating oblique interior line. Ring-macula and reniform macula finely edged with brown, below the former another ring and a black dot above the base of vein 6. Exterior line indistinct, dark, from near the apex obliquely to the centre of the inner margin, behind it at the costal margin a greyish-brown spot. Submarginal lunae, two of which are next to each other below vein 3, and below vein 2 two pairs. Hindwing pale red-brown. ♀ forewing yellow, proximal half excepting the base red-brown; all the markings more faded. 42—44 mm. Niger.

albicostata. **S. albicostata** *Hmps.* (68 f). Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate. Thorax dark chestnut, costal margin fine white. Interior and exterior lines fine white, at the inner margin both very close together. Hindwing white, veins fine dark brown. 45 mm. Mashona Land (East Africa).

griseomaculata. **S. griseomaculata** *sp. n.* (68 g). Forewing somewhat more reddish, suffused with violet. Lines as in *albicostata*. The three maculae greyish-violet, edged with black. Before the distal margin grey lunae. Hindwing yellowish-pink. 48 mm. Nyassa Land. Type: 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

niveiplaga. **S. niveiplaga** *Hmps.* (68 f). Thorax red-brown, abdomen ochreous-brown. Forewing red-brown with a fine subbasal line. Interior line brown, in the submedian fold introangular, then outwards. Ring-macula and reniform macula edged with brown, below the former a black spot. Exterior line blackish, double, filled with light, as far as vein 2 uniformly curved, then more obliquely to the inner margin. An oblong silvery white spot at its beginning at the costal margin. Dark submarginal lunar spots. Hindwing pale red-brown. 55 mm. Niger, Gabun, Cameroon.

obliquifascia. **S. obliquifascia** *Kenr.* (68 g). Thorax dark violettish-brown, abdomen brown, anal tuft black. Forewing like thorax. The maculae and the interior line fine black. Apical line black, double, straight, filled with a lighter colour; before and behind it the ground-colour is lighter. Hindwing pinkish-brown. On the forewing the maculae are sometimes more prominently black, thereby similar to *griseomaculata*. In the total impression also similar to *Graph. tessmanni*, though in the latter the apical line is more undulating. 40 mm. Madagascar.

ochreopicta. **S. ochreopicta** *Kenr.* (68 g). Body and forewing reddish-brown. Ring-macula and reniform macula in the dark ground-colour hardly recognisable, without any lines. In most of the specimens the base and anal angle are somewhat lighter, more yellow. Hindwing pale reddish-brown. 36 mm. Madagascar. Owing to the different marking it may be no *Scalmycauda*.

rufula. **S. rufula** *Hmps.* ♂ antennae with short dents. Forewing narrow. Body red-brown, anal pencil very long. Forewing red-brown, mixed with grey. Basal and interior lines double, filled with white. Ring-macula edged with white, with a double undulate line to the inner margin. Reniform macula elliptical, edged with white, inside white. In front of it below the cell a black dot, behind it a double oblique median line, filled with white, below vein 3 undulating and two similar exterior lines. Before the margin whitish spots. Hindwing red-brown. 35 mm. Niger.

pratti. **S. pratti** *Kenr.* (68 g). Pale reddish-brown and ochreous brown. On the forewing an indistinct white interior and median line obliquely outwards. The exterior line is nearing the median line at the inner margin. Black submarginal dots. Hindwing pale reddish-brown. Apparently a faded specimen. 32 mm. Madagascar.

griseitincta. **S. griseitincta** *Hmps.* Apex of forewing rounded. Thorax dark brown, abdomen copper brown. Forewing red-brown, with a grey lustre. Veins dark brown; lines red-brown, double, the median incurved at vein 1. Cross-vein dark, at the angles white dots. The two branches of the exterior line are distantly separated. Behind it dark dots on the veins and white dots at the costal margin. Hindwing of the ♂ greyish-brown, of ♀ dark brown. 30—35 mm. Natal. Owing to the different marking the species will hardly belong to this place.

bisecta. **S. bisecta** *Rothsch.* Distinguished by the sharp anal angle on the forewing. ♀ tegulae blackish-brown, thorax greyish-brown, abdomen dark brownish-red. Forewing greyish-brown. Costal margin broad chocolate-brown; a triangle before the exterior line at the costal margin and behind it at the inner margin the same. Basal and interior lines obliquely outwards, exterior line parallel to the distal margin, light. The 8-shaped ring-macula and reniform macula light. Before the distal margin a bluish lunular line. Hindwing reddish-brown.

formosa. A ♂ probably belonging to it is lighter, more yellow, with a darker marking. Sierra Leone. — **formosa** *f. n.*

(68 g). Abdomen above orange with black spots. The two last segments and the underside greyish-brown. Hindwing at the inner margin orange, the rest paler. 46—48 mm. Gold Coast. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

Subgenus: **Graphidura** Strd.

Separated from typical *Scalmicauda* by shorter dents on the ♂ antennae and by the dent of scales at the anal angle of the forewing. Type: *argenteomaculata* Aur.

G. hösemanni Strd. (68 g). Body dark brown. Forewing violettish-brown, at the costal margin wood-coloured brown, with 3 reddish-brown double lines and a single line at the base. Hindwing unicoloured violettish-brown. 32 mm. Cameroon. *hösemanni*.

G. molesta Strd. (68 h). Body dark violettish-brown. Forewing the same, marginal area lighter brown. From before the apex to the centre of the inner margin a dark double line. In the median area 3 large rings feebly recognisable, also traces of an oblique interior line. In the marginal area 2 dark undulate lines or a row of dots and one of lunar spots. Hindwing pale reddish-brown. 33 mm. Usambara, Lowa (Congo). — In this species veins 3 and 4 of the hindwing rise as closely together as in the following *argenteomaculata*. *molesta*.

G. argenteomaculata Aur. Similar to *molesta*. On the forewing another subbasal line. The 3 rings are filled with dark. In the marginal area only a lunular line. The exterior double line is filled with white, beginning at the costal margin with a white triangle. Hindwing dark brown. 46 mm. Cameroon. *argenteomaculata*.

G. tessmanni Strd. (68 h). Body dark violettish-brown. Forewing light violettish-brown. Near the base two fine transverse lines. In the central area interlaced lines. Exterior double line as in *molesta*, outside bordered by light, inside as far as the cross-vein dark, also at the inner margin. In the marginal area a dark band and two rows of lunae. Hindwing at the margin reddish-brown, otherwise lighter. There occur also much lighter specimens. 30 mm. Spanish Guinea, Nyassa Land. It might be possible that *niveiplaga* is the ♀ belonging to it, the scaled dent may have been thrust off. *tessmanni*.

G. obscurior sp. n. (68 h) is as dark as *molesta*. The apical line above the inner margin ending somewhat steeper. Distal margin between veins 3 and 5 lighter, only a dark notched line before the margin. Hindwing somewhat lighter than forewing. 30—34 mm. L. Kiwu. Type: ♂ in the British Museum. *obscurior*.

G. fuscinota Aur. (68 h). Tegulae and patagia yellowish-brown. Thorax and abdomen red-brown. Forewing reddish-brown, at the costal margin and apex paler. At the base two dark lines, outside edged with light. Above and below the base of vein 2 and at the cell-end a black ring, often only the lower ring distinct. Exterior line parallel to the margin, pale, edged with dark. Behind it blackish submarginal spots. Hindwing blackish-brown. 28—38 mm. Cameroon, Gabun. *fuscinota*.

G. rectilinea sp. n. (68 h). Colour and maculae as in *fuscinota*. Interior line strongly curved, almost touching the lower spot. Exterior line straight, from a white triangle at the costal margin into the dent at the inner margin. Abdomen and hindwing dark brown. 40 mm. Cameroon. Type: 1 ♀ in the Berlin Museum. — In a ♂ from Bascho (Cameroon) the white triangle is absent, and a small ♀ from Ituri (Congo) is without the maculae and the interior line (Brit. Mus.). *rectilinea*.

G. oneili Janse (68 h). ♂ thorax and forewing light reddish-brown. Forewing at the costal margin broad white. Traces of a subbasal line. Interior line almost straight. The 3 maculae dark grey. Exterior line light, parallel to the distal margin, behind it dark spots. Hindwing light pinkish-brown. ♀ forewing at the costal margin narrowly rusty yellow, anterior half orange-brown, behind dark red-brown. Interior line more distinct, exterior line with a white triangle at the costal margin. A ♀ form shows dark red-brown forewings and is somewhat similar to *niveiplaga*. Tuft of ♂ short, ♀ without tuft. 44—50 mm. Transvaal. *oneili*.

G. ectoleuca Hmps. Thorax chocolate-red, abdomen brown. Forewing at the base and costal margin as far as the exterior line yellow, otherwise lighter or darker chocolate-red as far as the anal angle and outside to vein 5. Margin creamy white. Marking dark chocolate red. An oblique, undulating basal line and a double interior line, a ring-macula and reniform macula, and a dark ring below them. Apical line oblique as far as vein 2, then inwards. A double row of black marginal lunae. Hindwing dark brown. 30 mm. Niger. — It may be *molesta* Strd. *ectoleuca*.

2. Genus: **Peratodonta** Aur.

Similar to *Scalmicauda*, separated by the dent at the distal margin of the forewing at vein 3. In the ♂ it is very strong, in the ♀ often much feebler. ♀ often with dense anal wool. Type: *brunnea* Aur.

P. brunnea Aur. (68 i). Thorax red-brown, without a tuft, abdomen brown. Forewing dark red-brown. Subbasal and interior lines dark, rather straight, obliquely outwards. Parallel with it a whitish elliptical ring-macula and reniform macula. Apical line dark, at the apex indistinct. Inside and outside of it brownish-pink. Between vein 6 and 4 brownish-pink as far as the reniform macula and from the submedian fold to the inner margin. Hindwing yellowish, at the inner margin brownish. 28—34 mm. Cameroon, Fernando Po. *brunnea*.

- extensa*. **P. extensa** *sp. n.* (68 i). Similar to *brunnea* in the scheme of marking, though not with such a reddish tint, of a purer brown. Tegulae darker, colour of body and wings more like that of the following *olivacea*. In the ♂ the light area extends at the inner margin to vein 3 at the distal margin, farther in front only to the submarginal line. The oblong maculae light and edged with dark. In the ♀ belonging to it the interior area is lighter as far as vein 4, the area above it not. Hindwing brown. In the ♀ the apex and the angle at vein 3 are very sharp. 32—38 mm. L. Kiwu. Type: ♂♀ in the British Museum.
- olivacea*. **P. olivacea** *sp. n.* (68 i). Thorax with a long hair-pencil. Angle on forewing not very sharp. Head and tegulae blackish-brown. Thorax and forewing dark olive brown. Subbasal and interior lines dark, edged with light, uniformly curved. Ring-macula and reniform macula oblong. Apical line yellowish-brown, edged with light. Distal area with a strongly notched submarginal line, the posterior half of the area lighter. Hindwing (♂) pale brown, in a ♂ from Fernando Po lighter, at the inner-margin more reddish. Forewing of the much larger ♀ lighter, reddish-brown, distal margin feebly angular. ♂ from Spanish Guinea more greyish-brown, ♀ as dark as the ♂ from Cameroon, between the ring-macula and reniform macula with a yellow spot. 34—48 mm. Cameroon, Fernando Po, L. Kiwu. 26—29 mm. The ♂ from Spanish Guinea, perhaps a separate species or form: **ochrea** *f. n.*
- ochrea*. **P. ochrea** *f. n.*
- biarculea*. **P. biarculea** *B.-Bak.* Thorax red-brown, abdomen paler. Forewing pinkish-brown, at the margin paler and more pink. Traces of a fine excurved and incurved basal line. A dark double line from before the apex to before the centre of the inner margin, filled with grey. In the centre of the distal area an indistinct gold-brown band. Before the margin dark lunular spots between the veins. Hindwing pale brown. ♀ 40 mm. Cameroon.
- obliquilinea*. **P. obliquilinea** *B.-Bak.* Body brown, tegulae dark violettish-brown. Forewing claret-brown, below the cell lavender-brown. A fine irregular median line is traceable and a very oblique double line from the apex to the inner margin. The area behind it paler with traces of small nut-brown spots. Hindwing (♂) creamy white, at the anal margin grey. 42 mm. Lokoja District.
- arctipennis*. **P. arctipennis** *Holl.* Thorax dark nut-brown. Abdomen blackish-brown. Forewing nut-brown with 2 indistinct rings on the centre and at the end of the cell. Before the margin dark dots. Hindwing blackish-brown. 30 mm. Benito District.
- heterogyna*. **P. heterogyna** *Hmps.* (68 i). Thorax with a long tuft. Thorax and abdomen ochreous white. Forewing pale red-brown, interior area and at the inner margin as far as vein 3 pale greyish-brown. Subbasal and interior lines brown, outside edged with white. Ring-macula and reniform macula in front open. Apical line double, dark, filled with light. Submarginal line undulate. Hindwing whitish, at the inner margin brownish, the ♀ more reddish brown. 32—46 mm. Natal, Rhodesia.
- spissicornis*. **P. spissicornis** *Mab.* was perhaps only a bad specimen of *heterogyna*. The maculae are not mentioned in the description, nor is the basal line. Exterior line faded. Hindwing yellowish. Madagascar.
- In the following species the ♀ exhibits dense anal wool.
- albiplagiata*. **P. albiplagiata** *sp. n.* (68 i). Thorax and abdomen violettish-brown. Forewing reddish-brown. The dark subbasal line and interior line in the submedian fold introangular. Before the centre of the wing pale pinkish-brown as far as the ring-macula which is surrounded by black and separated from the reniform macula by a black spot. At the base of vein 2 a light circle. Median line double, dark, from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to the centre of the inner margin. A submarginal line to vein 3. From vein 4 the distal margin is narrow pinkish-brown. At the costal margin between both lines a silvery white spot. Hindwing reddish-brown. 34 mm. Gold Coast. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.
- bella*. **P. bella** *B.-Bak.* Thorax greyish-violet, tegulae ochreous brown, abdomen pinkish-grey. Forewing with a dark costal margin, reddish-brown, posteriorly pinkish-brown, in the cell cream-coloured. The distal area at the apex narrow, quickly widening to vein 2 dark red-brown, inner margin below vein 2 reddish-grey. In the middle of the distal area a light olive-brown dentate line. Hindwing creamy. ♀ less distinctly marked. Distal area more pink. Hindwing dark brownish-grey. Anal wool ash-grey. 34—48 mm. Lagos.
- mimica*. **P. mimica** *Aur.* ♀. Thorax and abdomen dark brownish-grey, anal wool light grey. Forewing with a black costal margin, then as far as below the cell yellowish-brown, base and apex red-brown. Below and behind the cell whitish. From the apex a notched violettish-white submarginal line, edged with red-brown. Hindwing blackish-grey, from the cell to the anal margin lighter. 45 mm. South Cameroon.

3. Genus: **Pygaera** *O. (Ichtyura Hbn.)*

Proboscis very short, palpi obliquely upturned, antennae rather short, in ♂ and ♀ pectinate, legs short, thorax with a short pencil. Forewing broad. Vein 5 very far in front. 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked, mostly also 6 stalked besides. Hindwing rounded. Vein 5 absent; 6 + 7 on a short stalk, vein 8 at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cell nearing the latter. Type: *anastomosis* *L.* from Europe.

P. lentisignata *Hmps.* Thorax in front blackish brown, behind red-brown. Abdomen reddish-brown. *lentisignata*. Forewing greyish-brown and red-brown, particularly in the apical area. Two oblique interior lines, the first outside white, distally curved at the median vein. The second inside white, excurved below the costal margin. An ochreous brown streak on the cross-vein and a similar line to the inner margin, behind it darker. Exterior line pale, oblique from the costal margin to below vein 2, behind it darker, and black marginal dots. Hindwing reddish-brown. 30 mm. Natal.

P. albifasciata *Hmps.* Thorax and abdomen brownish white. Forewing pale reddish-brown. A triangular white radial band on the median vein to the cell-end, where it is broader. One white spot each between veins 3, 4 and 6, 7. Veins whitish. 30 mm. Sierra Leone. *albifasciata*.

P. roseitincta *Janse* (68 i). Thorax and forewing brownish-pink, abdomen lighter. Marking white. *roseitincta*. Basal and interior lines excurved at the inner margin. Exterior line almost straight, parallel to the distal margin, close behind the round white reniform macula which is indistinct in the ♀. Median line from the reniform macula to the inner margin close at the exterior line. Before the margin a black line. Hindwing pale orange brownish. *lucida*. Transvaal. — **lucida** *Aur.* has white hindwings. East Africa. 32—34 mm.

P. voeltzkowi *Aur.* (68 i) is separated from the preceding species by the absence of the white reniform macula also in the ♂ and of the black submarginal line. Hindwing pale yellow. 26 mm. East Africa. *voeltzkowi*.

P. violacearia *Janse* (69 a). ♂ similar to *roseitincta*. Forewing more reddish. Interior line so strongly excurved at the inner margin that it touches the exterior line. Abdomen and hindwing darker. ♀ quite different. Forewing brownish-red, the lines as in the ♂. The round reniform macula is violettish-black, obliquely continued inwards to the base of vein 2. From there a triangular stripe to the end of the submarginal line and along the latter broadly upwards almost to the costal margin. In a subform of the ♀ the lines and the reniform macula are absent. 33—42 mm. Transvaal, Natal. *violacearia*.

P. ferruginea *Hmps.* Body yellowish rust-brown. Forewing rusty red, at the inner margin lilac grey. Discoidal spot with a light streak. Below it and before the distal margin likewise lilac grey. Hindwing pale rusty red. 35 mm. Rhodesia. Entirely separated from the other species by the broad forewing and the different scheme of markings. *ferruginea*.

All the following genera exhibit hairless eyes.

1. Ptilura-Group.

The species exhibit glossy spots on the forewings.

4. Genus: **Ptilura** *Holl.*

Palpi moderately long, porrect, proboscis absent. Antennae as far as $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length strongly pectinate, abdomen long, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Forewing broad. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 and 7 from the cell-angle, $10 + 8 + 9$ stalked, 7 and 10 forming the differently long accessory cell by a bar. In the hindwing veins $6 + 7$ on a short stalk, 8 close by the cell almost to the end.

P. argyraspis *Holl.* (69 a). Thorax and forewing blackish-brown, abdomen and hindwing little lighter. Forewing with lustrous green spots. A large one each above veins 1 and 3, smaller ones below vein 2 and before the distal margin. 42—46 mm. Cameroon, Lowa (Congo). *argyraspis*.

5. Genus: **Argyrothyris** *Bryk.*

Palpi somewhat longer, proboscis absent. Antennae of ♂ finely ciliated, abdomen long, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing broad, anal angle angular. Veins 3 and 4 close together, $6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$ stalked. In the hindwing veins $3 + 4$ on a short stalk, $6 + 7$ on a long one, 8 parallel to the strongly curved cell.

A. allocota *Bryk* (69 a). Thorax and forewing brown, in the centre darker with silvery spots. A large triangular spot in the cell-end, 2 small ones obliquely behind it, and 2 near the apex. Hindwing and abdomen dark brown. 25 mm. Cameroon. *allocota*.

A. privata *sp. n.* (69 a). Thorax and forewing brown. On the forewing a violettish-brown streak from the base to the distal margin above vein 4. The median vein at the end, the space between veins 2 and 4 and behind the centre of the inner margin darker red-brown. At the angles of the cross-vein 2 fine white dots. A submarginal row of white dots, in which the dot above vein 4 is larger and more distally situate. Also at the margin fine white dots. Hindwing somewhat less dark brown. 28 mm. Congo. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum. *privata*.

II. Lophopteryx-Group.

Inner margin of forewing with 1 or 2 hair-pencils.

6. Genus: **Pectinophora** Janse.

Proboscis present, palpi porrect, antennae pectinate to the tips. Forewing broad. Vein 6 below the upper angle, 7 forming the accessory cell with the stalk of $8 + 9 + 10$. At the inner margin 2 small hair-pencils. In the hindwing vein 5 above the centre, $6 + 7$ on a short stalk, 8 as far as $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the cell close by the latter. Type: *noctuiiformis* Janse.

noctuiiformis. **P. noctuiiformis** Janse (69 a). Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen dark brown. Forewing blackish-brown to the exterior line. A notched median line double, filled with light beginning from the centre of the cell. Exterior line light, double, filled with dark, between veins 4 and 2 semicircularly curved. In the light brown marginal area traces of 2 more light lines. Hindwing blackish-brown. 34 mm. Togo, Rhodesia.

baccata. **P. baccata** Hmps. (69 a). Thorax red-brown, abdomen greyish-yellow. Forewing red-brown, dusted with yellow. Interior line twice angled, composed of 2 or 3 silvery lines, inside of it 2 more such yellowish lines. Exterior line composed of silvery spots, from near the apex to the inner margin between the two dents; close behind it a dark line. On the centre of the distal area a brown lunar line, inside bordered with light. Hindwing whitish yellow. 25 mm. Togo, Cameroon, Niger, Sudan.

argyrophora. **P. argyrophora** Hmps. (69 a). Colouring and marking similar to that of *baccata*. Discernible by the double exterior line of silvery spots on the forewing. Also on the cross-vein a feeble silvery streak. Hindwing brown. 30 mm. Congo.

aeruginosa. **P. aeruginosa** sp. n. (69 b). Head and thorax golden bronze. Abdomen brown. Forewing violettish-brown. Interior line undulating, vertical on the inner margin, incurved at the costal margin. Exterior line in front more remote from the interior line, very indistinct. Before the interior line below the cell and behind the exterior line below vein 4 bronze-coloured. A dark notched submarginal line and white marginal dots on the veins. From the centre of the costal margin to vein 3 at the margin a dark narrow shadow. Hindwing dark brown. 28 mm. L. Kiwu. 1 ♀ type in the British Museum.

7. Genus: **Lophopteryx** Steph.

Proboscis and palpi short. Antennae of ♂ pectinate to the tips. Forewing broad, costal margin straight. Inner margin with 1 dent of scales before the centre of the inner margin. Vein 6 from the accessory cell which is formed by 7 and the stalk of $8 + 9 + 10$. In the hindwing veins $6 + 7$ on a short stalk, 8 nearing the centre of the cell. Type: *camelina* L. from Europe.

uniformis. **L. uniformis** Swh. (69 b). Thorax nut-brown, abdomen yellowish brown with grey margins. Forewing dark nut-brown with a blackish interior and exterior notched line, with adjacent yellowish lunar spots. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the base lighter. 62 mm. Mashona Land, Rhodesia, L. Kiwu.

angulata. **L. angulata** sp. n. (69 b) almost looks like the ♀ of *uniformis*-♂; but as the latter is also said to have pectinate antennae (according to Ann. Transv. Mus. VII p. 167), it must be a different species, because *angulata*-♀ has plain antennae. Besides on the forewing the distal margin projects at vein 4 and the exterior dent at the inner margin is absent. The thorax is lighter, mixed with grey, without white dots. Forewing somewhat lighter. On the median vein a white dot and on vein 1 b a short white streak. Interior line not recognisable, exterior line at the costal margin with a distinct yellowish-white streak beginning obliquely outwards. Marginal area somewhat lighter. Between the veins black streaks. Hindwing as in *uniformis*. 46 mm. Gold Coast. Type: 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

Note: At this place the genus

Notodonta

would follow. MABILLE has described two species of it, but they surely do not belong to this genus.

angustipennis. **N. angustipennis** Mab. Forewing narrow at the inner margin with a dent, yellowish-brown and grey with numerous lines. Hindwing pale yellow. Madagascar. It may be similar or allied with *Dinotodonta longa* Holl.

marmor. **N. marmor** Mab. Forewing white with pink and red-brown spots, reniform macula red-brown, edged with white. Between the veins red-brown-white streaks, before the apex a light spot. Hindwing white, at the margin yellowish. 38 mm. Madagascar. It may be identical with *Zelomera imitans* Btlr.

III. Cerura-Group.

Mostly white species.

8. Genus: **Cerura** Schrk.

Palpi very short, proboscis stunted. Antennae pectinate to the tips. Hind tibiae with but 1 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins 3, 4, 5 at equal distances, $6 + 7 + 8 + 9$ stalked, 10 forming the accessory cell with the stalk of $7 + 8 + 9$. Vein 1 a extends to the inner margin and is connected with 1 b by a bar. In the hindwing $6 + 7$ stalked, 8 very near to the cell. Type: *furcula* Clerck from Europe. — As the

European species are much smaller and exhibit quite a different scheme of markings, it is doubtful whether they belong to this genus.

C. esmeralda *Hmps.* (69 b). Thorax greenish-white with black scales, abdomen white. Forewing green. *esmeralda*. Interior, median, and exterior lines black, strongly angular. The two first lines enclose a dark green area, before and behind them silvery white. The third line inside silvery white, outside dark green. Hindwing white, at the anal angle 2 black spots or in the ♀ a broad dark margin. 34—38 mm. Togo, Cameroon, Transvaal, Mashona Land.

All the other species with a white ground-colour.

C. leonensis *Hmps.* (= *bifasciata* *Janse*) (69 b). Thorax white with a black transverse band. Abdomen *leonensis*. above dusted with black, in the centre yellowish. Forewing with a black marking. Interior band posteriorly obliquely outward, inside and outside accompanied by a fine line, all of them interrupted. Exterior line double, strongly notched, proceeding from a spot at the costal margin. Hindwing white with a black spot at the anal angle. 50 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo, Transvaal.

C. spiritalis *Dist.* (69 b). Similar to an intensely marked *leonensis*. On the forewing the interior and *spiritalis*. subterminal bands broad, deep black, united at the interior margin. Hindwing broadly margined with black, with a luna on the cross-vein. 46—58 mm. Transvaal.

C. marshalli *Hmps.* Similar to *spiritalis*. Thorax also in the median line with black spots. Forewing *marshalli*. silvery white. In the subbasal area black dots. Interior band oblique, irregularly defined. Then at the costal margin in the middle a black dot, a stripe and another dot. The exterior line is marked by a black spot and two dots. A triangular spot at the interior margin near the anal angle. Hindwing white with a spot at vein 1. In the ♀ the spots on the forewing somewhat larger. 46—60 mm. Mashona Land.

C. argentina *Schultze* (69 c). In this species and the following one the base of the abdomen is above *argentina*. white in the ♂ and ♀, whereas *marshalli* has only a few white hairs there. On the forewing the interior band is entirely broken up into few spots, and of the exterior band there are only 2 dots left between veins 4 and 6. 45—65 mm. Southern Cameroon.

C. cameroona *B.-Bak.* differs from *argentina* in the white abdomen and the absence of the black dots *cameroona*. on the thorax. Hindwing without black dots on the fringes, whilst in *argentina* they may be present. ♀ 60 mm. Cameroon.

C. swierstrae *Dist.* (69 c) is still less marked. Abdomen as in *argentina*. Forewing only with few black *swierstrae*. dots at the costal margin and near the anal angle. Hindwing with a black streak on the cross-vein. 45 mm (♂). Transvaal.

The latter three species may be merely forms of a single species.

9. Genus: **Epicerura** *B.-Bak.*

Palpi short, porrect. Antennae of ♂ shortly pectinated and at the tips dentate. Forewing triangular, broad; costal margin straight, curved at the apex; distal margin somewhat concave below vein 6. Veins 6+10+7+8+9 stalked. Hindwing small. Veins 3 and 4 from the lower angle, 6+7 stalked, vein 8, except at the base, close at the cell.

E. tanda *B.-Bak.* Thorax dark grey, abdomen still darker. Forewing grey, particularly dark as far *tanda*. as the interior line. Exterior line incurved, before it at the costal margin a dark patch. Marginal area paler with dark patches between the veins. Hindwing lustrous white. 42 mm. Angola.

10. Genus: **Pseudorethona** *Janse.*

Antennal shaft longer than in *Cerura*, with shorter pectinations. In the forewing vein 5 rises before the middle of the cross-vein, 6 from the end of the accessory cell, otherwise like *Cerura*.

P. albicans *Wkr.* (69 c). Thorax greenish-grey, abdomen grey. Forewing greenish-white, at the base *albicans*. a black spot. Interior band dusted with black, on each side accompanied by a black line. Cross-vein with a black streak, inside and outside of which there is a transverse line. Behind it a strongly angled marginal line, outside bordered with brown in the anterior portion. Hindwing white, on the cross-vein and at the anal angle somewhat brown. 28—35 mm. Rhodesia, Transvaal, Natal.

11. Genus: **Pararethona** *Janse.*

Separated from *Pseudorethona* by vein 5 in the forewing branching off almost from the upper cell-angle.

P. hierax *Dist.* (= *argentescens* *Hmps.*) (69 c). Body blackish-grey. ♂ forewing grey, dusted with a *hierax*. darker colour, with a broad dark band near the base and a narrower one from near the apex over the cross-

vein to the anal angle. Hindwing white. ♀ on the forewing from the base to the end of the interior band dark. On the cross-vein a dark streak. Exterior band broader. Hindwing with a brownish median band and marginal band. — *dissimilis* Janse. ♂ at the base of the forewing with two subbasal dark lines and an interior one, between them somewhat darker. Exterior line double, excurved at veins 6 and 3, behind them at the costal margin and near the anal angle some spots. Hindwing with a dark marginal line. ♀ on the forewing somewhat darker with a distinct blackish-brown median line. Hindwing densely dusted with dark. 39—44 mm. Transvaal.

IV. Desmeocraera -Group.

Predominantly green species.

12. Genus: **Desmeocraera** Wllgr.

Proboscis stunted. Palpi long, erect. Antennal shaft of ♂ very long, with strong double pectinations, at the apex dentate. Forewing with a straight costal margin. Vein 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, 7+8+9+10 stalked, often also stalked at vein 6, 10 branching off between 7 and 8. In the hindwing vein 5 above the centre, 6+7 on a long stalk. 8 behind the centre very near to the cell. Separated from *Stauropus* by 4 spurs on the hind tibiae. Type: *interpellatrix* Wllgr.

The species mentioned here were described by HAMPSON mostly as *Stauropus* and by HOLLAND as *Somera*, but probably all of them belong hereto. The number of species is very large owing to this comprisal. Most of them of a green colour, the brown ones may partly have turned so later on. The scheme of markings and the colour of the single species is very different, so that a separation into subgenera or genera will probably be effected later on.

White species.

neavei. **D. neavei** Tams. (69 d). Almost white. Abdomen, forewing at the base and costal margin very feebly red-brown, the rest with a yellow hue. A subbasal line and an interior one of yellow spots, outside edged with black, below the cell very obliquely distad. From the costal margin to the cross-vein often a black streak. Exterior line of yellow spots almost parallel with the distal margin, only the spot above vein 4 distally removed; the spots inside edged with black. The fine black submarginal line strongly notched. Hindwing white, at the margin often brownish. 40—45 mm. Nyassa Land.

malgassica. **D. malgassica** Kenr. (69 c). Body and wings white, with a slight yellow hue. Forewing with black basal dots. Interior line very obliquely distad, strongly angled in the cell, distinct. Exterior line paler, undulating, meeting the interior line at the inner angle. Submarginal line strongly notched, somewhat darker. 50 mm. Madagascar.

The following species grey, very differently marked.

lilacina. **D. lilacina** Kenr. (69 d). Thorax and forewing lilac-grey. Abdomen and hindwing more brownish. Forewing with a brown marking. Interior line faded, obliquely distad. Exterior line double, undulating, stronger, more slanting than in *malgassica*. Between them traces of some lines. Submarginal line notched, interrupted. At the costal margin darkened at the interior and exterior lines. 45 mm. Madagascar.

canescens. **D. canescens** Janse (69 d). Thorax, abdomen, and forewing pale olive grey and mouse-coloured. On the forewing traces of a subbasal, interior and exterior line, all of them obliquely inwards. At the costal margin before the exterior line a dark shadow, also below vein 2. Submarginal line undulating, fine dark. Hindwing white, in front greyish-brown. 36—40 mm. South Rhodesia.

critobulus. **D. critobulus** Fawc. (69 d). Body and forewing grey, at the costal margin somewhat darker. Marking formed of black dots. Interior row composed of 3 pieces. Ring-macula dark grey. Behind the cell some dots to the costal margin. Exterior row double, parallel to the distal margin. A dark grey band from the apex to the centre of the interior margin, marginal area dark grey. Hindwing white. 44 mm. East Africa.

catori. **D. catori** B.-Bak. More brownish-grey. On the forewing the costal margin, the centre of the distal area and the cell-end with black scales. A black central spot and 3 spots at the costal margin near the apex. Hindwing dark grey (♀). 48 mm. Niger District.

The following species are greenish-grey.

interpellatrix. **D. interpellatrix** Wllgr. Forewing greyish-green, dusted with black, with brown faded transverse stripes and a submarginal undulating black stripe. Hindwing whitish (♂) or brownish (♀). 50 mm. Natal.

basalis. **D. basalis** Dist. (69 d). Thorax and forewing greenish-grey, abdomen greenish-brown. On the forewing an oblique double subbasal line, mostly bordering on a darker basal area. Exterior line notched, outside bordered with light, inside of it darker with a spot below vein 2. Hindwing somewhat yellowish-brown, at the apex brown. 50 mm. Transvaal, Natal, Rhodesia, East Africa.

D. vernalis *Dist.* (69 d). Body olive brown. Forewing greenish-yellow. A dark notched subbasal and interior line indicated at the costal margin. Exterior line strongly notched, the space behind it lighter. The notched submarginal line parallel to the distal margin. 40 mm. Transvaal, Natal. *vernalis.*

D. melanosticta *Hmps.* is similar. The subbasal and interior lines are broken up into brown and black spots directed outwards from the costal margin. Ring-macula and reniform macula indicated by greenish-white scales. Hindwing yellowish-brown with 3 red-brown streaks at the light apex. 36—38 mm. Gold Coast. *melanosticta.*

D. griseoviridis *Hmps.* Thorax and forewing greyish-green with brown scales. Abdomen ochreous-brown, at the end green. Subbasal line on the forewing composed of black dots, terminating below the cell. Interior line double, black, filled up with light, obliquely inwards, excurved above the inner margin. Exterior line indistinct, double, somewhat incurved behind the cell and below vein 2. Submarginal line somewhat angular at veins 4, 3 and 2. Hindwing white (♂), costal margin greyish-green with 2 black streaks. 36 mm. Cape Colony. *griseoviridis.*

The following species are more or less brown.

D. incana *Janse.* Thorax brown, abdomen yellowish-brown. Forewing at the costal margin and behind the exterior line with whitish-brown scales. Central area hazelnut brown. Veins dusted with white and black. The exterior line projects outwards on the veins. Before the margin brown spots which, from vein 3, form a fine line. Hindwing whitish, at the cell-end and at the margin brownish. 38—58 mm. Pondo Land. *incana.*

D. falsa *Holl.* Thorax and abdomen brown. Forewing dark brown with numerous irregular dark grey transverse lines which are inside and outside bordered with dark brown. Hindwing reddish-brown, at the apex dark. 35 mm. West Africa. *falsa.*

D. leucosticta *Hmps.* Body chocolate with a black anal tuft. Forewing chocolate dusted with greyish-brown, with a white basal dot. Interior line oblique, formed of dots at the costal margin and on vein 1. An exterior row of small white triangular dots on the veins, inside and outside edged with black. Hindwing chocolate reddish, somewhat grey, with dark streaks at the apex. 32 mm. Niger District. *leucosticta.*

D. trichosa *Hmps.* Forewing at the costal margin more reddish. A dot in the cell-end and the cross-vein black. Traces of a double dark exterior line, incurved between veins 6 and 4. Behind it at the costal margin ochreous-brown dots. A fine dark submarginal line, excurved in the middle. Hindwing light chocolate with an indistinct exterior white band. 35 mm. Gold Coast. *trichosa.*

D. sagittata *sp. n.* (69 e). Thorax reddish-brown, abdomen yellowish-brown. Forewing pale brown, dusted with red-brown, particularly at the base to the double red-brown, strongly notched interior line. At the costal margin above the cross-vein a short double streak, the cross-vein itself broad grey. Exterior line double, strongly notched, behind the cell incurved, to the centre of the inner margin. Behind it above vein 4 dark spots. Submarginal line distinct, red-brown. Hindwing (♀) white, at the costal margin with a large spot, margin pale brown. 38 mm. Cameroon. Type in the Berlin Museum. *sagittata.*

D. pulverulenta *Hmps.* Thorax greyish-brown. Abdomen yellowish-brown with brown margins. Forewing whitish, densely dusted with red-brown. Interior line indistinct, brown, faded, from the costal margin to vein 1. Exterior line faded, incurved below vein 4, then obliquely outwards almost to the anal angle. Before the distal margin a brown lunular line. Hindwing white. 30—44 mm. Gold Coast. *pulverulenta.*

D. damba *B.-Bak.* Thorax chocolate with green scales. Forewing creamy grey with green and dark red-brown scales. Exterior line strongly undulated, faded, dark red-brown. Submarginal line the same. Before it as far as the cell and at the costal margin suffused with dark red-brown. Hindwing pale brown with the usual spot at the costal margin. 40 mm. Central Africa. *damba.*

D. congoana *Aur.* (69 e). Body whitish-grey, densely scaled brown. Forewing dark brown. An oblique basal band green. At the costal margin near the apex and at the inner margin greenish spots. Hindwing of ♂ yellowish-white, at the apex brown, distal margin somewhat brownish. In the ♀ the base and distal margin dark green, the costal margin somewhat lighter green. Hindwing brown. 28—35 mm. Congo District. *congoana.*

D. hippocastanaria *sp. n.* (69 e). Thorax greenish-brown, abdomen brown. Forewing pale reddish-brown with a dark red-brown marking. Interior line double, in the middle incurved, before it greenish. At the cell-end and below vein 2 an intense spot, above vein 6 and below vein 4 more indistinct spots. Exterior line double, incurved behind the cell, undulating, from the submedian fold more slanting to the inner margin. The green distal margin broader than in *congoana*. Submarginal line fine, dark. Hindwing of ♀ pale reddish-brown with an apical spot. 34—38 mm. Nyassa Land (East Africa). Type in the Berlin Museum. *hippocastanaria.*

The following species white, densely dusted with brown, distinguished by the formation of the antennae.

agramma. **D. agramma** *Hmps.* Antennae of ♀ finely serrate. Thorax white, brown and black, abdomen blackish. Forewing white, dusted with blackish-brown. A submarginal row of small brown dots excurved below vein 7 and on the middle. Hindwing white, slightly powdered with brown. Traces of a faded exterior line. 42 mm. Mashona Land.

steniptera. **D. steniptera** *Hmps.* Antennae of ♂ shortly pectinate, at the tops lamellar. Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen reddish-brown. On the forewing a faded straight basal line. Interior line dark, at the costal margin faded, excurved below the submedian fold. Exterior line rather faded, incurved between veins 4 and 2. Behind it short dark streaks at the veins and an oblique shadow from the apex to vein 2. Hindwing white, interior area somewhat brownish. 33 mm. Mashona Land, Transvaal.

pergrisea. **D. pergrisea** *Hmps.* Antennae of ♂ the same. Basal line angular below the costal margin, not reaching to the inner margin. Interior line in the cell distally angled, below it inwards. Exterior line below vein 2 excurved almost to the anal angle. Hindwing white, at the anal margin brownish. 40 mm. Natal.

The following two species described by HOLLAND may neither belong hereto.

squamipennis. **D. squamipennis** *Holl.* Antennae of ♂ very strongly pectinate. Thorax and abdomen dark brown. Forewing the same. Behind the base a sooty brown shadow. A narrow light line from the costal margin near the apex to the centre of the distal margin. Everywhere dense dark brown spots, inside and outside bordered with rust-brown. Hindwing brown, at the apex 3 black streaks. 38 mm. West Africa.

hinnulla. **D. hinnulla** *Holl.* Thorax and abdomen pale greenish-brown. Forewing dark wood-brown. Exterior band narrow, undulating, eurved, greenish-yellow. On the centre with a greenish-yellow ray reaching to the distal margin. On each side of the band 2 fine dark brown parallel lines. Besides a fine, eurved, dentate basal and subbasal line. Cross-vein blackish-brown. Hindwing unicoloured dark brown. 34 mm. West Africa.

We add now the pale green and yellowish-green species lacking a light ring-macule and reniform macula.

atriguttata. **D. atriguttata** *Hmps.* (69 e). Thorax pale yellowish-green, abdomen blackish-brown. Forewing pale green, slightly mixed with brown. Interior line double, brown. Behind it at the costal margin a black spot. On the cross-vein and before it a light brown streak, both surrounded by a white edge. Exterior line white, edged with brown, particularly at the costal margin. Behind it below the costal margin and before the distal margin black spots. Hindwing pale brown, at the costal margin green with 2 black streaks. 48—58 mm. Lagos, Niger, Cameroon, Lowa (Congo), Natal. — f. **uniformis** *form. nov.* Forewing almost unicoloured brownish-green. Interior and exterior lines hardly noticeable. Distinct only a row of submarginal dots. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

calliope. **D. calliope** *Hmps.* (= *janthina* *Aur.*, *polyhymnia* *i. l.* (69 e). Thorax and forewing light green, abdomen brown. Forewing as far as the strongly notched basal line blackish. Interior and exterior lines black, double, notched, the branches rather distantly separated. Sometimes the white contours of a reniform macula are feebly traceable. At the submarginal line from the apex to vein 4 and below vein 2 a dark spot. Hindwing pale brown, at the costal margin green. Lowa (Congo), Transvaal, Natal.

rivata. **D. rivata** *Hmps.* Thorax red-brown, abdomen whitish red-brown. Forewing pale green, powdered with dark. At the base yellowish-green. Subbasal line black, double, oblique. Interior line faded, brown. Median line brown, distinct, incurved in the cell, at the inner margin outwards. Exterior line as in *calliope*. Submarginal line dark, inside edged with white, outside with brown. Hindwing pale brown. 50 mm. Niger.

atribasalis. **D. atribasalis** *Hmps.* Thorax and abdomen red-brown, at the base blackish-brown. Forewing yellowish-green, dusted with blackish-brown. The blackish-brown base bordered by a double oblique black undulating line, in the cell strongly angled. Interior line as an oblique blackish-brown streak, at the costal margin inwards. On the cross-vein and above it somewhat blackish-brown. Exterior line dark, dentate from near the apex to vein 4, where it is distally angled, with a spot below vein 2. Submarginal line black, undulating. Hindwing white with 2 brown streaks at the apex. 40 mm. Natal.

thalassina. **D. thalassina** *Hmps.* Thorax pale greyish-green, abdomen greenish-white with black margins. Forewing pale green. At the base black dots. Interior line intensely black, inside edged with white, oblique, excurved in the cell. On the cross-vein black scales. Median line faded, black, excurved at vein 6, connected with the interior line at the inner margin. Exterior line black, outside edged with white. Black submarginal lunar spots, inside edged with white, the one above vein 4 more remote from the margin. Hindwing white, apex greyish-green with a black spot. 38 mm. Mashona Land.

D. chloauchena Holl. Thorax grass green, abdomen pale green. Forewing pale green with a pale line from the costal margin near the base to the centre of the inner margin, outside broadly edged with dark green. In the cell a light spot. An exterior line and one before the margin composed of white dots, inside and outside narrowly dark green. Hindwing whitish, apex and costal margin green. 36 mm. West Africa. *chloauchena.*

D. desmotis Holl. (69 e). Thorax and end of abdomen green, the rest brown. Forewing light green with a very broad dark median band. Its inner margin slightly notched, distal margin very strongly notched, incurved below the cell. Hindwing brown, at the costal margin green. In the ♂ also the distal area is brownish and traversed by a green notched line. West Africa. *desmotis.*

D. latifasciata sp. n. (69 f). Tegulae blackish-brown, thorax grass-green with dark margins. Abdomen red-brown, at the end green. Forewing dark grass-green, at the costal margin at the base blackish. The green colour obliquely inwards straightly cut off. Central area very broad, dark brown, at the costal margin narrow green, outside bordered by a distinct green, very strongly notched line, sharply introangular behind the cell and in the submedian fold. Costal margin behind it with yellowish-white dots, below it green as far as the notched black submarginal line which is outside edged with green. Distal area somewhat lighter brown, on the ends of the veins green dots. Hindwing dark red-brown, costal margin green with a black streak, below the apex a green spot. 38 mm. Cameroon, Congo. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum. *latifasciata.*

D. chloë Holl. Thorax dark green, abdomen pale brown. Forewing light pea-green, at the distal margin whitish-green. At the base with indistinct dark transverse lines, a double median and exterior line. At the cell-end a dark green spot and blackish spots at the costal margin near the apex and at the distal margin. Hindwing pale brown. 33 mm. West Africa. *chloë.*

The following species have a dark green ground-colour with brown marking or dusting.

D. chloeropis Holl. (69 f). Thorax dark grass-green, abdomen dark brown. Forewing unicoloured dark green with many fine indistinct short brown lines and scales. In the cell and at the angles of the cross-vein black dots. In the ♀ the interior two thirds are dusted with brown. Hindwing very dark, at the costal margin with green spots. 34—40 mm. West Africa, Iowa (Congo). *chloeropis.*

D. bitioides Holl. Similar to a small *bitia**. Thorax pale green, abdomen pale brown. Forewing pea-green with many dark green and brown transverse lines. Best visible is a row of small brown spots at the costal margin and an exterior row of brown notched spots. Hindwing pinkish-brown, at the costal margin green with brown streaks. In the ♀ the marking is more indistinct. 37—39 mm. West Africa, L. Tchad, Iowa (Congo). *bitioides.*

D. propinqua Holl. Forewing shorter, broader, green. The subbasal, interior and exterior brown lines are each double. On the centre of the costal margin and at the cell-end a pale green spot. A row of submarginal dark brown lunar spots, and brown marginal spots. Hindwing pale brown, at the costal margin yellowish-brown with 3 dark spots. 33 mm. West Africa. *propinqua.*

D. glauca sp. n. (69 f). Thorax and forewing dark green, at the base bluish-green. Subbasal, interior, and exterior lines black, double, notched, the first two directed inwards. Behind the interior line at the costal margin somewhat bluish-green. A large triangular spot in the cell and behind it a small black one, on the cross-vein edged with bluish-green, inwards of it below the cell a bluish-green ring. Behind the exterior line broad bluish-black. The black submarginal line above vein 3 distally projecting, outside edged with blue-green. Abdomen and hindwing brown, costal margin light green with blackish-brown spots. 36 mm. South Nigeria. *glauca.*

D. alchornea A. Schultze (69 f). Thorax and forewing dark green, dusted with brownish. Base and inner margin of a purer green. Black spots in the centre of the cell and at the end of it, as well as below the base of vein 2. A brown median line is traceable, behind it pure green spots between the veins. Before the margin oblong brown spots, inside edged with green, the 2 foremost spots being particularly intense, spot-like. Hindwing brown, at the costal margin with the beginnings of a yellowish-green median line. 35 mm. Cameroon. *alchornea.*

D. brunneicosta sp. n. (69 f). Thorax olive-green, abdomen brown, anal end dark green. Forewing dark green, dusted with brown. Costal margin as far as the exterior line narrow brown. The subbasal line and the double interior line are black, introverted, only in the anterior half distinct, filled up with brown. Exterior line double, behind the cell incurved, filled up with brown. Midway before the distinct black submarginal line a light green notched line parallel to the exterior line. At the ends of the veins light dots. Hindwing reddish-brown, at the costal margin and apex green spots. 36 mm. Cameroon. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum. *brunneicosta.*

The following species with dark green forewings and more or less yellow hindwings.

D. albipuncta sp. n. (69 f). Thorax brownish-green, abdomen brown. Forewing dark green, at the base brownish to the subbasal line. Interior and exterior lines double, somewhat faded, black, filled with brown. *albipuncta.*

*) The species is probably a *Lymantriid*. Forewing green with 4 black interior and exterior lines each. Hindwing red-brown. 48 mm. West Africa.

In the cell a black spot. The angles of the cross-vein black, edged with white. Behind the exterior line above vein 6 blackish, below veins 4—2 somewhat less dark. The dark submarginal line not notched. At the ends of the veins white dots. Hindwing yellow. Median band brown, inside faded. Margin broad brown with a darker apical spot. 38 mm. Lowa (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum. 1 specimen from Ruanda shows a dark brown ground-colour on the forewing with but little marking, only the white dots being very conspicuous.

nigrifasciata.

D. nigrifasciata *sp. n.* (69 f). Thorax green, abdomen brown, at the base green. Forewing dark green. In the cell and below it black dots. A broad blackish-brown median band reaches to the costal margin only with its interior edge, close behind it a light notched line. A submarginal row of faded dark brown spots, behind them at the costal margin a light green spot. Somewhat oblong brown marginal spots inside edged with green. Hindwing yellow with a straight brown median band. Margin broad brown, slightly narrowing down towards the anal angle, at the apex a green spot. 38 mm. Lowa (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum. It may be a form of the following species.

apicalis.

D. apicalis *Aur.* Thorax and abdomen reddish-brown. Forewing brownish, powdered with green. At the base large oval black spots. A black median line vertical to the inner margin, not reaching to the costal margin. Costal margin before it blackish, behind it a somewhat notched light line also vertical to the inner margin and 2 irregular rows of dark dots, the interior one at the costal margin with a green spot. Hindwing yellow, costal margin dark brown with green scales. Margin somewhat darkened. 37 mm. Congo.

chloana.

D. chloana *Holl.* Thorax and forewing dark green with an indistinct interior, median, and exterior pale brown line, inside and outside edged with dark green. At the base and in the cell blackish-brown spots of erect scales. Abdomen dark brown. Hindwing yellow, costal and distal margins broad brown. In the ♀ the whole hindwing is brown. West Africa.

adversa.

D. adversa *Karsch.* (69 g). Thorax and forewing dark green. Abdomen dark brown, at the base green. Interior half of the median area reddish-brown. One black spot each above and below the bases of vein 2 and vein 1, each lower one outwards. Cross-vein black. An exterior row of black dots indistinct; the submarginal row more distinct, inside edged with green, at the costal margin with a green spot. In another specimen only a small cellular spot is reddish-brown, all the rest being green. Hindwing yellow, at the costal margin as far as vein 6 dark brown with green scales. Margin very narrow brown. 35—40 mm. Cameroon, Lowa (Congo).

The following two species form transitions to the next group.

incisus.

D. incisus *Rothsch.* Thorax and abdomen yellowish-grey. Forewing at the base, below the median vein and vein 2 olive green. Below the median vein a triangular white spot. The rest of the wing reddish, strewn with green and grey. Hindwing greyish-brown with a black streak at the apex. 45 mm. Niger.

circulosa.

D. circulosa *sp. n.* (69 g). Thorax dark green, abdomen white. Tegulae, metathorax and the abdominal tuft dark olive green. Forewing green. Interior line blackish, notched, uniformly curved. Exterior line from the costal margin to vein 4 almost straight, then strongly incurved, at vein 1 far excurved. The space from the costal margin within the interior line below the median vein to the exterior line and to the inner margin olive green. Exterior line behind the cell edged with olive green. Before the cross-vein a white circle. In the indentation of the exterior line a white spot. Fine brown submarginal dots, inside edged with white. Hindwing yellowish-white, at the costal margin green. Distal margin brownish, at the apex green. 32 mm. Lowa (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

The following species with a more or less distinct ring-macula and reniform macula, and with a ring below the cell.

varia.

D. varia *Janse* (69 g). Thorax and forewing light green, abdomen above brown, at the end green. Forewing with a black marking. Subbasal line above vein 1 outwards to the interior line. Interior line double, behind it a white ring in the submedian fold. Ring-macula and reniform macula edged with white. Exterior line double, strongly notched, filled up with brown between veins 2 and 4 and below the submedian fold so to the base. Submarginal line strongly notched. Hindwing brown, at the costal margin greenish. ♀ somewhat darker. In a secondary form there is in the submedian fold of the forewing an intense black streak extending to the exterior line. Natal. — **albicans** *form. nov.* The inner margin on the forewing not brownish. Hindwing at the costal margin green with 2 black streaks, otherwise white with a faint dark submarginal band. 40—50 mm. Togo. Type: 1 ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

octoginta.

D. octoginta *Hmps.* Thorax greyish-green, abdomen brown, at the end green. Forewing greyish-green. Marking exactly as in *varia*. In the submarginal line a fine black streak. The ring-macula and reniform macula form the shape of an "80". Hindwing as in *albicans*. 36 mm. Transvaal.

platti.

D. platti *Janse* (69 g). Thorax dark green, abdomen dark brown. Forewing dark green, dusted with black, at the base with short black streaks. Interior line black, curved, in the submedian fold interrupted by a white ring. Below vein 2 a black streak with a branch to the inner margin. The white-edged ring-macula

and reniform macula are close together and below them there is another white ring. Exterior line double, black, the exterior branch composed of thick spots. Submarginal line fine black. Hindwing brown, costal margin bluish-green with 3 black streaks. 40 mm. Natal.

D. geminata *sp. n.* (69 g). Thorax green, abdomen brown, at the beginning and end green. Forewing *geminata*. dark green. A basal spot and at the inner margin bluish-green. Interior line dark brown, in the middle incurved, inside edged with green. Inside of it reddish-brown. Ring-macula and reniform macula bluish-white, both 8-shaped, very close together, the circle below them close at the interior line; behind that circle as far as the exterior line a dark shadow. Exterior line brown, double, notched, fine. Behind it another similar double line, at the inner margin very near together and both darker there. Costal margin with black spots and 2 similar ones behind the second line near the costal margin, then 2 bluish-green ones and 2 brown ones below them. Marginal line black, notched. Hindwing dark brown. At the costal margin and apex blue-green, between them 2 black lines. 42 mm. Lowa (Congo). Type: ♂ in the British Museum.

D. extensa *sp. n.* (69 g). Thorax in front greyish-green, behind darker. Abdomen brown, at the end *extensa*. dark green. Forewing dark green. Interior line black, almost straight, at the inner margin excurved. The ring-macula is united with the circle below it, forming a brown reniform spot, filled and edged with a light greyish-yellow. The reniform macula is likewise extended downward. The light edges of the maculae reach to the costal margin. Below it traces of a brown median line to the inner margin. Exterior line dark brown, double, notched, from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin slightly curved almost to the anal angle. Between veins 2 and 4 the light margin of the maculae extends to the distal margin in the type. In the second specimen there is an interruption by the ground-colour at the median vein. Submarginal line dark, feebly notched, before it somewhat brownish. Hindwing greyish-yellow, distal margin reddish-brown, at the apex with a green spot. In the second specimen the margin is broader, more faded. 32—35 mm. Lowa (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

D. confluens *sp. n.* (69 h). Thorax dark green, abdomen brown, at the base and end green. Forewing *confluens*. dark green. Subbasal and interior lines black, almost straight. Exterior line double, black, notched. From $\frac{3}{5}$ of the costal margin to vein 4 almost vertical to the costal margin, as far as vein 2 inwards, then vertical to the inner margin. The space between the two lines from the costal margin to vein 2 yellowish-brown, the maculae not conspicuous. Below the base of vein 2 the light circular spot is still present, behind it a blackish spot. Behind the exterior line sharp dents of the green ground-colour, as far as the notched black submarginal line brownish. Hindwing yellowish-brown with a green spot at the apex. Margin narrow red-brown. 32—35 mm. Gold Coast, Lowa (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum. In 2 specimens of the Berlin Museum the costal margin of the forewing is also in the centre dark green. The black cross-vein and the ring below the cell are pronounced by bluish margins: *annulosa*. East Africa. *annulosa*.

Forewing olive brown.

D. tripuncta *Janse* (69 h). Thorax olive brown, abdomen brown. Forewing olive brown, finely powdered *tripuncta*. with black. Subbasal line black, short. Interior line double, below the costal margin and above the inner margin outward angular, behind it white scales. On the centre of the costal margin black dots. One black spot each in the centre of the cell, at its end, and below the first spot, finely edged with white. Exterior line very oblique, double, dentate, indistinct. Submarginal line notched, before it some dark dots. Hindwing white with 3 black streaks at the dark apex. 40 mm. Natal. — **impunctata** *form. nov.* As far as we can judge from *impunctata*. the very faded marking, it belongs to this species. The 3 black dots are absent. 32 mm. East Africa. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

D. leucophaea *sp. n.* (69 h). Thorax and abdomen brownish-grey. Forewing greyish-brown. Subbasal *leucophaea*. line black, from the costal margin inwards. Interior line black, double, incurved in the middle. The 3 maculae white, filled with grey. Below the reniform macula a black curved median line, before it a streak at the costal margin. Exterior line double, the branches at the costal margin distantly separated, the exterior branch much stronger, notched, almost parallel to the distal margin. Behind it a white notched line with the tips inward. The notched marginal line is black with angles at veins 2—4. Hindwing (♂) white or (♀) brown, at the costal margin 3 black streaks in the grey area. 32—38 mm. Cameroon. Type: ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

D. nugatrix *Fldr.* is similar. The interior and exterior lines double, black, below the costal margin *nugatrix*. distally angled, otherwise straight. Ring-macula confluent with reniform macula. The space between the white notched line and the submarginal line is light. 40 mm. South Africa. It may be that FELDNER's figure is bad and *leucophaea* is the same species.

Note: From the description we cannot decide whether *Stauropus subnigrans* Mab. (1897) belongs hereto.

13. Genus: **Somera** *Wkr.*

Palpi obliquely erect. Antennae with long pectinations as far as the tips. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Forewing moderately broad, apex slightly produced. Vein 6 from the upper angle, 7 forming the accessory cell with the stalk of 8+9+10. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the angle, 6+7 forked. Type: *viridifusca* *Wkr.* from India.

poliostrota. **S. poliostrota** *Hmps.* Thorax dark red-brown, mixed with grey, abdomen red-brown. Forewing red-brown, mixed with grey, veins darker brown. Traces of an undulating dark interior and exterior line, the latter somewhat dentate. Before the margin a fine white lunular line. Hindwing silky white, somewhat reddish-brown, with a fine dark marginal line. 42 mm. Cape Colony, South-West Africa.

14. Genus: **Someropsis** *Strd.*

Last antennal third filiform. Veins as in *Somera*, but in the hindwing veins 3+4 as long-stalked as 6+7.

viriditincta. **S. viriditincta** *Strd.* (69 h). Thorax, forewing, and abdominal end above grass-green, rest of abdomen brown. Forewing with a broad blackish-brown interior and exterior line and several fine dark lines. Hindwing blackish-brown, at the base lighter. 55—62 mm. Benito District (Spanish Guinea).

15. Genus: **Sizalisca** *Wkr.* (*Stauropusa Strd.*)

Antennae pectinate as far as $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length. Hind tibiae with but one pair of spurs. Neuration of forewing: vein 6 below the upper angle, 7+10+8+9 stalked. In the hindwing 6+7 on a long stalk.

graminosa. **S. graminosa** *Wkr.* (= *viridipennis Strd.*) (69 h). Thorax and forewing grass-green with a brown marking. An interior band rather indistinct, more distinct a double notched median line and the anterior portion of the submarginal band. Before the margin a row of black spots. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the apex green. 30—44 mm. Cameroon, Togo, Niger District, Congo. The species is apparently very much inclined to faded colours, beside the entirely pale green specimens there are also such of a deep dark green colour, with an extensive submarginal band and an interior band extending obliquely distad.

16. Genus: **Rhenea** *Saalm.*

Separated from the palaearctic genus *Stauropus* only by the shape of the wings and the scheme of markings. Proboscis absent, palpi short. Antennae on $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length strongly pectinated. Hind tibiae with but one pair of spurs. Forewing rather broad. Veins 6+10+7+8+9 stalked. In the hindwing veins 6+7 on a long stalk.

mediata. **R. mediata** *Mkr.* (= *circumcincta Saalm.*) (69 i). Greyish-brown. Forewing with a fine pink basal streak and 3 black lines. The interior line excurved below the costal margin, the central one almost straight, the exterior line excurved behind the cell. Around the yellow cross-vein a white ring, below it above the inner margin likewise white. Before the margin a white undulating line. Hindwing yellowish white. Transvaal. — *biliturata*. In **biliturata** *Karsch* the forewing is more yellowish-brown, the hindwing lighter, in the ♂ pure white. 28—38 mm. Togo, Ruanda, Natal, Transvaal. 1 ♀ from the Gold Coast exhibits a green hue.

latifasciata. **R. latifasciata** *sp. n.* (69 i). Thorax reddish-brown, abdomen brown. Forewing reddish-brown with black lines. Interior line rather indistinct, more remote from the base than in *mediata*, and parallel with the median line, curved in the cell, then straight inwards. As far as this the wing is dark red-brown; in the submedian fold a black streak. Central area lighter. Exterior line notched, nearer to the margin, behind it in the submedian fold darker. Distal margin of a purer brown. Hindwing reddish-brown. 38 mm. Type: 1 ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

17. Genus: **Desmeocraerula** *Strd.*

Separated from *Desmeocraera* by the very short palpi; in both wings vein 5 very far in front; beneath on the forewing intensely haired at the median vein.

inconspicua. **D. inconspicua** *Strd.* (69 i). Body of a dingy greyish brown. Forewing dingy white. At the costal margin near the base and before the apex reddish-brown, indistinctly defined, with red-brown marginal lunae. Hindwing in the distal area pale reddish-brown. 35 mm (♂). Spanish Guinea.

angulata. **D. angulata** *sp. n.* (69 i). Body dingy white, abdomen above at the base brownish. Forewing of a purer white. The brown spots at the costal margin larger, more distinctly defined. The exterior spot continued in single black scales to the inner margin. Before the margin a strongly notched blackish line, no marginal lunae. Hindwing darker red-brown. In the cell a fine black dot which is also present though less distinct in *inconspicua*. 38 mm. East Africa. A ♀ from the Niger District may belong to it, lacking the antennae, its body and forewing being all over suffused with grey. The cellular dot is absent.

18. Genus: **Phyllaliodes** *Hmps.*

Palpi porrect as far as a little beyond the frons, proboscis small. Antennae of ♂ long-combed as far as the tips. Forewing triangular, costal margin straight, apex rounded. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 and 7 from the upper angle, $10 + 8 + 9$ stalked. Hindwing broad, veins $3 + 4$ on a short stalk, $6 + 7$ on a longer one, 8 as far as half the cell along the latter and connected with it by a bar.

P. agramma *Hmps.* Thorax dark red-brown, abdomen brownish-white. Forewing dark red-brown *agramma*. with some white scales. Hindwing white, hued with brown, the veins browner. 40 mm. Natal.

19. Genus: **Metarectina** *gen. nov.*

Palpi short, densely haired. Proboscis absent. Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate as far as the tips. Forewing with a straight costal margin, curved at the apex. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 from the upper angle, $10 + 7 + 8 + 9$ stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the same place, $6 + 7$ stalked, 8 nearing the cell as far as beyond the middle.

M. ochricostata *sp. n.* (69 i). Thorax almost black, abdomen blackish with reddish indentations. Forewing *ochricostata*. brownish-black, at the costal margin in the middle ochreous brown. Fringe and inner margin narrowly ochreous brown. Hindwing dark brown with lighter fringe. 36 mm. West Tanganyika. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

V. Phalera-Group.

20. Genus: **Phalera** *Hbn.*

Proboscis and palpi short. Antennae of ♂ pectinate as far as more than half their length, in the ♀ with shorter dents. Forewing broad triangular. Costal margin straight. Vein 6 from the centre of the accessory cell, 7 and $8 + 9 + 10$ from its end. Hindwing at the costal margin slightly concave. Veins $6 + 7$ on a short stalk. Type: *bucephala* *L.* from Europe.

Ph. imitata *Drc.* (69 i) is extremely similar to *bucephala* *L.* On the forewing the subbasal line is more *imitata*. parallel to the interior line, the exterior line is less notched, all being more finely executed. Hindwing pale orange (♂) or brownish (♀). 50—60 mm. Natal, Rhodesia, Tanganyika.

Ph. lydenburgi *Dist.* (70 a). Antennae of ♀ filiform. Head and tegulae yellow. Thorax red-brown; *lydenburgi*. abdomen ochreous brown, at the end whitish. Forewing in the anterior half dark red-brown, cross-vein surrounded with light. Apex of yellow wood-colour, below it obliquely inwards a dark line. Interior half of forewing brownish-white, dusted with black. Before the distal margin dark lunae. Hindwing dark brown, base and inner margin lighter. 48—55 mm. East Africa, Natal, South-West-Africa, Tanganyika District.

Ph. lignitea *Mab.* Forewing of a dingy wood-colour, turning white at the distal margin. A blackish *lignitea*. double stripe below the apex as far as below the cell. Margin ash-grey with a strongly dentate blackish-white line. Hindwing blackish-brown, at the margin ochreous brown. Size? It may be a bad specimen of *lydenburgi* or even no *Phalera* at all. South Africa.

Ph. lavinia *Fawc.* (70 a). In the scheme of markings similar to *Amph. leuconephra*. Head red-brown, *lavinia*. thorax grey, abdomen reddish-yellow. Forewing at the costal margin broad grey, the rest pale brown with a black marking. Subbasal line somewhat double; interior line incurved below the cell, double; exterior line strongly notched. Submarginal line faded, behind it grey, reniform macula grey. Hindwing pale brown with an indistinct median line. 40—44 mm. East Africa.

Ph. inexpectata *Rothsch.* Judging from the plain antennae of the ♂ and the entirely different marking *inexpectata*. no species of *Phalera*. Thorax white with blackish-brown spots, abdomen white with brown rings. Forewing claret-coloured in the distal third, otherwise creamy white red scales. In the cell and around the cross-vein white. Median line dark, incurved in the cell, behind it a light spot with two tips. Exterior line feeble. The space between the two lines is lighter. 76—88 mm. Niger District.

21. Genus: **Leucophalera** *Janse.*

Proboscis stunted, palpi porrect, short. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate to the tips. Forewing somewhat narrower than in *Phalera*. Vein 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 forming the accessory cell with the stalk of $10 + 8 + 9$. Hindwing with a straight costal margin, $6 + 7$ on a very short stalk. Type: *latipennis* *Btlr.*

L. princei *Grünbg.* (= *postaurantia* *Rothsch.*) (70 a). Forewing similar to a combination of *Phal. imitata* *princei*. and *lydenburgi*. Body the same as in the latter two species. Hindwing orange with dark veins. 40—50 mm. East Africa.

L. latipennis *Btlr.* (= *elegans* *Janse*) (70 a). Thorax creamy white, in front dark brown, abdomen *latipennis*. brownish orange. Forewing creamy white. Interior line composed of red and black lunae, exterior line black and red, both moderately curved. A grey, feeble, slightly angular median line. Behind the exterior line grey dusting. Hindwing as in *princei*. 60 mm. Nyassa District, Transvaal.

22. Genus: **Alenophalera** Strd.

Antennae of ♂ and ♀ dentate. A hair-pencil on the mesothorax. Forewing with an oblique distal margin. Veins 6 + 7 + 8 stalked, 10 forming the accessory cell with 7. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked.

variegata. **A. variegata** Aur. (70 b). Thorax in front darker brown, abdomen lighter. Forewing yellowish-brown with a subbasal light band, median area parted by dark notched lines. On the cross-vein a reniform dark spot and from there to the inner margin a dark band. Distal area darker, subapical spot yellowish-brown, below it faded bluish-grey. A submarginal row of dark dots. Hindwing reddish-brown. 45—65 mm. Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Spanish Guinea. — **inconspicua** form. nov. (70 a). Colouring violetish-brown, marking feebler, only the discal spot very large. 48 mm. Ruanda. — **duplicata** form. nov. (70 b). Interior and exterior lines distinctly double. The patch from the cross-vein to the margin blackish-brown, not bluish-grey. 48 mm. Ruanda. *inconspicua, duplicata*. — **punctata** form. nov. (70 b). Body and forewing orange-red. Interior and exterior lines fine. The reniform macula and the submarginal spots intensely black. 48 mm. Ituri (Congo). Types of the 3 forms in the British Museum.

23. Genus: **Epiphalera** gen. nov.

Palpi short, proboscis absent. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ dentate. Body as in *Amphiphalera*. Forewing with a somewhat rounder apex. Veins 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked, sometimes also 6 on a short stalk. Hindwing somewhat smaller, rounder, veins 3 and 4 somewhat separate, 6 + 7 on a short stalk.

uniformis. **E. uniformis** sp. n. (70 b). Thorax dark greyish-brown. Abdomen ochreous brown, beneath white in the ♀ at the end greyish-brown. Forewing mouse-coloured, at the base somewhat darker. An exterior somewhat dark line is feebly recognisable, almost vertical to the inner margin, only at vein 4 slightly excurved, otherwise straight. Hindwing white. 36—46 mm. Lake District, Transvaal. Type: ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

24. Genus: **Amphiphalera** Hmps.

Proboscis almost normal, palpi short. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ dentate. Forewing rather pointed, distal margin oblique. Vein 6 from the centre of the accessory cell, 7 and 10 + 8 + 9 from its apex. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked.

leuconephra. **A. leuconephra** Hmps. (70 b). Thorax greyish-brown and white, abdomen yellowish-brown. Forewing silky greyish-brown with white scales. Interior and exterior notched lines dark, often indistinct. Reniform macula and costal margin above it whitish. An indistinct white submarginal line with blackish spots. Hindwing yellowish-white, in the ♀ more or less brownish. 40—50 mm. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, East Africa.

25. Genus: **Rhynchophalera** Aur.

Palpi somewhat longer, antennae of ♂ dentate, in the ♀ filiform. Forewing narrow. Veins 6 + 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked, no accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 on a short stalk, often also 3 + 4. Type: *signata* Aur.

signata. **R. signata** Aur. Body as in *Phalera*. Forewing rather uniformly dark reddish-brown. Interior and exterior notched lines dark, on both sides edged with light. Cross-vein dark, edged with black, in the type inwardly prolonged forming a U-shaped mark. At the distal margin in front a light spot, before it a dark line is traceable. Hindwing yellowish-brown. 60—76 mm. Cameroon.

nephrocrossa. **R. nephrocrossa** B.-Bak. (70 e). Forewing ochreous grey, at the base broad dark grey. Interior and exterior lines notched, black, like the reniform macula which is filled with light. Before the margin mostly lighter, dentately defined, enclosing black dots. Hindwing at the base and anal margin orange, at the margin faded brown. Sometimes the forewing is almost unicoloured dark. 45—55 mm. Congo District, Cameroon.

26. Genus: **Onophalera** gen. nov.

Palpi short, proboscis absent. Antennae of ♀ plain. Forewing long, distal margin in the middle strongly bent. Interior angle very sharp. Veins 3 and 4 almost from the same place, 6 + 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked. Hindwing with angle at vein 7, 3 + 4 and 6 + 7 on equally long stalks, 8 nearing the centre of the cell.

duplex. **O. duplex** sp. n. (70 e). Head and tegulae of yellow wood-colour. Thorax red-brown and grey. Abdomen orange-brown. Forewing grey, dusted with brown. Interior line undulating, exterior line notched, both rather straight. On the cross-vein 2 parallel, thick, black streaks. Before the margin short dark streaks, obliquely outward. Marginal line dark. Fringe brown. Hindwing as in *E. nephrocrossa*. — **fusca** form. nov. (70 e). Thorax and forewing dark brown, no marking except the very large black reniform macula. 60 mm. Nyassa Land, Cameroon. Both the types ♀ in the British Museum.

27. Genus: **Zelomera** Btlr.

Proboscis absent, palpi erect, projecting beyond the frons. Antennae pectinate almost to the middle. Costal margin of forewing straight. Vein 6 from the centre of the accessory vein, 7 and $10 + 8 + 9$ from its apex. Hindwing as in *Phalera*.

Z. imitans Btlr. (70 c). Thorax and abdomen red-brown, tegulae and patagia whitish-grey. Forewing *imitans*. brown, at the base white, behind it darker red-brown. A notched dark median line only in front distinct. From this line to the exterior line at the costal margin greyish-white. Exterior line almost from the apex, then strongly incurved as far as below vein 2. In the distal area dark brown streaks and a white notched line. Hindwing rusty brown. 44 mm. Madagascar.

VI. Hoplitis-Group.

Most of the species exhibit on the hindwing near the anal angle a dark spot, the ♀ instead of it often a broad dark marginal band.

28. Genus: **Chadisra** Wkr.

Proboscis strong, palpi long, erect. Antennae of ♂ dentate or pectinate. Forewing moderately broad, costal margin straight. Veins $6 + 7 + 8 + 9$ stalked, 10 forming the accessory cell with the stalk of 7. In the hindwing veins $6 + 7$ stalked, 8 in the middle nearing the cell and connected with it by a bar. Type: *bipars* Wkr. from India.

a) Antennae of ♂ dentate.

C. curvilinea Swb. In the marking similar to the Indian species of *Hyperaeschra*. Body greyish ochreous. *curvilinea*. Forewing in the basal half pinkish ochreous grey with black longitudinal streaks. Outside defined by a black, thick line which is deeply incurved above the inner margin and terminates on the centre of the inner margin. Distal area dark grey, inside with an intense black line, not far from the first, then 2 or 3 indistinct grey lines. Before the margin sagittary spots. Hindwing grey, near the anal angle a large black spot. Sometimes the forewing is suffused with green. 50 mm. Natal.

C. persimilis Hmps. Thorax pale yellow and brown. Forewing in the proximal half pale yellow, slightly *persimilis*. dusted with brown at the costal margin as far as the middle and at the inner margin as far as the submarginal line. The rest of the wing is brown, at the costal margin dusted with greyish white. Below the base of the cell a black streak, with traces of the ring-macula. In the interior area some black streaks. Median line black, inside faded, edged with brown, below the cell angular. Exterior line black, at the costal margin outside defined by white. Before the margin a white undulate line. Hindwing white, hairs at the inner margin ochreous. Before the anal angle a brown spot. 30 mm. Natal.

b) Antennae of ♀ with short double pectinations, at the tips dentate.

C. semiflava Hmps. Chiefly separated from *persimilis* by the antennae. Median line of forewing inside *semiflava*. edged with red-brown, the exterior line indistinct, double. Submarginal line grey. Hindwing not different. 42 mm. Natal.

C. uncifera Hmps. Thorax and abdomen brownish ochreous. Forewing brownish ochreous, dusted with *uncifera*. red-brown and black. An interior double row of black streaks. Exterior line double, indistinct, projecting far at the veins. Behind it fine black streaks; before the margin light and dark streaks. Hindwing brownish ochreous and red-brown with a black streak above the anal angle. 36 mm. Natal.

C. viridipulverea sp. n. (70 c). Head and thorax greyish-brown, abdomen pale ochreous brown. Forewing *viridipulverea*. ochreous brown, dusted with a darker brown. A dark subbasal line is traceable. Median line black, thick, strongly incurved towards the inner margin. Inside of it and at the costal margin dusted with green. Exterior line straight, at the distal margin dusted with green, particularly below vein 3. Before the apex a dark streak at the costal margin. Hindwing white, at the anal angle 2 dark brown streaks. 28—43 mm. Type in the Berlin Museum.

c) Antennae of ♂ pectinate as far as the tips.

C. nubifera Hmps. Thorax greyish-brown with black scales, abdomen yellowish-brown with white *nubifera*. segmental margins. Forewing greyish-white, densely dusted with brown, at the base black streaks and dots, in the ♀ the base unicoloured black. Interior line double, indistinct, inside white. A faded brown median shadow. Exterior line outside bordered with white and brown, slightly notched, angular at vein 1. Behind it black streaks from the costal margin, and black submarginal spots. Hindwing white with a black spot above the anal angle and at the inner margin. 30—32 mm. East Africa.

- rosinaria*. **C. rosinaria** *Hmps.* (70 c). Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen yellowish-brown. Forewing greyish-brown lines black. A notched subbasal line to vein 1. Interior line double, vertical to the inner margin, almost straight. Exterior line notched, outside somewhat lighter. Submarginal band whitish with black spots, particularly above vein 2. Hindwing silky white, at the anal angle brown, above it a black double streak. 38 mm. Natal.
- maxima*. **C. maxima** *sp. n.* (70 d). Thorax greyish-brown with a yellowish-green median spot; abdomen greyish-brown. Forewing greyish-brown. Subbasal line black, extending to the cell-end, the base of the wing grey. Interior line vertical to the costal margin as far as the submedian fold, then removed inwards; before it 2 parallel dark brown nebulous lines. Cross-vein black. Exterior line almost parallel to the interior line, outside edged with white, before it a nebulous line. Submarginal line thick with streaks on the veins, from above vein 3 somewhat inwardly bent. Hindwing white with the usual spot at the anal angle. 55 mm. East Africa. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a very short stalk. The antennae of the ♀ are not pectinate to the tips, yet it is very closely allied with *rosinaria*. Type: 1 ♀ in the Museum of Stockholm.
- ochribasis*. **C. ochribasis** *Hmps.* Forewing in the proximal half ochreous brown and red-brown, bordered by an oblique, curved line. Subbasal and interior lines only marked by spots. An oblong brown spot below the base of the cell. The rest of the wing is greyish-brown with a broad white band behind the median line. Exterior line marked by brown streaks. Traces of a white submarginal line. Hindwing white, margin brown, at the anal angle narrower. 55 mm. East Africa.
- plagosa*. **C. plagosa** *Rothsch.* Thorax and abdomen of a reddish wood-colour. Forewing cinnamon-reddish with many indistinct brown notched lines. A light green spot below the base of the costal margin. A blackish-brown broad faded band from before the centre of the costal margin to the anal angle with a branch to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the inner margin, between them grey. A large pale green subapical spot. Hindwing of a brown wood-colour. 47 mm. Niger District.

29. Genus: **Amyops** *Karsch.*

Proboscis stunted, palpi short. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate almost to the tips. Forewing rather long and narrow. Vein 5 rises above the centre, 6 on a very short stalk with 7 + 8 + 9, 10 forming a long accessory cell with the stalk of 8 + 9. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 almost from the same place, 5 before the centre, feebler, veins 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 as far as the cell-end close to the cell.

- ingens*. **A. ingens** *Karsch* (= *gigas* *Dist.*). Thorax black; patagia white, in front with an angle. Abdomen yellow with a black median line and black end. Forewing brown with white stripes, in the middle suffused with bluish. Hindwing white, with a very broad black margin. 68—80 mm. From Togo to East Africa, Delagoa Bay, Transvaal.

30. Genus: **Galona** *Karsch.*

Proboscis absent, palpi porrect, somewhat longer than in *Amyops*. Antennae bipectinate almost to the tips in both sexes. Forewing broad, vein 6 close below the upper angle or also stalked with 7 + 8 + 9. Vein 10 forms a long accessory cell with the stalk of 8 + 9. Hindwing slightly excurved at the costal margin, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 in its whole length parallel to the cell.

- serena*. **G. serena** *Karsch* (= *pyrrhotricha* *Karsch* ♀) (70 d). Thorax black, patagia pinkish-white. Abdomen carmine with black dorsal spots. Forewing brownish black. A radial band above and below the median vein to the apex pinkish-white. An exterior band of black spots from vein 4 to the inner margin mostly only in the ♀ well visible. Hindwing white, in the ♂ at the costal margin and anal angle black, in the ♀ a broad black marginal band. 46—60 mm. Togo, Angola, Rhodesia, East Africa.

31. Genus: **Fentonia** *Btlr.*

Palpi short, erect, abdomen long. Forewing moderately broad. Veins 6 + 10 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 close at the cell almost to its end. Antennal pectinations of different length. Type: *ocypete* *Brem.* from Eastern Asia. The two Ethiopian species do not resemble the Indians in the scheme of marking.

- xylostola*. **F. xylostola** *Hmps.* Antennae of ♀ with short pectinations. Thorax and abdomen red-brown mixed with white. Forewing red-brown, densely dusted with grey. Subbasal line of black scales. Interior line of erect black scales, in the submedian fold incurved, above the inner margin excurved. Exterior line of black scales, at the costal margin and as far as vein 2 excurved, then inwards. A whitish submarginal line and a black undulating marginal line are traceable. Hindwing red-brown. 42 mm. Sierra Leone.
- corticicolor*. **F. corticicolor** *Aur.* Brownish, abdomen at the end paler, greyish-yellow, forewing greyish-brown with a blackish-brown marking. At the base of the costal margin, in the cell and below it oblong spots. Median line strongly notched, particularly at veins 3 and 6. Exterior band undulating, strongly angled at veins 3 and 4, distal margin grey. Hindwing brown. 46 mm. Cameroon,

32. Genus: **Fentonina** *gen. nov.*

Proboscis, palpi, and antennae as in *Galona*. Forewing somewhat narrower, hindwing smaller, abdomen longer. Neuration of forewing; vein 6 always below the upper cell-angle, 7 mostly forming the accessory cell with the stalk of $10 + 8 + 9$, almost in every specimen somewhat different. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 mostly distantly separated, otherwise as in *Galona*.

F. punctum *sp. n.* (70 d). Head and thorax reddish-brown, patagia lighter yellowish-brown. Abdomen *punctum*. red with or without black dorsal spots, at the end black, beneath yellowish-brown. Forewing pale yellowish-brown. Blackish-brown spots at the base of the costal margin, in the cell above vein 2, and above it at the costal margin. An exterior band is marked in variable intensity by dark brown spots from the costal margin to vein 5, and a distinct black dot in the submedian fold. A white notched submarginal line is inside, particularly at the inner margin bordered by a darker brown. At the margin dark brown lunae. Hindwing whitish. At the costal and distal margins narrow brown. In the ♀ the whole basal area of the forewing as far as vein 2 is darkened and the median area thereby more prominently light. The hindwing shows a broad brown margin. At the anal angle 2 black dots are more distinct than in the ♂. 40—45 mm. Lindi, East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

33. Genus: **Stemmatophalera** *Aur.*

Palpi porrect, slightly projecting beyond the head. Antennae of ♂ with short pectinations on $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length, in the ♀ plain. Forewing of ♂ very narrow, of ♀ somewhat less, slightly angular at vein 4. Vein 6 forms the accessory cell with $10 + 7 + 8 + 9$. Hindwing as in *Galona*.

S. sjoestedti *Aur.* (70 d). Thorax greyish-yellow, abdomen brownish. Forewing greyish-yellow, in the *sjoestedti*. basal portion darker. A distinct dark line from $\frac{3}{5}$ of the costal margin obliquely outwards to below vein 3, then to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin, inside broadly edged with dark. Exterior line black, notched, uniformly curved, before it below vein 3 of yellow wood-colour; behind it at the inner margin a dark spot. Submarginal line black. Hindwing whitish, at the anal angle a large black spot. The ♀ on the forewing browner, the spot at the inner margin more intense. Hindwing pale brown. 40—46 mm. Usambara, Kilimanjaro.

34. Genus: **Hoplitis** *Hbn.*

Proboscis stunted, palpi short. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ strongly pectinate on $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length. Forewing broad. Vein 5 far before the centre, 6 on a short stalk with $7 + 8 + 9 + 10$. Hindwing as in *Galona*. Type: *milhauseri* *Fldr.* from Europe.

H. phyllocampa *Trim.* (70 d). Thorax and abdomen grey, at the base a black triangle. Forewing at the *phyllocampa*. base grey with 2 angular black lines. Behind them a dark area, the darkest at the costal margin. From $\frac{2}{5}$ of the costal margin to the centre of the cell and to the apex almost white. A black submarginal line describing a semicircle below the apex, ending in the middle of the inner margin; besides a light submarginal line. Hindwing of ♂ white, only at the anal angle blackish, in the ♀ with a broad black margin. 55—58 mm. Natal.

H. dasychiroides *Btlr.* Forewing lilac ashy grey. Ring-macula and reniform macula marked by brownish *dasychiroides*. spots. Between and behind them dark indistinct stripes. Hindwing white, semitransparent. At the costal margin, darkened with a smoke-brown distal margin. Thorax ash-grey, abdomen brown. 50 mm. East Africa. The following species may be only a form of it with a purer grey colour.

H. dasychirina *nom. nov.* (= *dasychiroides* *Rothsch.*). Forewing mouse-coloured with 3 or 4 blackish- *dasychirina*. brown lines through the cell and some oblique dark grey lines on $\frac{2}{3}$ in the anterior half. Hindwing (♀) white, somewhat hyaline, with a broad dark margin. Abdomen with the same basal spot as in *phyllocampa*. 58 mm. South-West Africa.

H. excellens *Strd.* (= *concolor* *Janse*) (70 e). Thorax grey, in the centre dark brown, abdomen dark *excellens*. grey. Forewing in the basal area blackish with a bluish-grey spot. The same colour somewhat behind the curved double interior line. The rest of the wing greyish-brown. A black somewhat curved line at the margin of vein 4 to the inner margin shortly before the anal angle. Hindwing white, at the anal angle with a black spot. In the ♀ on the forewing the proximal area is darker brown, the distal area greyer. 50—63 mm. East Africa, Transvaal, Natal.

H. grisea *sp. n.* (70 e). In the colouring similar to *excellens*, in the marking similar to *postica*. Basal *grisea*. area of forewing browner than in *excellens*, the bordering the same. The line at the anal angle as in *postica* (70 e). Between them a strongly notched black exterior line. Before it a slightly curved dark line touching the basal area in the submedian fold, behind it towards the apex black streaks. Hindwing white, at the anal angle black spots. 34 mm. South-West Africa. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

H. postica *Wkr.* (70 e). Smaller, brownish or yellowish ochreous. On the forewing only the broad *postica*. blackish-brown line at the anal angle is distinct, besides numerous irregular dark streaks. Hindwing brownish-white with 2 short streaks at the anal angle. 35—45 mm. Natal.

rectilinea. **H. rectilinea** *sp. n.* (70 e). Thorax greyish-brown, in the middle darker. Abdomen greyish-brown. Forewing pale yellowish-brown. At the costal margin blackish-brown as far as the cell-end and the submedian fold, also somewhat below vein 1. On $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin a light oblique streak, behind it less dark. Marginal line from vein 4 to the inner margin quite straight, outside of it white. Hindwing as in *excellens*. 36—45 mm. ♀. Cameroon, Sierra Leone. Type in the Berlin Museum.

curvatula. **H. curvatula** *Rothsch.* (70 e). Very large. Forewing very narrow. Thorax olive grey and brown. Abdomen sooty brown, edged with white, anal end orange. Forewing olive brown with moss-green spots. At the cell-end a black ×. In the distal area black bands and spots, a larger one at the anal angle. Hindwing white with a broad dark marginal band. 92 mm. Congo.

35. Genus: **Cleapa** *Wkr.*

Palpi rather long, porrect. Antennae of ♂ with short pectinations as far as the tips. Forewing short broad. Vein 6 from the cell-angle, 7 near the upper end of the accessory vein, 10 + 8 + 9 from its apex. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked, 8 close at the cell almost to the end. Type: *latifascia* *Wkr.* from India.

afra. **C. afra** *B.-Bak.* Thorax chocolate brown, abdomen dark grey. Forewing dark chocolate as far as the submarginal line, behind it paler. A double notched median line of erect scales. Submarginal line undulating whitish, behind it at the costal margin pale brown, at the inner margin grey. Hindwing dingy grey, at the margin darker. 36 mm. West Africa.

psecas. **C. psecas** *Drc.* Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen pale brown. Forewing dark brown, from the centre to the inner margin suffused with grey. A dark brown spot at the cell-end and a prolonged streak at the anal angle. Hindwing white, broadly margined with brown. 36 mm. East Africa.

VII. **Scrancia**-Group.

These genera mostly contain delicately built species with thin long legs. The marking of the wings is somewhat similar to that of European Noctuids (*Agrotis*, *Cucullia*, *Leucania*).

36. Genus: **Gargetta** *Wkr.*

Palpi long, erect. Antennae of ♂ long-combed to the tips. Patagia in front with points. Forewing somewhat narrow. Veins 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 forming the accessory vein with 8 + 9. In the hindwing 6 + 7 on a short stalk, vein 8 almost touching the middle of the cell. In the ♂ at the base of the forewing below vein 1 a hair-pencil. Type: *costigera* *Wkr.* from India.

concolora. **G. concolora** *B.-Bak.* Both wings uniformly dark brown, the forewing rather somewhat darker with slight traces of a dark spotted median line and an angular distal line; also traces of a notched marginal line. 40 mm. Congo.

In the following two species the hair-pencil of the forewing is absent.

leuca. **G. leuca** *Hmps.* Thorax white with red-brown hairs, abdomen brownish-white. Forewing ochreous brown and red-brown with black scales. Costal margin brown. Hindwing whitish ochreous, somewhat diaphanous. 32 mm. Gold Coast.

xylochroa. **G. xylochroa** *Hmps.* (70 f). Thorax ochreous brown and blackish-brown, abdomen ochreous brown. Forewing ochreous brown with black scales in the submedian fold. Interior line dark, straight, in the cell sharply angled. A dot in the cell-end, and the cross-vein black. Both form the flaws for one line each from the costal margin to the inner margin. A notched double exterior line also only distinct in the ♀, behind it a light submarginal shadow. Hindwing white with a fine marginal line. 32—38 mm. East Africa.

discalis. **G. discalis** *Hmps.* Antennae of ♀ short-combed to the tips. Forewing with a long accessory cell. Thorax red-brown, abdomen ochreous brown, at the base a dark brown tuft. Forewing ochreous brown. Median vein as far as the base of vein 2 black and below it as far as vein 1 black. A brown shadow at the costal margin before the centre, being continued below the cell. At the cell-end a square blackish-brown spot. Cross-vein and the others near it whitish. Exterior line double, undulating, oblique, inside white, below vein 2 only plain. Behind it browner. Marginal dots black. Hindwing yellowish-white, margin narrow brown. 36 mm. East Africa. It may be the ♀ of *xylochroa*.

37. Genus: **Psalisodes** *Hmps.*

Proboscis, absent, palpi very long, porrect. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ strongly pectinate to the tips. Forewing at the apex curved and pointed. Veins 2 and 3 rather close together, 6 from the accessory cell, 10 + 8 + 9 stalked, the stalk of 8 + 9 forming the accessory cell with 7. In the hindwing vein 8 is nearing the cell as far as the middle. 6 + 7 stalked. Type: *atrifasciata* *Hmps.*

P. atrifasciata *Hmps.* Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen grey and red-brown. Forewing grey mixed *atrifasciata*. with brown, particularly at the centre of the costal margin. A black band in the basal half of the median vein, below edged with white. Two red-brown streaks in the last half of the cell, and a fine white line between them. Interior line double, very much excurved in the cell and also in the submedian fold. Cross-vein white, inside edged with black. End of median vein and beginnings of veins 2, 3, 4, 5 white. Exterior line white, on both sides with black dots, at the veins 5—2 straight, then outwards to the anal angle. Hindwing greyish-brown. 24—32 mm. East Africa.

P. defasciata *sp. n.* (70 f). Apex of forewing not produced, in the hindwing vein 8 as far as the middle *defasciata*. fused with the cell. Also in quite intact specimens the interior and median bands are absent. Hindwing whitish, at the margin pale brown, fringes all white. Otherwise mainly marked just like *atrifasciata*. 35 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

38. Genus: **Gargettoscrancia** *Strd.*

Antennae of ♂ and ♀ strongly pectinate on $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length. At the inner margin of the forewing some scent-hairs. Last palpal joint longer than in *Scrancia*. In the forewing vein 6 rises without a stalk, all the rest as in *Scrancia*.

G. albolineata *Strd.* (70 f). Thorax and forewing dark olive-brown. Through the centre of the wing *albolineata*. a conspicuous white line. Distal area lighter with a dark notched line and a spot at the costal margin. Hindwing as dark as the distal area on the forewing. 34 mm. Spanish Guinea.

39. Genus: **Pseudoscrancia** *Strd.*

Palpi very long, porrect. Antennae of ♂ with short pectinations on $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length, abdomen projecting beyond the hindwing. Forewing at the base of the inner margin widened. Veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 + 8 + 9 from the apex of the broad accessory cell, 10 from its anterior margin. Hindwing with an equably curved costal margin. Veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 near the base, very near to the cell.

M. africana *Holl.* (70 f). Thorax and forewing dark red-brown. Interior line formed by dark dots in *africana*. lighter surroundings at the costal margin. Median band lighter with black dots. Exterior line black, slightly curved, outside light. Before it, close behind the cross-vein a white dot in a dark area. In the dark distal area a light notched submarginal line. Hindwing dark brown, at the costal margin yellowish, with a light median line. 30 mm. Dahomey.

40. Genus: **Scrancia** *Holl.*

Third palpal joint very short. Antennae of ♂ with short pectinations, in the ♀ dentate. Frons with a swelling. Forewing narrow, without a hair-pencil. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated. Vein 6 mostly from the accessory cell, 7 and 8 + 9 from its apex, 10 from its anterior margin. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 nearing the cell as far as its centre. Type: *modesta* *Holl.*

S. africana *Aur.* (70 f). Dark red-brown, head and collar rusty yellow. Forewing dark red-brown with *africana*. 3 faded rusty brown bands. Cross-vein black, edged with light. Hindwing somewhat less dark red-brown. Beneath with 2 faded dark bands. 34 mm. Cameroon.

S. accipiter *Schs.* Head and thorax dark red-brown, abdomen lighter. Forewing dark red-brown with *accipiter*. 3 less faded bands and a marginal band. Cross-vein and hindwing as in *africana*. 1 ♂ of the Berlin Museum, from South Nigeria, shows a unicoloured dark forewing and an expanse of but 40 mm, but it presumably belongs to this species. 44—48 mm. Cameroon, Sierra Leone.

S. prothoracalis *Strd.* Tegulae almost black, thorax dark brown. Forewing violettish brownish-red. *prothoracalis*. An indistinct broad darker band on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the wing, before and behind it a fine line. Cross-vein broad light (in the ground-colour), before and behind it dark brown spots, and touching the exterior spot a dark notched line. Before the margin a lighter undulate line. 48—50 mm.

S. subrosea *sp. n.* (70 f). Head and collar dark red-brown. Thorax and forewing violettish-red. *subrosea*. Interior and median lines indistinct, double, dark. On the cross-vein a narrow black streak, edged with light, before and behind it rust-brown. Exterior line notched, behind it black-white dots on the veins. Hindwing brown, beneath with 2 dark bands. 50—55 mm. Cameroon. Type in the Berlin Museum.

S. stictica *Hmps.* (70 g). Thorax brown and grey, abdomen greyish-brown. Forewing brown, mixed *stictica*. with grey, with black basal dots, below the cell dark, with black dots at vein 1. Cross-vein black, edged with grey, in the dark area as far as the costal margin. An oblique double exterior row of dots. At the costal margin before the apex darker. Submarginal line pale undulating, marginal dots black. Hindwing whitish, at the margin brown, or also entirely brown. 45 mm. Togo, Congo, Rhodesia, Natal.

- atrifrons.* **S. atrifrons** *Hmps.* Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen greyish brown. Forewing blackish-brown with traces of a black undulating interior and median line. Cross-vein white, before and behind it ochreous brown. Exterior line indistinct, double, dentate, forming black-white streaks on the veins. Marginal line fine black. Hindwing greyish-brown. 30 mm. Transvaal.
- modesta.* **S. modesta** *Holl.* (70 g). Head and tegulae of dark yellow wood-colour, patagia lilac grey. Abdomen brown. Forewing greyish-violet, at the base brownish. Interior, median, and exterior line double, undulating. Cross-vein black, before and behind it rust-brown. In the distal area on the veins black streaks with white dots and a light undulating line. Hindwing brown. 50—54 mm. Cameroon. — **margaritacea** *form. nov.* (70 g) shows hardly any marking. Forewing violettish-grey with some spots at the costal margin. L. Kiwu.
- viridis.* **S. viridis** *sp. n.* (70 g). Fresh specimens with a greenish reflection. Similar to *modesta*. But the median line on the forewing in the submedian fold strongly removed inwards, not equably curved. The area behind it rather lighter, in *modesta* before it lighter. Hindwing of ♂ lighter, in the ♀ as dark as in *modesta*-♂. 45—50 mm. Cameroon, Lowa Valley (Congo). Type: ♂ in the British, ♀ in the Berlin Museum.
- atrifasciata.* **S. atrifasciata** *sp. n.* (70 g). Head and tegulae whitish yellow. Thorax and forewing light red-brown. Abdomen brown. Forewing with black marking. Interior line double, indistinct, before it in the submedian fold a black patch. Median line double, in the submedian fold removed inwards. Between the two lines as far as the submedian fold with some light scales. Cross-vein edged with light. Exterior line fine, double. Before the whitish submarginal line a broad black band, in front with light spots. Marginal line black. Hindwing brownish-yellow. 40 mm. Gold Coast. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.
- brunnescens.* **S. brunnescens** *sp. n.* (70 g). Head and tegulae of yellow wood-colour, thorax red-brown, abdomen red-brown, at the base yellowish. Forewing red-brown, at the base of the inner margin yellowish. Interior, median, and exterior lines dark, rather indistinct; the 2 latter in front edged with a lighter colour. Cross-vein broad dark, edged with light. A light submarginal line extending to vein 5 in the dark red-brown distal area. Hindwing pale brown with a light median band, before it on the veins dark dots. 48 mm. Transvaal. Type in the Berlin Museum.
- The following species are of a stronger build. Hindwing of the ♂ with a sharp apex, mostly whitish. Forewing at vein 1 with a hair-pencil.
- amata.* **S. amata** *Fawc.* (70 h). Body and forewing ochreous brown. Forewing at the costal margin broad whitish-grey. Median line strongly curved, not notched, exterior line slightly curved. Reniform macula black, filled with white, with a broad white margin. Hindwing pale brown. 42 mm. East Africa.
- lactea.* **S. lactea** *sp. n.* (70 h). Head and anterior edge of tegulae dark violettish-brown. Thorax, abdomen, and forewing milky white. Marking violetish-brown. Interior line notched, indistinct. Behind it in the cell a round spot. Costal margin violetish-brown. The other linear marking similar to that of *amata*. Distal margin behind the submarginal line dark. Hindwing pure white. 32 mm. Gold-Coast. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.
- albidorsa.* **S. albidorsa** *sp. n.* (70 h). Body and forewing blackish-brown. Interior and median line black, hardly recognisable, at the inner margin ending at a white triangle. Ring-macula black, below it a white streak, before the macula a faded dark band. Exterior line black, double, uniformly curved, beginning from vein 3 it disappears in a white spot. Behind it a notched white submarginal line and black marginal dots. Abdomen and hindwing brown, traces of a light median band. 1 ♀ with finely pectinated antennae. 40 mm. Type in the Berlin Museum.
- leucopera.* **S. leucopera** *Hmps.* (70 h). Thorax red-brown, abdomen paler. Patagia, metathorax, and abdominal tuft white. Forewing pale brown, at the base white. Median line notched, brown, in the cell distally removed, before it at the apex often white. Reniform macula large, white. Exterior line excurved on vein 4. Behind it above vein 4 to apex white with 3 black dots at the costal margin. Hindwing of ♂ yellowish-white, of ♀ pale brown. 35—46 mm. Cameroon, Niger District, Ruanda.
- discomma.* **S. discomma** *Jord.* (70 h) is very different. Thorax and abdomen whitish-brown. Forewing in front white with black scales, interior half brownish. On the cross-vein an intense black spot. Hindwing at the base whitish, otherwise pale brown. 32 mm. East Africa, Somali Land.
- idioptila.* **S. idioptila** *B.-Bak.* Head coffee-brown, thorax and abdomen greyish-brown. Forewing greyish-brown with a light double interrupted basal line, extending not quite to the inner margin. In the submedian fold a brown spot. A dark irregular median band, followed by a brown spot which encloses a black luna. Exterior line fine, dentate, behind it broad dark. Submarginal line dentate. Before the apex 4 dark spots at the costal margin. Hindwing (♂) brown. 40 mm. Madagascar.
- sagittata.* **S. sagittata** *sp. n.* (70 h). Tegulae blackish-brown, rest of body yellowish-brown. Forewing whitish-brown, by the notched lines similar to *Phyc. stigmatica* (70 i). Marking blackish-brown. Subbasal dots and a notched interior line rather indistinct. More distinct is the notched median line which ends in a large spot near the interior line. Reniform macula grey, edged with black, and with a white halo; from there a dark band to

the inner margin. Exterior line of sagittiform spots, at the margin dark dots. Hindwing yellowish-white, at the margin darker. 34 mm. Lova (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

41. Genus: **Subscrancia** *gen. nov.*

Separated from *Scrancia* by the very long antennae which in the ♂ are set with fine and long peetinations to the tips, whilst in the ♀ they are hardly half as long. In the forewing the distance between veins 3 and 4 is larger than between 4 and 5, 6 mostly rises unstalked from the upper cell-angle.

S. nigra *Aur.* (70 i). Thorax black, abdomen greyish-yellow. Forewing almost black. Some fine *nigra*. notched black lines are noticeeable in fresh specimens. Cross-vein and marginal line black. Hindwing brown, at the base whitish. Specimens from Angola have darker hindwings. 38 mm. Togo, Central Africa, Angola.

42. Genus: **Leptolepida** *B.-Bak.*

Palpi small, antennae of ♂ peetinate, Forewing narrow, at the costal margin slightly eurved. In the neururation similar to *Scrancia*, but vein 2 in the forewing near the angle.

L. malangae *B.-Bak.* Thorax iron-grey, abdomen yellowish-grey. Forewing iron-grey with a curved *malangae*. row of dark basal dots and an undulating exterior row which is white angled. Behind it the veins are fine black. Costal margin somewhat darker. Before the distal margin a notched light line, brown marginal dots. Hindwing pale grey. 29 mm. Malange, West Africa.

The two following genera are somewhat more strongly built.

43. Genus: **Scranciola** *gen. nov.*

Palpi thiek, porreet, projecting beyond the frons. Proboscis absent. Antennae of ♂ finely dentate. Forewing short, triangular, distal margin from the apex to vein 4 slightly concave. Veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 6 from the upper angle, 10 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 and 7 branch off almost at the same place (as in *Turnaca*). Hindwing with an almost straight costal margin. Veins 3 and 4 together from the same place, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 nearing the cell in the middle.

S. quadripunctata *sp. nov.* (70 i). Thorax and abdomen dark red-brown. Forewing somewhat less dark. *quadripunctata*. Subbasal and interior lines reddish-yellow, edged with dark, below the costal margin inwardly angular, otherwise straight and parallel to the inner margin. Base reddish-yellow and the area behind the interior line as far as the exterior line and vein 2. Exterior line double, widely excurved around the cell, then obliquely to the inner margin. Behind it below vein 4 very dark. A series of black submarginal lunae, behind the cell somewhat inwardly eurved. At the angles of the cross-vein and behind it 4 black dots. Hindwing reddish-brown, a dark discal luna shows through from beneath. Beneath the hindwing and the basal area of the forewing are yellow, the rest reddish-brown. 36 mm. Lova (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

44. Genus: **Pygaerina** *gen. nov.*

Palpi long, upturned, proboscis stunted. Antennae of ♂ finely ciliated. Forewing broad, veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 from the upper angle, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a short stalk, 6 + 7 on a somewhat longer one, 5 feeble, 8 as far as the centre of the cell nearing the latter.

P. lugubris *sp. n.* Thorax and forewing dark red-brown. Interior line black, excurved from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the *lugubris*. costal margin in the cell, then straight to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin. Exterior line from $\frac{3}{5}$ of the costal margin, behind the cell excurved to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the inner margin, above it somewhat incurved. On the cross-vein 2 fine white dots and a few before the distal margin. Abdomen and hindwing dark brown. In a subordinate form the discal area is somewhat lighter and bends inside at vein 1 upwards to the base: — **fasciata** *form. nov.* (70 i). 26—28 mm. *fasciata*. Cameroon, Lova (Congo). Type: ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

P. angulata *sp. n.* (70 i). Thorax and forewing bronze-brown similar to *lugubris-fasciata*. The angle *angulata*. of the interior line is more acute, nearer to the costal margin. The exterior line runs straighter to the inner margin, both being somewhat nearer together. The interior line is somewhat white-edged, especially at vein 1. The median band is somewhat violettish-brown. Before the distal margin white dots. Abdomen and hindwing reddish-brown. 28—30 mm. Lova (Congo). Type: ♂ in the British Museum.

In the following genera the abdomen is slim, the legs are long and thin.

45. Genus: **Phycitimorpha** Janse.

Proboscis present; palpi long, erect. Antennae of ♂ with short pectinations as far as the tips, in the ♀ only almost to the tips. Frons with a swelling. Forewing narrow, in the ♀ somewhat broader. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 from the side of the accessory cell, 7 + 8 + 9 from its apex. In the hindwing vein 8 nearing the cell before its centre, otherwise as in *Scrancia*. Type: *stigmatica* Janse.

stigmatica. **P. stigmatica** Janse (70 i). Thorax and forewing blackish-brown, abdomen greyish-brown. On the forewing the interior, median, and exterior lines are black, notched, edged with white. On the cross-vein a black streak. Submarginal line dark, faded, before it lighter. Hindwing of ♂ white with a dark marginal line, in the ♀ dusted with brown. 32 to 35 mm. Natal, Rhodesia.

congruata. **P. congruata** Janse (70 i). Antennae of ♀ with very short pectinations, vein 7 from the end of the accessory cell, for which reason it may be better ranged near *Scrancia albidorsa*. Colouring similar to *stigmatica*. On the forewing the interior and median lines are fine, notched. On the cross-vein a large black ring, inside and outside edged with white. Exterior line double, black. Before the distal margin a faded light band. Hindwing whitish, at the margin brownish, with traces of a dark band. 40 mm. Rhodesia.

albiplaga. **P. albiplaga** sp. n. (70 i). Forewing narrow. Veins 3 and 4 near together. Head and tegulae yellow, the latter with a dark central dot. Thorax blackish-brown, patagia somewhat edged with yellow. Abdomen ochreous. Forewing blackish-brown, inner margin at the base white, above it a black spot. Interior line black, below the cell projecting distally. Median line only marked by a strong black streak in the cell. On the cross-vein a white circle. Of the exterior line two black postcellular dots are distinct and a row of feeble double dots to the inner margin. The posterior half of the wing in the middle and at the anal angle white. Hindwing yellowish-white, at the apex somewhat brownish. 40 mm. ♂. Cameroon. Type in the Berlin Museum.

hollandi. **P. hollandi** B.-Bak. Head white, thorax dark reddish, abdomen straw-coloured. Forewing whitish, base and anterior half dark pinkish brown, at vein 5 to the distal margin. At the inner margin similarly coloured. Hindwing lustrous white. 34 mm. Angola.

46. Genus: **Dinotodonta** Holl.

Palpi short, erect. Antennae of ♂ plain, long. Forewing narrow with 2 projections at the inner margin, hindwing pointedly triangular. Veins of forewing: 3 and 4 together from the same place, 6 from the accessory cell, 7 + 8 + 9 from its apex. In the hindwing vein 8 nearing the cell beyond its centre.

longa. **D. longa** Holl. (71 a). Thorax dark red-brown. Abdomen dark brown. Forewing dark red-brown. Interior, median, and exterior blackish-brown lines traceable, all of them distally angled below the costal margin. On the cross-vein a black ring. Apical area somewhat lighter. Hindwing dark brown. 35—38 mm. Cameroon, Ogowe.

47. Genus: **Lamoriodes** Hmps.

Proboscis present, frons with cone, palpi erect, antennae of ♂ ciliated, long. Body and legs long and thin. Forewing narrow. Veins 3 and 4 from the lower cell-angle, 6 from the upper angle. Veins 9 and 8 forming the accessory cell, 10 from its anterior edge, slightly touching vein 11. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 and 6 + 7 stalked. Type: *metaleuca* Hmps.

metaleuca. **L. metaleuca** Hmps. Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen greyish-white. Forewing greyish-brown, at the base blackish-brown, veins and discal fold with black streaks. Traces of a curved oblique interior line. A black discoidal dot. Exterior line indistinct, outside grey, below vein 4 very much inward, nearing the interior line. Marginal line fine black. Hindwing creamy white with a black marginal line. 22 mm. Sierra Leone.

metaphaea. **L. metaphaea** Hmps. More blackish-brown. On the forewing the interior line incurved below the submedian fold and like the very oblique exterior line indistinct with white dots at the veins. Hindwing blackish-brown. 26 mm. Gold Coast. It may be that *Leucania augustipennis* Saalm. also belongs to this genus.

48. Genus: **Lamorina** gen. nov.

Palpi porrect, projecting beyond the frons. Proboscis strong. Frons with projection. Antennae of ♀ filiform. Forewing triangular, costal margin straight. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 below the angle, 7 from the accessory cell, 8 + 9 and 10 from its apex, 11 touching the anterior edge of the accessory cell. In the hindwing 3 and 4 as well as 6 and 7 are somewhat separated, 8 nearing the cell as far as the middle, 5 feebly from the middle.

L. nitens *sp. n.* (71 a). Thorax and forewing brownish-black. Abdomen greyish-brown. Forewing *nitens*. lustrous, with black lines. The interior line from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to the middle of the inner margin, on the median vein slightly introangular. The exterior line from $\frac{4}{5}$ of the costal margin, almost united with the interior line at the inner margin. On the cross-vein a dark shadow. Hindwing of a bright white, at the distal margin brownish. 36 mm. East Africa. Type: 1 ♀ in the British Museum. According to the description *Lamoriodes metaleuca* is very similar, but the veins and the shape of the wings are different.

49. Genus: **Metopolophota** *B.-Bak.*

Palpi thick, somewhat upturned. Antennae of ♂ bipectinate as far as the tips. Thorax probably tufted. Costal margin of forewing straight, only at the base and apex curved, distal margin slightly excavated, narrow. Hindwing triangular with a curved costal margin. In the forewing veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 on a short stalk.

M. epinephela *B.-Bak.* Thorax whitish-grey. Forewing creamy grey with a broad dark brown costal-*epinephela*. marginal patch into the centre of the cell. Inner margin set with brown scales. A broad dark streak below the cell between veins 2 and 4. Margin broad brown except at the base. A costal-marginal spot is indicated behind the cell. Hindwing dingy brown. 34 mm. Congo.

50. Genus: **Leptonadata** *Aur.*

Palpi rather short, antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate almost to the tips, thorax with a hairy edge. Forewing at the margin somewhat notched. Vein 6 from the upper angle, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 + 7 stalked.

L. sjoestedti *Aur.* (71 a). Reddish-brown. Forewing with 3 blackish-brown radial bands: one at the *sjoestedti*. costal margin excepting the base, one through the centre of the wing, one at the inner margin. Hindwing greyish-brown. 52—60 mm. Cameroon.

51. Genus: **Turnacoides** *gen. nov.*

Palpi thick, slightly projecting beyond the frons, proboscis present. Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate not quite to the tips. Forewing narrow, costal margin at the base slightly curved, somewhat more before the apex. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 from the short broad accessory cell, 7 + 8 + 9 from its apex, 10 from its anterior edge. Hindwing triangular, costal margin in the middle somewhat convex. Veins 3 and 4 together from the same place, 6 + 7 stalked, 8 as far as the middle of the cell next to the cell.

T. basipuncta *sp. n.* (71 a). Thorax grey, upper edge of the patagia and abdomen above brownish. *basipuncta*. Forewing grey and brown, striped like a *Cucullia*. Veins in the distal area somewhat black, especially vein 4. In the submedian fold near the base a black dot surrounded by brown. Hindwing white, at the costal margin and narrowly at the distal margin brownish. 54 mm. Rhodesia. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

52. Genus: **Turnaca** *Wkr.*

Palpi long, erect, antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate, at the tips dentate. Forewing rather narrow, apex of ♂ somewhat pointed, inner margin near the base excurved. Vein 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 connected with the cell by a bar. Abdomen long. Type: *acuta* *Wkr.* from India.

T. lanuginosa *Rothsch.* (71 a). Thorax reddish-grey, abdomen pinkish-brown. Forewing pale pinkish-*lanuginosa*. brown. Exterior line of indistinct dark spots. Cross-vein and submarginal row of dots light. Hindwing red-brown. 48—50 mm. Congo, Niger.

T. grisea *Holl.* (71 a). Thorax and abdomen grey. Forewing grey, finely dusted with dark. Before *grisea*. the distal margin a series of white dots, inside edged with black. Hindwing somewhat whitish-grey. 35—50 mm. West Africa, Gold Coast.

T. rufisquamata *Hmps.* Body ochreous white mixed with red-brown. Forewing the same. Veins 6 and *rufisqua-* 4 with fine dark lines to the exterior row of fine dark streaks on the veins. Hindwing yellowish-white. 38 mm. *-mata*. Gold Coast.

T. phragmatoecioides *Rothsch.* (71 b). Thorax reddish-brown and white. Abdomen greyish reddish-*phragma-* brown. Forewing reddish-grey, below the median vein darker grey, 3 oblique brown bands from the costal *-toecioides*. margin, and nebulous spots on the centre. Middle third at the inner margin dark. Exterior line of black streaks between the veins. Hindwing white, base and inner margin brownish. 48 mm. Congo.

T. nigripuncta *Rothsch.* (71 b). Body Isabel-coloured grey. Forewing the same, densely dusted with *nigripunc-* dark. At the costal margin paired dark dots. A black radial line to the centre of the distal margin, 2 curved *-ta*. exterior rows of black dots. Hindwing white. 38—48 mm. Gold Coast, Lowa (Congo).

ignobilis. **T. ignobilis** Holl. Thorax grey, abdomen whitish. Forewing whitish with an indistinct notched basal and median line. Before the distal margin fine black dots. 38 mm. West Africa.

tephraea. **T. tephraea** B.-Bak. Thorax ashy grey, abdomen darker. Forewing ashy grey. Interior line undulating, dark, median line somewhat notched, exterior line undulating, spotted, dark. Close behind it a row of dark dots and a pale line before the margin. On the cross-vein an ash-grey lunar spot, edged with light. Hindwing greyish-white, costal margin grey. 44 mm. North Nigeria.

53. Genus: **Norraca** Mr.

Palpi erect. Antennae of ♂ dentate. Abdomen long. Forewing long and narrow, at the base of the inner margin excurved. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 forming a small accessory cell with the stalk of 8 + 9 + 10. In the hindwing 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 close to the cell almost to the end. Type: *longipennis* Moore from India.

signifera. **N. signifera** Holl. Thorax in front dark brown, behind and abdomen pinkish-brown. Forewing the same, at the costal margin darker. On the centre and at the end of the cell 2 square indistinct brown spots, below the first one more. Before the margin fine lines between the veins. Hindwing pinkish-white. 38 mm. West Africa.

brevipennis. **N. brevipennis** Holl. Wings short and broad. Thorax dark brown. Abdomen lighter brown. Forewing dark brown, the base and a broad triangular spot at the anal angle pale yellow, in the basal area a dark 8-shaped marking. In the centre of the cell and at the end 2 dark square spots separated by a light one. Before the distal margin dark streaks. Hindwing pale brown. 28 mm. Benito District.

lineata. **N. lineata** Holl. Thorax in front dark brown, behind and abdomen paler. Forewing pale brown, at the inner margin near the anal angle blackish-brown. An indistinct dark circle in the cell and one below it. On the centre of the inner margin a 4-shaped marking. Near the distal margin 2 straight parallel lines, the interior line being stronger. Hindwing greyish-brown. West Africa.

As *arctipennis* likewise described here by HOLLAND belongs to *Peratodonta*, the same may be possible also in the other *Norraca*-species, though they may also belong to other genera.

54. Genus: **MacroSENTA** Holl.

Palpi very long. Antennae of ♂ dentate, abdomen long and thin. Forewing narrow, apex pointed. Veins 3 and 4 together from one place, 6 from the centre of the accessory cell, 7 and 8 + 9 from the upper angle, 10 from the anterior edge of the accessory cell. In the hindwing vein 8 on $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length close at the cell, 6 + 7 on a long stalk. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Type: *longicauda* Holl.

longicauda. **M. longicauda** Holl. (71 b). Body and forewing greyish-brown. Tegulae and base of patagia dark red-brown. Forewing at the cell-end with a large, almost black wedge-shaped spot, before which there is another fine dot. Below it a radial shadow from the base to the apex, of a variable distinctness. Fine black marginal dots. Hindwing at the costal margin whitish, otherwise like the forewing. 36 mm. Cameroon.

caudatissima. **M. caudatissima** Strd. (71 b). Abdomen and forewing browner than in *longicauda*. Forewing with a black dot in the centre of the cell, an indistinct exterior and more distinct subterminal row of black dots and indistinct transverse lines on the centre of the wing. Abdomen and hindwing blackish-brown. The presumable ♀ of it exhibits on the forewing a dark red-brown, in front distinct radial band through the cell to the apex. Its interior border in the submedian fold faded. A ♂ from Usambara shows also on the cross-vein two more black spots. 38 to 40 mm. Spanish Guinea.

The following, *Noctuid*-like genera are mostly rather strongly built, and in the hindwing vein 8 is for some distance fused with the cell. Vein 5 is partly feebly present partly absent.

55. Genus: **Eurystaura** Janse.

Proboscis absent, palpi short. Antennae of ♂ peetinate as far as $\frac{4}{5}$, in the ♀ with shorter peetinations. Forewing moderately broad, costal margin slightly concave. Veins 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked, also 6 slightly stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 separate, 5 feeble from the centre, 6 + 7 stalked, 8 from the centre of the cell. Type: *brunnea* Janse.

brunnea. **E. brunnea** Janse (71 b). Thorax, abdomen and forewing light reddish-brown, dusted with a darker colour. Traces of a dark subbasal line. Interior line undulating, light, on both sides bordered with dark red-brown. Cross-vein white, surrounded by dark red-brown. Exterior line double, filled with a lighter colour, the exterior branch only distinct at the veins. Submarginal line dark, notched. Hindwing cinnamon-brown with a faded light median line. 30—34 mm. Natal.

E. erecta *sp. n.* (71 b). Body red-brown. Forewing somewhat lighter red-brown. Interior line double, *erecta*, straight. Outside of it somewhat darker from the costal margin across the base of vein 2 and at the median vein as far as the exterior line. The latter is angular behind the cell and between veins 4 and 6 outside edged with light, obliquely inwards. Cross-vein white, edged with red-brown. Oblong brown submarginal spots as far as beyond vein 4 inwards, then a few more small ones. Hindwing pale reddish-brown. Fringes of both wings speckled. 38 mm. Lowa (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

E. triangularis *sp. n.* (71 c). Thorax and abdomen red-brown, patagia lighter. Forewing reddish-brown, *triangularis*, at the base black dots. Before the middle of the costal margin a triangular dark brown spot from the edges of which dark double lines extend to the inner margin. A faded exterior line behind the cell angular and in the submedian fold incurved, behind it a parallel light line with black dots on the veins. The light notched submarginal line terminates at the anal angle, before it at the costal margin a dark spot and a distinct blackish one between veins 3 and 4. Fringe speckled dark and light brown. Hindwing pale red-brown, traces of a median band. — **medialis** *form. nov.* (71 e) has a more faded marking, but the spot below vein 4 is prolonged into a *medialis*, long radial band as far as below the apex of the triangular costal-marginal spot. The base of the inner margin is also somewhat darker. 28—32 mm. Gold-Coast, Cameroon, East Africa. Types in the Berlin Museum.

E. flava *sp. n.* (71 c). Head and tegulae yellowish-brown, thorax and abdomen dark brown. Forewing *flava*, yellow with a dark red-brown marking. Subbasal line in the submedian fold angular. Interior line double, as far as into the submedian fold almost straight, on vein 1 angular. Before it dark brown as far as below the cell. Cross-vein dark with a shadow to the costal margin, and from there to the submarginal line and vein 4 dark. Exterior line double, pale brown, the branches distantly separated, between them black dots. Submarginal line notched, outside light. Marginal dots brown. Hindwing reddish-brown. 27 mm. Ituri (Congo). Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum. The species is not quite typical, since vein 6 of the forewing has a somewhat longer stalk.

E. olivacea *sp. n.* (71 n). Head yellow, tegulae dark red-brown, thorax and abdomen reddish-brown. *olivacea*, Forewing olive brown with a dark brown marking. Interior line notched, rather indistinct. Median line double, curved from the costal margin to the submedian fold, at vein 1 sharply introangular. The space before it as far as the interior line darker, behind it at veins 1 and 3 one almost white circle each in the ♂, being feebler in the ♀. Cross-vein dark. Exterior line double, rather straight as far as vein 5, then excurved, in the submedian fold sharply angular, before it an indistinct, less curved dark line. In the distal area in front black streaks on the veins; above veins 3 and 4 black lunae, edged with white. Hindwing reddish-brown. Description from the ♀, the ♂ the same though darker, more indistinctly marked. 27—35 mm. Cameroon, Ruwenzori, Lindi. Type: ♂ in the British Museum, ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

E. obscura *sp. n.* (71 c). Body and forewing dark violettish brown, without markings. Hindwing *obscura*, dark reddish-brown. 28 mm. Liberia. Type: ♂ in the British Museum. It may be an extreme dark *triangularis*.

E. simplex *sp. n.* (71 e). By the indistinctness of the marking similar to *St. comma* (71 d). Body and *simplex*, forewing dark red-brown. Traces of a notched interior, double exterior, and a submarginal line. The most distinct is a very dark triangular spot at the costal margin before the interior line. Hindwing somewhat less dark than the forewing. 26—28 mm. Cameroon. Type: ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

56. Genus: **Parastaura** *gen. nov.*

Palpi short, thick. Proboscis absent. Antennae of ♂ pectinate to the tips. Patagia in front ending pointedly. Abdomen at the base with a tuft. Wings somewhat shorter than in *Eurystaura*. In the forewing veins 3 and 4 somewhat separated, 6 from the upper cell-angle, $10 + 7 + 8 + 9$ stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 together from the same place, $6 + 7$ on a shorter stalk than in *Eurystaura*, 8 from the centre of the cell.

P. divisa *sp. n.* (71 e). Head and tegulae red-brown, patagia greyish-yellow, abdomen brown. Forewing *divisa*, in the basal area greyish-yellow with brownish streaks. Interior line double, undulating, curved. Distal area dark violettish-grey. A dark median line is straight, angular behind the cell. Exterior line brown, notched, forming streaks on the veins, before it lighter. Hindwing white, at the costal margin slightly brown. 34 mm. Rhodesia. In a subordinate form the patagia, the basal area of the forewing, and the hindwing are reddish-brown. Type: ♂ in the British Museum.

57. Genus: **Zerafia** *Strd.*

Palpi short, antennae of ♂ finely double dentate. Forewing elongate, slightly curved at the apex. Veins $6 + 7 + 10 + 8 + 9$ stalked. Hindwing triangular, veins $6 + 7$ on a short stalk, 8 fused with the cell as far as the middle.

Z. drymonides *Strd.* Thorax almost black, abdomen greyish-brown. Forewing almost black with a *drymonides*, black streak on the cross-vein. At the end of the costal margin some light dots and some black indistinct streaks indicating bands. Hindwing white, costal and distal margins grey. 38 mm. Sudan. Type in a private collection.

58. Genus: **Eurystauropsis** *gen. nov.*

Palpi short, antennae of ♂ pectinate almost to the tips. Forewing short. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 5 from the centre, 6 from the cell-angle, $10 + 7 + 8 + 9$ stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 nearer together than in *Eurystaura*, $6 + 7$ on a long stalk, 8 as far as the middle of the cell fused with the cell. Shape of hindwing rounder than in *Eurystaura*.

albidilinea.

E. albidilinea *sp. n.* (71 d). Body dark red-brown. Forewing violettish red-brown. A light subbasal line feebly visible. Interior line whitish, notched, below the cell slightly concave, with dark dots on the veins. To this place the basal area is as dark as the body. Cross-vein with a fine white streak. Behind it at equal distances an S-shaped curved dark line, a notched whitish line, and a whitish straight line feebly curved to the anal angle. Hindwing cinnamon-brown. Beneath across both wings a dark median band. 28 mm. Southern Nigeria. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

59. Genus: **Stenostauridia** *Strd.*

Proboscis absent, palpi short. Antennae of ♂ almost to the ends with long pectinations. Abdomen with a tuft at the base. In the forewing veins $6 + 10 + 7 + 8 + 9$ stalked, 6 on a very short stalk. In the hindwing veins $3 + 4$ and $6 + 7$ stalked, 5 feebly present, 8 fused with the cell almost to its centre.

comma.

S. comma *Strd.* (71 d). Body and forewing dark violettish brown. Forewing with a few indistinct dots, only a black streak on the cross-vein being indistinct. At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin a dark brown patch. Hindwing dark brown, at the base of the costal margin lighter. 31 mm. Cameroon.

60. Genus: **Taeniopteryx** *Janse.*

Proboscis present, palpi erect, longer than in *Stenostaura*. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate on $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length. In the forewing veins $6 + 10 + 7 + 8 + 9$ stalked, 3 and 4 separated. In the hindwing veins $3 + 4$ and $6 + 7$ stalked, 5 absent, 8 fused with the cell as far as its centre.

cinerea.

T. cinerea *Janse* (71 d). Head and tegulae yellow. Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen browner. Forewing at the base and behind the middle densely dusted with blackish, the rest greyish-brown. Subbasal and interior lines double; indistinct, like the median line. Cross-vein with yellowish scales. Exterior line double, indistinct. Hindwing white, all round the margin brown. 25—29 mm. Natal, Rhodesia.

mus.

T. mus *sp. n.* (71 d). Head and tegula as grey as thorax, abdomen brownish. Forewing dark grey, dusted with blackish, with indistinct black lines. Hindwing as in *cinerea*. Easily separable by the size. 34 mm. South-West Africa. Type: ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

61. Genus: **Stenostaura** *Hmps.*

Proboscis absent, palpi short, antennae of ♂ with short pectinations, at the tips dentate. Hind tibiae with but 1 pair of spurs. Forewing at the apex rounded. Veins 3 and 4 together from the same place, all the rest as in *Taeniopteryx*. Type: *impedita* Wkr.

impedita.

S. impedita *Wkr.* (71 d). Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen brownish. Forewing dark grey, median area brownish, below the cell strangulated, defined by 2 somewhat notched dark lines each. In the distal area a dark undulating line, behind it as far as the margin darker. Hindwing in the ♂ white, in the ♀ greyish-brown. In a ♀ from Cameroon the lines on the forewing are only single. The colour of the median band is more red-brown, confined to the anterior half, but it extends almost to the submarginal line. Hindwing browner. 25 to 28 mm. Cameroon, East and South Africa. In the following two species the exterior and neurulation is more like that of *Eurystaura*, but as the hind tibiae have but 1 pair of spurs, they were ranged here.

polioplaga.

S. polioplaga *Hmps.* (71 d). Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate, in the ♀ somewhat less. Thorax reddish-brown, abdomen ochreous-brown. Forewing reddish-brown, basal and interior areas more ochreous-brown. Subbasal and interior lines composed of a few black dots. A large round greyish-white spot at the cell-end. Exterior line more distinct, more notched, somewhat double. Behind it black streaks on the veins. A whitish notched line at the anal angle. Hindwing ochreous-brown. Specimens occur without the large spot on the forewing. 28—30 mm. Togo, South Nigeria, Cameroon, Usambara.

rectangulata.

S. rectangulata *sp. n.* (71 d). On the forewing the inner margin is strongly excurved near the base. From the vertical interior line a branch extends in the submedian fold inwards, forming a thick dark angle. The large median spot is suffused with brownish. Distal area as in *polioplaga*. Hindwing somewhat darker brown. 30 mm. Ruanda. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

62. Genus: **Breyeria** Janse.

Palpi short, proboscis absent. Antennae with long pectinations as far as the tips. On the thorax and at the base of the abdomen a hair-tuft. Costal margin of forewing almost straight. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 forming the accessory cell with the stalk of 7 + 8 + 9. Hindwing somewhat triangular, vein 5 feebler, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 close to the cell as far as its end. Accordingly, the genus fits theoretically less to the preceding ones, but the external resemblance is great.

B. dasychiroides Janse (71 d). Thorax and forewing dark greyish-brown with black lines, reniform *dasychiroides*. macula indicated white, fringes speckled. Abdomen light greyish-brown, hindwing white. 29 mm. Transvaal.

The two following genera almost look like *Geometridae*. They have large, strongly pectinated antennae, and a slim body. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 rise separately.

63. Genus: **Crambometra** Prout.

Proboscis well developed, palpi long, erect. The long antennae strongly pectinated. Forewing narrow, vein 6 below the upper cell-angle, 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 forming the accessory cell by a bar with the stalk of 8 + 9. Hindwing large. Vein 5 feebler, 8 close to the cell as far as its centre.

C. derelicta Prout (71 e). Body and forewing pale ochreous, finely dusted with blackish-brown. A *derelicta*. short blackish-brown radial streak below the cell, and an exterior line which is strongly notched in the cell. Hindwing yellowish-white. 36 mm. Natal.

64. Genus: **Campyloctis** Janse.

Palpi porrect, proboscis well developed, antennae large and broad. Forewing broader than in *Crambometra*. Vein 6 below the upper cell-angle, 7 + 8 and 9 + 10 on long stalks. Hindwing as in *Crambometra*.

C. gladstonei Janse (71 e). Thorax and forewing ochreous. Interior and exterior lines blackish-brown, *gladstonei*. strongly undulated, indistinct. Submarginal line notched, more distinct. In the centre of the cell and in the submedian fold a dark radial shadow. Abdomen and hindwing yellowish-white. 40 mm. Transvaal.

VIII. **Antheua-Group.**

Strongly built forms, mostly of yellow ground-colour. The nervation is often rather variable within a species, so that the generic differences are not easily stated. Consequently species evidently belonging together are placed to different genera by various authors.

65. Genus: **Diastemina** nom. nov. (*Diastema* Aur.)

Proboscis present, palpi short, erect. Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinated, in the ♀ shorter, at the tips dentate. In the forewing veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 from the centre of the accessory cell, 7 and 8 + 9 from its apex, 10 from its anterior edge. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 7 stalked, 8 close to the cell. Type: *simplex* Wkr.

D. spurcata Wkr. (71 e). Head and thorax orange-brown, patagia and metathorax pale yellow. Forewing *spurcata*. pale yellow. On the median vein and below vein 4 a strong olive brown radial band almost to the distal margin. Hindwing white. Abdomen above black or olive brown, at the end pale yellow. 45—50 mm. Togo, Congo, Central Africa.

D. simplex Wkr. (71 e) is a very variable species. The nomenclatural form *simplex* (= *straminea* H.-*simplex*. Schöff.) has an orange thorax, pale yellow forewings with brownish patches between the veins. Hindwing white. — **cinerea** Wkr. is a somewhat darker form with an olive brown abdomen. — **sericea** Fldr. has an orange-*cinerea*. brown thorax and black abdomen. Forewing dark olive-brown, only at the costal margin and in the submarginal *sericea*. fold pale yellow, as well as single veins more or less light. Particularly dark specimens are: **olivaceomicans** *olivaceo-* *micans*. Strd. (71 e). 50—55 mm. Everywhere in West, East, and South Africa.

D. ornata sp. n. (71 c). Head, thorax and forewing orange, abdomen above and laterally black with *ornata*. brown lateral dots, beneath yellowish-white. Forewing with distinct black bands in the cell, the submedian fold, and below it, as well as between veins 2 and 7, except above vein 4. Hindwing white, in the ♀ slightly yellowish. 48 mm. Abyssinia. Type in the Berlin Museum. It may be an extreme form of the following species.

D. trivitta Hmps. Thorax and forewing pale ochreous. Short black streaks from the base at the median *trivitta*. vein, above the inner margin and above vein 3. Hindwing (♂) white, at the anal margin somewhat yellow. 50 mm. Abyssinia.

D. radiata Aur. Forewing whitish. All the veins dusted with greyish-black, particularly above the *radiata*. base of veins 2 and 3. Hindwing straw-coloured at the base and anal margin. Both wings with a black marginal line. 45 mm. Transvaal.

66. Genus: **Paradiastema** *Aur.*

Antennae of ♂ and ♀ as far as the middle strongly foliate, then less. All the rest as in the preceding genus.

Type: *nigrocincta* *Aur.*

nigrocincta. **P. nigrocincta** *Aur.* (71 f). Body dark orange, abdomen with black margins. Forewing greyish-brown, at the apex darker. Hindwing whitish, at the margin brownish. 46—50 mm. Congo.

pulverea. **P. pulverea** *Hmps.* (71 f). Thorax creamy white, abdomen dark orange, in the ♀ at the end grey. Forewing white, densely dusted with red-brown. Hindwing yellowish-white or white. 38—50 mm. Gold Coast, Togo, Niger, Cape Colony.

nitens. **P. nitens** *B.-Bak.* Thorax greyish-brown. Abdomen ochreous brown, at the end golden brown. Forewing golden grey, thinly scaled. Hindwing greyish-white, at the margin yellowish. 68 mm (?). Lokoja-District.

67. Genus: **Antheua** *Wlk.*

Palpi and proboscis as in *Diastemina*. Antennae pectinated a little more to the tips. Forewing shorter. Veins 6 + 7 stalked, 7 by a bar with the stalk of 10 + 8 + 9 forming an accessory cell. All the rest as in *Diastemina*. Type: *tricolor* *Wkr.*

A. Antennae also in the ♀ strongly pectinated.

croceipuncta. **A. croceipuncta** *Hmps.* Thorax bright yellow, chest hemochrome, abdomen orange with black segmental margins, forewing bright yellow with orange-red dots, interior row mostly composed of 4, exterior row of 7 dots. Hindwing pale orange-yellow, fringe white, in the ♀ also the fringe yellow. — **basipuncta** *Hmps.* (71 f.) ♂ with a white spot on the frons. Hindwing white, at the anal margin yellowish, the ♀ hindwing brownish. — *albida*. **albida** *Hmps.* Forewing paler, yellowish-white. Hindwing of ♂ white, at the anal margin brownish, in the ♀ pale yellow. — **rhodosemena** *B.-Bak.* (71 f) shows a pink head and a pink stripe on the thorax. 45—55 mm. East Africa. Uganda, Mashona Land, Transvaal.

B. Antennae of ♀ plain.

tricolor. **A. tricolor** *Dist.* (= *varia* *Wkr.*) (71 f). Thorax and forewing lemon-coloured, abdomen orange-yellow. Forewing below the cross-vein dusted with black, behind the cell and towards the apex also often so. Hindwing blackish-brown. 45 mm. East Africa, Transvaal, Natal.

consanguinea. **A. consanguinea** *Dist.* (71 f). Ground-colour similar to *tricolor*. On the forewing at the base, as well as below the cell between veins 2 and 4 red-brown. Hindwing at the base paler. 45 mm. Transvaal. Only 1 ♀ known, perhaps an abnormal specimen.

dimorpha. **A. dimorpha** *Janse* (71 f). Thorax yellow, abdomen orange brown. Forewing sulphur-coloured, ♂ with black scales in the cell and below it, in the ♀ the median area is more densely dusted with black. Hindwing white, in the ♀ in the centre brownish. — In **brunnea** *Janse* (71 g) the thorax and forewing is dark brown instead of yellow. 44 mm. Natal.

mixta. **A. mixta** *Janse* (71 g). Thorax and forewing pale yellow in radial stripes at the costal margin, through the centre and in the submedian fold, otherwise strewn with dark grey. Hindwing yellowish-white, at the inner margin more yellow. 48—52 mm. Natal, Basuto Land.

The following species have partly been described as *Antheua* or placed to it later on, but they differ already by their small size from the genuine *Antheua*-species. The apex of the forewing is more pointed, similar to *Rigema*, besides the thorax is in front remarkably loosely haired. All the species have an orange-yellow thorax and forewing, an orange-brown abdomen and white hindwing.

ruficosta. **A. ruficosta** *Hmps.* (71 g). Exterior half at the costal margin of the forewing red-brown with a triangular blackish-brown spot below it from the cell-end to the distal margin, at the beginning and end somewhat indented. A dark brown band at the median vein and below vein 4. Also at the inner margin a faded band. 32 mm. Gold Coast.

extenuata. **A. extenuata** *Wkr.* (71 g) is a species difficult to range. Head and mesothorax yellow, patagia brownish-violet, abdomen orange-brown. Forewing pale yellow. In the apical area and narrowly as far as the anal angle almost white, inwards of it dusted with dark violet. Hindwing white. 40—45 mm. Gold Coast, Lowa (Congo), Cape Colony.

encausta. **A. encausta** *Hmps.* (71 g). Body as in *extenuata*. Forewing yellow. A reddish-brown band at the inner margin and one at the median vein as far as the margin at veins 2—4, where it is connected with the first. A faded triangular subapical spot. Hindwing dark brown. 40—45 mm. Mashona Land, Gaza Land, East Africa.

aurifodinae. **A. aurifodinae** *Dist.* (= *citrina* *Aur.*) (71 g). Thorax yellow, abdomen orange-brown. Forewing yellow with a rather broad brown radial band from the base to the distal margin below vein 4, above white-edged, two shorter bands at veins 6 and 7. In a subordinate form the bands are almost black, the median band tripartite. 40 mm. East Africa, Betehuana Land, Mashona Land, Transvaal.

A. delicata B.-Bak. (71 h). On the forewing only a band below the median vein, the posterior edge of *delicata*, which is very irregular; with 2 spots it extends into the cell. 28 mm. Gold Coast.

A. elongata sp. n. (71 h) is somewhat larger than *delicata* (71 h). Median band almost equally shaped, *elongata*, but with a small interruption above vein 4 prolonged to the apex. 35 mm. Gold Coast, L. Chad. Type: 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

A. insignata sp. n. (71 h). Forewing without any marking. 32—35 mm. Transvaal; L. Kivu. Type: *insignata*. ♂ in the Berlin Museum, ♀ in the British Museum.

The following 2 species differ in the colouring:

A. rufovittata Aur. (= *albifasciata* Hmps.) (71 h). Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen yellowish-brown. *rufovittata*. Forewing red-brown. At the costal margin, around the median vein and between veins 3 and 4, and a little near vein 6 white with brown scales. 30 mm. Cameroon, Congo. — *Parazana radiata* B.-Bak. is presumably the same species.

The following species with a small tuft on the thorax. Dark insects, somewhat similar to the palaearctic *Drymonia*. We only leave them with *Antheua* in order not to increase the number of genera still more. Eventually the name would have to be: *Catochria* H.-Schäff.

A. bicolor Dist. (= *vernulama* B.-Bak.) (71 h). Thorax and forewing dark brown. A strong black streak *bicolor*, at the cross-vein. Interior line faded, exterior line black, strongly notched. Behind it dark lunar spots and a waved line. Hindwing whitish, at the anal margin yellowish (♂) or yellowish-brown (♀). 35—45 mm. Transvaal, Natal.

A. tristicolor sp. n. (71 h). Thorax deep red-brown, abdomen dark brown. Forewing darker than in *tristicolor*, *bicolor*. A dark subbasal band indistinct, but somewhat more remote from the base. Interior band more curved, inside edged with dark rust-brown. Exterior band at the costal margin more inwardly curved, outside somewhat rust-brown. The black streak on the cross-vein similar. Behind it 2 rows of black submarginal dots, inside light-edged. Hindwing brown, at the base lighter. 40 mm. North Rhodesia. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

A. peringueyi Janse. Thorax and forewing blackish brown. A dark median line and a patch at the cell-end are indicated, also a dark exterior and submarginal dentate line. Hindwing light tan, margin and median band blackish-brown. 40—46 mm. Cape Colony.

A. catocaloides H.-Schäff. (71 b) is similarly coloured. The interior and exterior black lines on the *catocaloides*, forewing less notched. Interior line inside accompanied by one brown line, exterior line outside by three. At the margin a distinct dentate line. Hindwing yellow with a more distinct median band. Vein 8 connected with the cell by a bar. 55 mm. Cape Colony.

A. (?) acholli B.-Bak. Thorax pale fawn-colour. Abdomen orange-brown, at the apex grey. Forewing *acholli*, below the cell and vein 2 pale greyish ochreous. The cell and below vein 6 pinkish-brown with 2 ensiform streaks in the cell which is closed by a notched shadow. Costal margin brownish. Hindwing dark grey. 60 mm. Acholi Land.

68. Genus: **Phaeosina** Gaede.

Palpi short, thick. Proboscis absent. Antennae of ♀ finely bidentate as far as the tips. Forewing with a straight costal margin. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 from the upper angle, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked. Hindwing as in *Antheua*.

P. atra Gaede (71 i). Thorax and forewing deep red-brown. Marking faded black. A broad spot on the *atra*, cross-vein. Exterior line excurved behind the cell, before the margin lunar spots. Hindwing brown, at the base lighter. 40 mm. Cameroon. By the different venation and somewhat more slender forewings it is separated from *A. tristicolor*, otherwise of a similar exterior.

69. Genus: **Antheusina** gen. nov.

Palpi very short, proboscis absent. Antennae of ♂ with long pectinations as far as $\frac{2}{3}$, in the ♀ with shorter pectinations. Forewing with an oblique distal margin. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 and 8 + 9 from the apex of the accessory cell, 10 from its anterior edge. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 rise from the same place, 5 more feebly from the centre, 6 + 7 stalked almost to the end, 8 very near to the cell behind the centre.

A. incompleta sp. n. (71 i). Head and thorax greyish-brown, abdomen orange brown. Forewing white, *incompleta*, slightly dusted with red-brown, with reddish-brown bands. The interior band from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin obliquely inward almost to the cell, rarely distinct. The exterior band from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin parallel to the distal margin, at vein 5 slightly curved to the costal margin, mostly incomplete. Hindwing orange yellow or brownish. In an aberrative ♀ the forewing is creamy only at the costal margin, otherwise redbrown. 34 to 38 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

70. Genus: **Rigema** Wkr.

Proboscis short, palpi porrect, short. Antennae of ♂ on half their lengths with short pectinations, in the ♀ filiform. Forewing rather long, curved before the pointed apex, distal margin slightly notched. Vein 6 from the side of the accessory cell, 7 from its apex, next to it 10 + 8 + 9, sometimes also 10 separately from the accessory cell. Hindwing at vein 7 somewhat projecting, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, almost the whole of 8 parallel to the cell and connected with it by a bar. Type: *vittata* Wkr. — The species are extremely similar.

- vittata*. **R. vittata** Wkr. (71 i). Thorax in front yellow, abdomen above blackish-brown, almost to the end. Forewing yellowish-white with a reddish radial stripe through the centre of the wing to the apex and a narrower one at the inner margin. The former is bordered in front at the apex by an almost horizontal, distinct, dark brown line. Hindwing white. Separated from *ornata* by the small size. 36—40 mm. Gold Coast. — The name *karschi*. **karschi** Strd. refers to somewhat faded specimens.
- ornata*. **R. ornata** Wkr. (71 i). Abdomen above blackish. The radial band at its posterior edge more distinctly defined, ending more slantingly at the apex. Hindwing yellowish-white. 38—45 mm. West and East Africa.
- haasi*. Transvaal. — **haasi** Saalm., from Madagascar, is somewhat larger, the distal margin on the forewing hardly reddish (*quisola* Strd. is a small pale ♀ from Angola, scarcely different). — *ochriventris* Strd. (71 i) is larger. Forewing orange, radial band pale, at the distal margin no dark line, fringe pink. 50 mm. Uganda. It may be a distinct species.
- wördeni*. **R. wördeni** Sn. (71 i). Thorax in front yellow, at the end red-brown. Abdomen above orange-brown, at the end yellowish. Forewing orange with a violettish-brown band through the cell to the apex, the band mostly containing darker lines. Marginal line dark brown. Inner margin narrow violettish-brown. Hindwing yellowish-white. — In *centralis* Strd. the abdomen is above black. — *orientalis* Strd. besides shows the thorax heavily mixed with orange-brown. — *meridionalis* Strd. is only a synonym for the principal race. The 3 forms occur everywhere in West, South, and East Africa. 55—70 mm.

71. Genus: **Anticyra** Wkr.

Palpi short. Antennae of ♂ very dentate. Forewing rather broad, at the apex acute. Vein 6 from the side of the accessory cell, 7 near the upper end, 8 + 9 and 10 from the apex. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 parallel almost to the whole length of the cell and connected with it by a bar. Type: *combusta* Wkr. from the Philippines (Vol. II, pl. 47 e).

- atrata*. **A. atrata** Grünbg. (71 k). Tegulae wood-coloured yellow, patagia grey, thorax red-brown. Abdomen olive brown. Forewing of yellow wood-colour. From the costal margin to the centre of the cell blackish-brown, distal area somewhat less dark, interior area strewn with brown scales. Hindwing yellowish-white (♂) at the margin brownish, or (♀) more intensely brownish. — *angolana* Strd. ♂ with pure white hindwings. 45—55 mm.
- angolana*. Spanish Guinea, Angola. — *nigristriga* de Joannis. Between the veins there are yet brown stripes, the one above vein 3 being blackish. Hindwing white. 42 mm. Eritrea.

72. Genus: **Ramesa** Wkr.

Proboscis short, palpi erect, projecting beyond the eyes. Antennae of ♂ pectinate, in the African species also in the ♀. Costal margin of forewing uniformly curved. Vein 6 from the cell-angle, 7 from near the upper end of the accessory cell, 8 + 9 from the apex, 10 from its anterior edge. Hindwing at the apex slightly produced. Veins 3 and 4 from the angle, 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 very near to the centre of the cell. Type: *tosta* Wkr. from India, entirely unlike the African species.

- dasychira*. **R. dasychira** Hmps. Body and forewing greyish-brown, dusted with black. Interior line absent. Median line black, undulating, inside bordered by greyish-white, at the inner margin indistinct. On the cross-vein a black streak. Exterior line black, outside edged with white, dentate. Submarginal line undulating, white. Hindwing brownish-white. 34 mm. Rhodesia.
- macrodonta*. **R. macrodonta** Hmps. (71 k). Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen yellowish-brown. Forewing at the costal margin very dark. As far as the strongly notched interior line brown, then lighter violettish-brown. Cross-vein edged with black, from there to the inner margin a brown band. Exterior line dark, outside edged with light, rather straight, behind it blackish-brown streaks which are united in a spot at the inner margin. Hindwing yellowish, broadly margined with brown (♂), or all brown (♀). 32—38 mm. Cameroon. East Africa.
- euzepherodes*. **R. euzepherodes** Hmps. Forewing lighter; a black streak below the median vein, as far as vein 2. Exterior line double, excurved in the cell. Hindwing whitish ochreous, at the margin brown (♀). 40 mm. Uganda. It may be a form of *macrodonta*.

73. Genus: **Zana** Wkr.

Proboscis and palpi short. Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinate, at the tips dentate. Forewing broad, costal margin almost straight. Vein 6 from the upper cell-angle or from the accessory cell, 7 from its apex, or 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 from its anterior edge. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 nearing the cell on its whole length. Type: *lignosa* Wkr. from India.

Z. marpissa *Wlgr.* (71 k). Thorax yellow mixed with brown, abdomen orange brown. Forewing yellow *marpissa*. wood-colour, veins 6 and 4, the median vein and vein 1 fine black. The inner margin, below the cell and between veins 2 and 4, the exterior portion of the cell, above and below vein 6 at the margin violettish-brown. Hindwing yellowish-white. 30—38 mm. East Africa, Transvaal, Natal. — According to JANSE *spurcata* *Wkr.* is a synonym of it, whereas AURIVILLIUS considers it to be *cinerea* *Wkr.*

Z. grisea *sp. n.* (71 k). Thorax yellow wood-colour, edged with a greyish violet, abdomen orange brown. *grisea*. Forewing pale wood-colour. Veins 6, 4, the median vein and vein 1 black. Costal margin as far as vein 6 and the base of the cell violettish-grey, also the space between veins 4 and 2, as well as below vein 1. At the ends of the veins black sagittae. Distal margin slightly notched. Hindwing white. 40 mm. Juba R. (East Africa). Type: 1 ♀ without antennae in the British Museum.

In the two following species the females have short antennal pectinations.

Z. trifasciata *Hmps.* (71 k). Thorax red-brown, in the centre darker. Abdomen ochreous-brown. Fore- *trifasciata*. wing ochreous-brown. In the cell a dark streak, also at veins 6 and 1. Median vein and vein 4 white, below it broad dark brown, somewhat less dark below vein 6 and towards the apex. Above vein 1 yellow wood-colour. Hindwing yellowish-white to brown. 30—42 mm. Gold Coast, Uganda, East Africa.

Z. bossumensis *Gaede* (71 k). Similar to a faded *trifasciata*. On the forewing the distal margin and fringe *bossumensis*. are very dark, the margin not so notched as in *trifasciata*. Above vein 1 not wood-coloured. Hindwing whitish, fringe very dark. 34 mm. Togo, Ivory Coast.

The following species are very much alike and probably only forms of one species. Antennae of ♂ filiform.

Z. gallans *Karsch.* Thorax dark red-brown, abdomen ochreous. Forewing at the costal margin wood- *gallans*. coloured yellow. Median vein and vein 4 almost to the margin black, below edged with red-brown. From the distal margin close under the apex to close above vein 4 a narrow dark red-brown triangle as far as the cell, its upper distinct border is angled once. Below the median vein as far as near the submedian fold whitish-grey, then as far as the inner margin red-brown. Hindwing yellowish-white, in the ♀ darker. 35 mm. Togo, East Africa.

Z. anodonta *Hmps.* (72 a). The subapical spot is indistinctly defined. Between veins 2 and 4 greyish- *anodonta*. white, between veins 1 and 2 pale yellow, inner margin brownish. Hindwing mostly lighter. 35 mm. East Africa, Transvaal.

Z. bidentata *Hmps.* Costal margin of forewing darker. The upper border of the triangular subapical *bidentata*. spot is white, twice notched. Vein 4 is white, the median vein is hardly pronounced. Submedian fold not grey. 35 mm. South Nigeria, Togo.

74. Genus: **Xanthodonta** *gen. nov.*

Palpi short, proboscis stunted, antennae of ♀ filiform. Forewing at the apex not so sharply produced as in *Notoxantha*. Vein 6 from the accessory cell, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked from the apex of the accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 nearing the centre of the cell.

H. debilis *sp. n.* (72 a). Thorax pale violettish-brown, abdomen whitish-yellow. Forewing creamy *debilis*. white, with a slight violet lustre. On the cross-vein, above veins 3 and 5 a greenish-yellow lustre. Before the distal margin and at it fine black dots. Hindwing pure white. In one specimen the forewing is dusted with violettish brown. 28—30 mm. West Tanganyika. Type: ♀ in the British Museum.

75. Genus: **Notoxantha** *Hmps.*

Proboscis stunted, palpi short, porrect. Antennae of ♂ with long pectinations as far as the tips, in the ♀ filiform. Forewing at the apex sharply produced. Vein 6 from the cell-angle, 7 almost from the end of the accessory cell, 10 + 8 + 9 from its apex. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 nearing the centre of the cell.

N. sesamoides *Hmps.* (72 a). Thorax pinkish white with a brown spot, abdomen brownish-yellow. *sesamioi-* *des.* Forewing pink, finely dusted with dark, median vein white and more feebly so veins 2, 4 and 6. Hindwing quite pale pink, feebly edged with brown. 30—34 mm. Ivory Coast, Angola, Transvaal.

76. Genus: **Polienus** *Dist.*

Proboscis absent, palpi slightly upturned. Antennae of ♂ up to the tips rather long-combed, in the ♀ dentate. Forewing broad. Vein 6 below the upper cell-angle. Vein 7 forms an accessory cell by a bar with the stalk of 10 + 8 + 9. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 are distantly separated, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 nearing the centre of the cell and connected with it by a bar. Type: *modestus* *Dist.*

- modestus.* **P. modestus** *Dist.* (72 a). Ochreous white. Head and mesothorax red-brown. Forewing with a dark brown streak on the median vein and vein 4. Hindwing pure white. 30 mm. Natal, Transvaal, Rhodesia.
- ochraceus.* **P. ochraceus** *B.-Bak.* (72 a). Body greyish ochreous. Forewing greyish-ochreous with dark scales below the cell. A dark patch above vein 4 and an oblique one to the apex. Hindwing unicoloured dark grey. 34 mm. West Africa. A specimen from West Tanganyika exhibits a distinct exterior row of dots on the forewing and traces of an interior row. Hindwing at the margin brownish.
- fuscata.* **P. fuscata** *Janse* (72 a). Thorax yellowish-white, in the centre brown, abdomen creamy white. Forewing yellowish-white, dusted with blackish. Traces of a median and exterior blackish line. Brownish ochreous bands from the beginning of vein 3 to the end of vein 4 and one from vein 5 to the apex, between them a large radial stripe. Below them a short stripe from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin. Hindwing blackish-brown. 38 mm. Transvaal, South-West Tanganyika.
- nigrosparsa.* **P. nigrosparsa** *Janse* (72 a). Forewing without the dark bands of *fuscata*, veins lighter, the spaces between them densely dusted with dark. 40 mm. Rhodesia.
- albescens.* **P. albescens** *sp. n.* (72 b). Thorax and abdomen brown mixed with white. Forewing creamy white, dusted with brownish. An exterior row of black dots, strongly excurved below the costal margin, to the centre of the inner margin. From the apex a fine brown line towards the centre of the inner margin, a feebler one from the centre of the distal margin. Hindwing almost white. 34 mm. Tanganyika, in the district of the large craters. It may be an alpine form of *fuscata*. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

77. Genus: **Utidaviana** *gen. nov.*

Palpi short, proboscis present. Antennae of ♀ filiform. Costal margin of forewing almost straight, apex pointed, distal margin almost vertical to the inner margin. Veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 below the upper cell-angle, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 parallel to the cell on its whole length.

- citana.* **U. citana** *Schs.* (72 b). Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen dark brown. Forewing at the base and costal margin blackish-brown. Cross-vein black with a dark ring. Distal margin at the apex narrowly, at the inner margin somewhat more broadly red-brown; before it yellow wood-colour with a ray on the median vein. Before the distal margin yellow and black dots. Hindwing dark brown. 28 mm. Sierra Leone, Togo, East Africa.

78. Genus: **Pydna** *Wkr.*

Proboscis stunted. Palpi long, erect. Antennae of ♂ pectinate, in the ♀ plain. Forewing at the apex somewhat pointed, distal margin rather straight. Veins 3 and 4 separated. Vein 6 either from the cell-angle or stalked with 7; 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked; or 10 forming with 7 + 8 + 9 a short broad or long narrow accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 7 stalked. A bar from vein 8 to the cell only indicated. Type: *testacea* *Wkr.* from India.

A. Forewing without an accessory cell.

- rubritincta.* **P. rubritincta** *Hmps.* (72 b). Thorax greyish-brown and red-brown, abdomen ochreous brown. Forewing ochreous grey, between the veins red-brown, except at the costal margin and base. An oblique curved exterior row of blackish-brown dots and one before the distal margin. Hindwing reddish-brown. 40 mm. Natal, Gold Coast, East Africa. It may be *Not. brunneomixta* *Mab.* (1897).
- brunnea.* **P. brunnea** *sp. n.* Thorax and forewing dark reddish-brown. An interior row of 3 black dots and a curved exterior row; between these rows the veins are lighter. Abdomen and hindwing dark brown. 26 mm. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

B. Forewing with a broad accessory cell.

- flavida.* **P. flavida** *Hmps.* Thorax whitish ochreous, abdomen yellowish-brown, at the end whitish ochreous. Forewing whitish ochreous, at the base black scales. An interior and an exterior row of black dots traceable; at the cell-end a faded spot. Hindwing brownish-white. 35 mm. Natal.
- brunneifascia.* **P. brunneifascia** *Hmps.* is coloured as *flavida*, but with a dark reddish-brown radial band from near the base almost to the distal margin below vein 5. Traces of a faded band from the centre of the cell to the apex. A row of brown marginal dots. Hindwing white. 30 mm. Congo.
- nigrovittata.* **P. nigrovittata** *Aur.* (72 b). White, abdomen somewhat brownish. In the forewing a blackish radial band from the base almost to the margin below vein 5. Hindwing pure white. 25—30 mm. West, South, East Africa.
- minima.* **P. minima** *Hmps.* Very similar, smaller. Thorax brownish, abdomen orange. Forewing white, finely dusted with brown. Hindwing silken white. 20 mm. Niger District. The type is presumably aberrative. I saw a specimen from the British Museum with a black band as in *nigrovittata*, though somewhat shorter.

C. Forewing with a narrow accessory cell.

P. minuta Holl. Thorax and abdomen grey. Forewing greyish-white, finely dotted dark. An intense *minuta*, black basal ray to the centre of the distal margin. Besides there are blackish patches in the distal area. Hindwing yellowish white. West Africa.

P. rhabdophora Hmps. (72 b). Thorax and hindwing pale greyish brown, densely dusted with brown. *rhabdophora*. Radial band as in *minuta*. Abdomen orange brown. Hindwing whitish, in the ♀ brownish. 36 mm. Niger District. — Probably *Antheua nigrolineata* Carp. (1895) is the same species.

P. diatrecta Hmps. Thorax, abdomen, and forewing greyish-brown, dusted with dark. The fine black *diatrecta*, radial band extends from before the middle of the median vein to below the apex, where it is stronger. A row of dark marginal dots. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the margin rather lighter. 32 mm. Uganda.

P. strigata Aur. (72 b). Thorax brown, abdomen yellowish brown. Forewing yellow. The dark brown *strigata*, radial band pointedly upturned to vein 6. Before the margin fine black dots. Hindwing of ♂ and ♀ white, but 1 ♂ from Pretoria shows dark brown hindwings. 28–30 mm. Togo, Cameroon, Transvaal.

P. rubrifascia Hmps. (72 b). Head red-brown, thorax brown, abdomen ochreous. Forewing pale yellow *rubrifascia*, with a nut-brown radial band below the median vein, being strongest in the centre, reaching the distal margin almost at vein 6. Cross-vein and marginal dots reddish-brown. Hindwing pale yellowish brown. 30–35 mm. Mashona Land, Gaza Land, East Africa.

P. indistincta sp. n. (72 e). Head and thorax dark ochreous brown, abdomen red-brown. Forewing *indistincta*, brown. A narrow faded reddish-brown radial band upturned to the apex. Above veins 2 and 3 two faded spots. Fine brown marginal dots. In some specimens a short branch extends from the radial band into the submedian fold. Hindwing dark reddish-brown, in the ♀ somewhat lighter. 28 mm. Togo, East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

79. Genus: **Haplozana** Aur.

Palpi porrect, rather short. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ strongly pectinate. Forewing broad and short. Vein 6 below the upper angle, vein 10 separate, or stalked with 7 + 8 + 9. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 are distantly separated, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 nearing the centre of the cell.

H. nigrolineata Aur. (= *melanogramma* Janse) (72 e). Thorax and forewing white, abdomen orange *nigrolineata*, yellow with dark segmental indentations. Forewing with fine black veins. Hindwing brown with light fringe. 30–35 mm. Congo, Angola, Transvaal, East Africa.

80. Genus: **Antizana** gen. nov.

Palpi short, proboscis absent. Antennae of ♀ with short pectinations almost to the apex. Forewing short and broad. Vein 2 far outside, 3 and 4 distantly separated, 6 from the centre of the accessory cell, 7 + 8 + 9 from its apex, 10 from its anterior edge. On the hindwing the costal margin is round. Veins 3 + 4 slightly separated, 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 almost to the end next to the cell.

A. sparsata sp. n. (72 c). Thorax brownish-black, behind with yellowish scales. Abdomen dark brown. *sparsata*. Forewing brownish black with 3 bands of yellowish brown scales. The two first begin below the cell, obliquely inwards to the inner margin. The third from vein 6, behind it a row of white dots. Before the margin a double row between the veins and one on the veins. Hindwing dark brown. 33 mm. Rhodesia. Type: 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

IX. Brachychira Group.

Mostly very large species more or less recalling *Lasiocampidae* and partly having been described as such.

A. Thorax with a tuft.

81. Genus: **Macronadata** Mschl.

Palpi projecting beyond the frons, proboscis stunted, antennae pectinate also in the female, at the tips dentate. Thorax with a high peneil. Forewing at the costal margin strongly curved, distal margin below the apex concave as far as vein 3, with a short accessory cell. Vein 6 near its lower end, 7 near its upper end, 10 + 8 + 9 from the apex of the accessory cell. Type: *collaris* Möschl.

M. collaris Möschl. (72 e). Body and wings pale reddish-brown. Tegulae and thoracal peneil blackish. *collaris*. On the forewing, the interior and exterior lines light, below the costal margin strongly outwardly angled.

between them a dark faded median line, often enclosing traces of a light one. On the cross-vein a reverted black comma. Distal area somewhat darker with a light dentate line. — *brunneidorsa* Holl. without the black comma. Hindwing and abdomen somewhat darker. 70 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon.

viridis. **M. viridis** Drc. Thorax pale olive green, abdomen brownish white. Forewing pale olive green, costal margin white. Posterior half of distal margin and the apex broad yellow. Two fine brown undulating lines through the centre of the wing and an indistinct brown submarginal line. Hindwing pale yellow, costal margin greyish-brown. 75 mm. Cameroon.

82. Genus: **Ogovodonta** gen. nov.

Palpi projecting beyond the frons, proboscis present. Antennae of ♀ dentate. Thorax with a high ridge. Costal margin of forewing in the middle straight. Distal margin at veins 4, 5 excurved, inner margin straight. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 from the cell-angle, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 rise together, 6 + 7 stalked, 8 almost on the whole length near the cell.

transversa. **O. transversa** sp. n. (72 c). Head greyish-brown. Thorax dark red-brown, behind whitish. Abdomen brown. Forewing at the base red-brown as far as the anterior portion of the interior line. Near the base white spots and a feeble subbasal line, behind it at the inner margin whitish. The rest of the wing pale reddish-brown. Cross-vein white, thickly edged with black. From vein 4 a broad dark double shadow extends to the inner margin. Exterior line strongly angled below vein 5. Before the margin a light band, distally dentately edged with dark. From the centre of the costal margin a broad faded violettish-black band extends to veins 4, 5 at the distal margin. Hindwing brown. 56 mm. Ogowe. Type: 1 ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

83. Genus: **Pseudobarobata** gen. nov.

Palpi longer than in the preceding genus, proboscis stunted. Antennae of ♂ pectinate, at the tips dentate, in the ♀ finely ciliary. Forewing with a curved costal margin, distal margin dentate, slightly projecting at vein 3. Veins 3 and 4 of forewing nearer together, otherwise the same neurulation as in the preceding genus. Beside the thoracal pencil there are short tufts on the abdomen.

angulata. **P. angulata** sp. n. (72 d). Head and thorax brownish ochreous, tegulae and pencil dark red-brown. Abdomen reddish-brown. Forewing brownish ochreous with dark brown lines, being angular below the costal margin. Subbasal line plain, strongly notched; interior, median, and exterior lines double. Before the distal margin a light waved line. Hindwing red-brown. In the female the tegulae are not dark, the undulating line at the distal margin is dark not light. On the hindwing a thin dark exterior line. 56—62 mm. Cameroon, Ruanda. Type: ♂ in the British, ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

B. Thorax without a tuft.

84. Genus: **Tricholoba** Hmps.

By the expanded costal margin of the hindwing very similar to *Lasiocampa*. Palpi thin, erect, proboscis small. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ strongly pectinate, at the ends leafy. Forewing with acute apex, interior angle very round. Accessory cell long, vein 6 branching off far in front, 7 + 8 + 9 and 10 slightly separated from the apex of the accessory cell. In the hindwing 6 + 7 on a short stalk. Type: *carteri* Drc.

intensiva. **T. intensiva** sp. n. (72 d). Thorax greyish-brown, abdomen reddish-yellow. Forewing white, scantily dusted with brown. At the base at the costal margin and in the cell a yellow spot. Interior line double, in the cell strongly excurved, the interior branch formed of dots. In the cell-end a round yellow spot, below it a triangular one from which a faded line extends to the inner margin. Behind the cell a small yellow spot, all three being finely edged with black. Exterior line double, notched, the branches rather distantly separated. Behind it at the costal margin an obsolete square spot and dots on the veins. Traces of a submarginal line. This whole marking is pale reddish-brown. One large dark red-brown marginal spot at vein 2 and above vein 4, and 3 small ones. Hindwing white, at the costal margin bluish-brown, at the anal margin broad yellow. 50 mm. L. Kivu. Type: 1 ♂ in the British Museum.

trisinata. **T. trisinata** Strd. (72 d). Thorax and forewing brownish white, abdomen ochreous. On the forewing the base and centre of the inner margin are more densely dusted with brownish. At the distal margin the distinct spots are replaced by patches flown out far inwards. Traces of blackish basal spots. The three yellow rings are more intensely edged with black. Hindwing somewhat darker, otherwise as in *intensiva*. 52 mm. Cameroon.

atriclathrata. **T. atriclathrata** Hmps. Thorax pale ochreous and brown. Abdomen pale yellow, at the base reddish-brown. Forewing creamy white, dusted with brown. Marking chocolate brown. A subbasal dot below the costal margin, below it an elliptical spot. In the cell-end a small spot and a larger one around the lower cell-angle, parted by the veins. Before the apex a parted large spot and a small one. Exterior line indicated by spots between vein 3 and the inner margin, a submarginal line besides indicated by double lunae above vein 4. Anal angle more densely dusted. Hindwings as in *intensiva*. 50 mm. Sierra Leone. — *squalidula* Strd. (72 d) is

probably only a fringeless (thus not rubbed-off) and more feebly marked form of *atriclathrata*. 45 mm. Liberia.

T. immodica *Strd.* (72 d). Thorax and forewing light brownish-grey. Somewhat more brownish in a *immodica*. stripe from the centre of the costal margin to above the anal angle and at the margin above vein 4. Abdomen reddish-yellow with dark indentations. Hindwing pale orange. 54 mm. Cameroon.

T. carteri *Drc.* Thorax grey, abdomen pale reddish-yellow. Forewing pure white. At the costal *carteri*. margin, apex and inner margin red-brown spots. Inner margin somewhat pink. Hindwing pale orange, at the anal margin somewhat pink. 50 mm. West Africa.

85. Genus: **Epidonta** *B.-Bak.*

Palpi small. Antennae of ♂ with short pectinations, at the tips dentate. Costal margin of forewing almost straight, distal margin slightly waved. Veins 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 stalked. Hindwing at the costal margin at the base curved, moderately large. Veins 3 and 4 from the angle, 6 + 7 stalked. Vein 5 in both wings feeble.

E. eroki *B.-Bak.* Thorax ash-grey, abdomen yellowish. Forewing ash-grey with traces of a double *eroki*. median line. The space behind it paler. A grey round spot at the cell-end. An exterior row of dark dots and a dark grey triangular subapical spot. Margin fine dark. Hindwing (♂) creamy white or (♀) grey. 42-52 mm. Doenyo-Erok.

86. Genus: **Solwezia** *gen. nov.*

Palpi as long as frons. Proboscis absent. Antennae of ♀ filiform. Forewing rather broad, costal margin straight, curved before the pointed apex, distal margin at the interior angle very round. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 from the upper angle, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked. Hindwing with a straight costal margin. Veins 3 and 4 shortly separated, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 as far as behind the middle next to the cell.

S. multilineata *sp. n.* (72 d). Body and forewing red-brown, with a violet reflection and light, somewhat *multilineata*. undulating transverse lines. The first from $\frac{1}{5}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the inner margin rather straight. the second and third united at the inner margin. The third and fourth more curved. Before and behind the cross-vein light streaks. The line behind it oblique, almost parallel to the distal margin. Before the margin 2 waved lines and one notched line less distinct. Hindwing pale red-brown. 42 mm. Solwezi (Rhodesia). Type: 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

87. Genus: **Brachychira** *Aur.*

Palpi short. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ pectinate, at the ends plain. Forewing with acute apex, inner margin very round. Vein 6 from the cell-angle or on a short stalk, 7 and 10 + 8 + 9 from the apex of the long accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 from the upper cell-angle, 8 nearing the centre of the cell. Type: *ferruginea* *Aur.*

B. ferruginea *Aur.* (72 e) slightly resembles the palaearctic *Las. populifolia*. Reddish-brown. On the *ferruginea*. forewing an undulating interior and exterior black line are indicated and a double median line extending from vein 2 vertical to the inner margin. Hindwing somewhat paler, at the base yellowish-brown. 68 mm. Cameroon. The ♂ of it might be a specimen from the Lufira R., which is more violettish brown on the forewing, whereby the marking is more faded. 42 mm. In the British Museum.

B. elegans *Aur.* (72 e). Body and wings reddish-brown. Forewing round about margined with dark *elegans*. and with a rust-brown line from the base across the median vein to the apex; before it bluish-white. Interior and exterior lines dark, slightly curved, inside light-edged. On the centre of the distal area a broader light brown undulating line. 80 mm. Sierra Leone.

B. olivaceofusca *Rothsch.* (72 e). Similar to a small *elegans*. Ground-colour more greyish-brown. The *olivaceo-fusca*. reddish-brown principal line does not begin at the base, but at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin. 50 mm. Sierra Leone.

B. aeola *Bryk.* (72 e) forms a good transition to the following species by the very much produced apex. *aeola*. Thorax light and dark red-brown, abdomen ochreous. Forewing red-brown, at the costal margin ochreous. Central area bordered by 2 very undulate white lines, partly suffused with violet, with a yellow spot at the cross-vein. Below the apex a white line to the exterior one. Hindwing white, at the anal margin brownish. 55 mm. Cameroon.

B. excellens *Rothsch.* (72 f). Forewing strongly projecting at the inner margin. Thorax greyish-red. *excellens*. abdomen creamy white, mixed with grey. Forewing violettish-grey with an intense silvery gloss. Radial line from the base to the apex, angled at vein 4, below it a silken lustre. At the costal margin near the apex darkened. Hindwing white. 60 mm. Gold Coast.

88. Genus: **Trotonotus** *Btlr.*

Palpi long, porrect, proboscis absent. Antennae of the male long-combed almost to the tips, in the female shorter. Forewing broad with acute apex, distal margin more slanting than in *Brachychira*, inner margin excurved, accessory cell shorter than in *Brachychira*. Hindwing larger and abdomen shorter than in *Brachychira*. Type: *bettoni* *Btlr.*

- bettoni*. **T. bettoni** *Btlr.* (= *oncili Janse*) (72 f). Thorax and forewing cinnamon-colour. Abdomen yellowish-brown. Interior line orange, obliquely distad to the median vein, then again more inwards obliquely to the inner margin, inside with dark dots. A broad curved orange band with reddish streaks, outside edged with dark. Hindwing pale orange, at the margin cinnamon-brown. 60—70 mm. Rhodesia, East Africa.
- decorata*. **T. decorata** *Wichgr.* Thorax white, abdomen reddish-brown. Forewing silvery lustrous white. Interior line as in *bettoni*, but the yellow spots outside edged with black. Exterior band lemon-coloured, formed of lunar spots, inside edged with black. Before the margin black lunar spots. Hindwing white. 43 mm. Angola.
- subapicalis*. **T. subapicalis** *sp. n.* (72 f). Body as in *bettoni*. Forewing pale yellow, densely dusted with red-brown with a red-brown marking. The edges of the exterior band at the costal margin more inwardly curved, filled with the ground-colour. The space as far as the parallel interior line red-brown, only the cross-vein lighter. From the apex to the exterior band at vein 4 a broad stripe. Fringe red-brown. Hindwing pale reddish-brown. 56 mm. Lake Mweru. Type: ♀ in the British Museum.
- crenulata*. **T. crenulata** *B.-Bak.* Body and wings ochreous grey. Forewing with traces of a basal line. Exterior and submarginal lines notched, parallel, lavender-grey, behind them on the veins grey spots. Hindwing somewhat paler, with 2 undulating lines and marginal dots. 58 mm. Angola.
- brunnea*. **T. brunnea** *Rothsch.* (72 f). Uniformly dark tan-coloured. Interior and exterior lines dark red-brown. On the cross-vein a large dark spot, behind it a faded band; submarginal line of streaks. Hindwing paler. 48 mm. Lado. — As the apex is round on the forewing, it may be no species of *Trotonotus*.

89. Genus: **Paratrotonotus** *Aur.*

Proboscis present. Palpi long, upturned. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ almost to the tips with long pectinations. Forewing similar as in *Trotonotus*, but the inner margin almost straight. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked, otherwise not different. Type: *ogovensis* *Holl.*

- ogovensis*. **P. ogovensis** *Holl.* (72 f, g). Thorax, forewing, and centre of dorsum red-brown, abdomen yellowish-brown. Forewing ochreous brown with red-brown scales. Basal line, interior and exterior lines notched, dark. Behind them a light line acutely angled at vein 6, at the inner margin white, edged with dark; from the angle to the apex a dark line. Before the margin a dark waved line. Hindwing pinkish brown. Forewing of ♀ more uniformly reddish-brown. 40—45 mm. West Africa, L. Kivu. A very large ♀ from Cameroon (52 mm) has yellowish-red forewings.
- flavipunctatus*. **P. flavipunctatus** *sp. n.* (72 g). Body and forewing dark red-brown. Subbasal line absent. At the interior line below the cell a large and a small orange spot; a similar one at the cross-vein. Exterior line only traceable. The line behind it white, the branch above vein 6 somewhat steeper. Submarginal line with yellowish scales. Hindwing at the base and costal margin yellowish, otherwise pale red-brown. 42 mm. Cameroon. Type: 1 ♀ in the Berlin Museum.
- vilis*. **P. vilis** *Holl.* (72 g). Yellowish-brown. Thorax and forewing densely dusted with brown. The dark lines more obliquely inwards. The interior line double as far as the median vein, the exterior line treble. The line behind it as in *flavipunctatus*. Before the margin black lunae, inside edged with yellow. A distinct yellow spot above vein 5, below it a black one. Hindwing yellowish-white. At the margin behind the cell and at the anal angle black. 45 mm. Lova (Congo).
- medjensis*. **P. medjensis** *Holl.* Proboscis feebler, forewing at vein 3 more angular. Forewing pale yellow with a red-brown marking. Traces of a subbasal line. Interior line undulating, faded, double. Behind it from vein 2 obliquely distad a red-brown band. On the cross-vein a black dot. Exterior line notched, far excurved, single. The line behind it is hardly traceable. Submarginal line notched, darker. Margin narrow dark, especially below vein 3. Hindwing yellowish-white, below the cell pale red-brown. Kuilu (Congo).

90. Genus: **Eutrotonotus** *gen nov.*

Palpi porrect, antennae of ♀ pectinate, almost as in *Brachychira*. Forewing with a straight costal margin, inner margin far excurved. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 5 far in front, 6 on a short stalk with 10, 7 and 8 + 9 which branch off almost at the same place. Hindwing with a straight costal margin. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 5 feeble, above the centre, 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 on $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the cell close next to it.

- albidilinea*. **E. albidilinea** *sp. n.* (72 g). Body reddish-brown. Forewing dark yellow, at the inner margin reddish. The interior white line is only distinct at the inner margin, the median line from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to the centre of the inner margin waved, exterior line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to the anal angle, somewhat more indistinct. Behind it traces of a dark submarginal line. Hindwing pinkish-brown, at the base lighter. 44 mm. Madagascar. 1 ♀ type in the Stockholm Museum.

91. Genus: **Alatanadata** *Strd.*

Palpi projecting beyond the frons, upturned. Proboscis present. Antennae of ♀ almost to the tips with short pectinations. Thorax in front tufted. Forewing broad with acute apex. Veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 10 + 7 + 8 stalked, 9 absent. Hindwing small, rounded. Veins 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 as far as the cell-end close next to it.

A. fissura *Saalm.* Reddish-grey. Forewing dusted darker, marking violettish-brown. A short streak *fissura* below the base of the cell obliquely distad and above it a parallel one to vein 1. A fine notched median line meets the latter streak. From the apex a light submarginal line almost to the inner margin. Before it a broad wedge-shaped dark band. Before the margin dark spots. Hindwing violettish-brown. ♀ 40 mm. Madagascar.

A. gemina *sp. n.* (72 g) may be the ♂ of the preceding species. Head and thorax ochreous, abdomen *gemina* brown. Forewing yellow, suffused with violet, marking violettish-brown. The two interior lines are thick bands as far as the inner margin and are more remote towards the base. The light submarginal line has disappeared in the light marginal area. The wedge-shaped brown band before it extends almost to the fine median line. Marginal dots larger. Hindwing reddish-brown. Antennal pectinations quickly decrease in length beyond the middle. 35 mm. Madagascar. Type: 1 ♂ in the Berlin Museum.

The following genera are difficult to range.

93. Genus: **Polelassothys** *Janse*.

Palpi short, porrect, proboscis stunted. Antennae in both sexes strongly pectinated almost to the apices, thorax with a short hair-tuft. Hind tibiae with but one pair of spurs. Forewing broad. Veins 3 and 4 separated. 6 from the upper angle, 7 + 9 + 10 stalked, 8 absent. Hindwing round, veins 3 and 4 separated, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 fused with the cell almost to the end of the latter. Third palpal joint absent.

P. plumitarsus *Janse* (72 g). Thorax white, with brown scales, abdomen white. Forewing greenish-brown, at the base traces of a few blackish lines. Interior and median lines blackish, curved. On the cross-vein a black streak. Exterior line white, edged with dark, below the costal margin and below vein 4 excurved. Apex brownish, below it black spots. Hindwing white, cross-vein and costal margin with black streaks. Hindwing of ♀ darker. 28—35 mm. Transvaal, Rhodesia. *plumitarsus*.

94. Genus: **Paraphlebs** *Aur.*

Palpi short, proboscis and frenulum absent. Antennae pectinate to the tips. Forewing similar to those of the *Limacodidae*. Vein 6 from the angle, 10 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked. In the hindwing 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 in the middle fused with the cell.

P. singularis *Aur.* Thorax yellow, abdomen ochreous. Forewing grey with yellow and brown scales, as far as the excurved interior line blackish-brown. Below the median vein and vein 2 with pale yellow and brownish yellow spots. Median area inside grey, outside brown. Discal spot brown. Exterior line undulating, blackish. Marginal area blackish-brown with yellow marginal spots. Hindwing blackish-brown, at the anal angle black. 29—31 mm. Transvaal. *singularis*.

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- decorata Prot. *Wichgraf. I. E. Z. Guben* 15 (1922), p. 172.
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- derelicta Cramb. *Prout. Nov. Zool.* 22, p. 376.
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- diatrecta Pydna *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 487.
- dimorpha Anth. *Janse, Transv. Mus.*, p. 180. *
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- duplex Onophal. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 418.
- duplicata Alen. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 418.
- ectoleuca Graph. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 494.
- elegans Braeh. *Aur. Ark. f. Zool.* 3 (19), p. 7.
- elongata Anth. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 433.
- encausta Anth. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 476.
- epinephela Metop. *B.-Bak. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 3, p. 424.
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- eroki Epidont. *B.-Bak. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 556.
- esmeralda Cerura *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 458.
- euzepherodes Ram. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 483.
- excellens Braeh. *Rothsch. Nov. Zool.* 24, p. 260. *
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- extensa Desm. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 415.
- extensa Perat. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 416.
- extenuata Anth. *Wkr. Char. Lep. Het.* p. 11.
- falsa Desm. *Holl. Psyche* 6, p. 487.
- fasciata Pyg. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 425.
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- flavipennis Sealm. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 490.
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- formosa Sealm. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 405.
- fusca Onoph. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 418.
- fusca Pol. *Janse, Transv. Mus.* 7, p. 225. *
- fuscinota Graph. *Aur. Ark. f. Zool.* 2 (4), p. 5.
- gallans Zana *Karsch. Ent. Naehr.* 21, p. 365. *
- gemina Acroet. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 441.
- geminata Desm. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 415.
- gladstonei Camp. *Janse, Transv. Mus.* 7, p. 220. *
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- grisea Turn. *Holl. Psyche* 6, p. 488.
- grisea Zana *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 435.
- griseitincta Sealm. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 492.
- griseomaculata Sealm. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 404.
- griseoviridis Desm. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 469.
- haasi Rig. *Saalm. Madag.* I, p. 245. *
- heterogyna Perat. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 490.
- hierax Pararet. *Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) 20, p. 204.
- hinmala Desm. *Holl. Psyche* 6, p. 536.
- hippocastanaria Desm. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 411.
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- hosemanni Graph. *Strd. Jahrb. Nassau.* V. 64, p. 121.
- idioptila Ser. *B.-Bak. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 17, p. 383.
- ignobilis Turn. *Holl. Psyche* 6, p. 489.
- imitans Zel. *Btlr. Cist. Ent.* 3, p. 25.
- imitata Phal. *Drc. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) 17, p. 356.
- immodica Trieh. *Strd. Arch. f. Nat.* 77 A (4), p. 120.
- impedita Sten. *Wkr. List. Lep. Het. Br. M.* 32, p. 583.
- incana Desm. *Janse, Transv. Mus.* 7, p. 189.
- incisus Desm. *Rothsch. Nov. Zool.* 24, p. 245. *
- incompleta Antheus. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 433.
- inconspicua Alen. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 418.
- inconspicuana Desm. *Strd., Arch. f. Nat.* 78 A (6), p. 168.
- indistincta Pydna *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 437.
- inexpectata Phal. *Rothsch. Nov. Zool.* 24, p. 253. *
- ingens Amyops *Karsch. Ent. Naehr.* 21, p. 362. *
- insignata Anth. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 433.
- intensiva Triehol. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 438.
- interpellatrix Desm. *Wllgrn. Wien. E. Z.* 4, p. 164.
- lactea Seran. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 424.
- lanuginosa Turn. *Rothsch. Nov. Zool.* 24, p. 258. *
- latifasciata Desm. *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 413.
- latifasciata Rhenea *Gaede*, *Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 416.
- latipennis Alat. *Strd. Arch. f. Nat.* 78 A (6), p. 166.
- latipennis Leuc. *Btlr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1896, p. 844. *
- lavinia Phal. *Fawe. Proe. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1916, p. 725. *
- lentsignata Pyg. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 495.

- leonensis* Cerura *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 457.
leuca Garg. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 482.
leuconephra Amphiph. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 478.
leucopera Scran. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 481.
leucophaca Desm. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 415.
leucosticta Desm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 470.
lignitea Phal. *Mab.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 68, p. 723.
lilacina Desm. *Kenr.* Trans. Ent. Soc. 1917, p. 85. *
lineata Norr. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 488.
longa Dinot. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 552. *
longicauda Macros. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 566. *
lucida Pyg. *Aur.* Ark. f. Zool. 14 (5), p. 19.
lugubris Pyg. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 425.
lydenburgi Phal. *Dist.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 3, p. 463.

macrodonta Ram. *Hmps.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 19, p. 119. *
malangae Lept. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 559.
malgassica Desm. *Kenr.* Trans. Ent. Soc. 1917, p. 85. *
margaritacea Scran. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14 p. 424.
marmor Not. *Mab.* C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 25, p. 17.
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marshalli Cerura *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 456.
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medialis Euryst *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 429.
mediata Rhenea *Wkr.* List. Lep. Het. Br. M. 32, p. 412.
melanosticta Paratr. *Holl.* Bull. Am. Mus. 43, p. 305. *
melanosticta Desm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 468.
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metaphaea Lam. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 479.
mimica Perat. *Aur.* II. Centr. Afr. Exp. 1 (4), p. 1266. *
minima Pydna *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 486.
minuta Pydna *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 489.
mixta Anth. *Janse*, Transv. Mus. 7, p. 182. *
modesta Scran. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 537.
modestus Pol. *Dist.* Ins. Transv. 4, p. 94. *
molesta Graph. *Strd.* Jahrb. Nassau. V. 64, p. 122.
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mus Taen. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 430.

neavei Desm. *Tams*, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 15, p. 142.
nephrocrossa Rhynch. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 3, p. 423.
nigra Subscran. *Aur.* Ark. 2 (4), p. 7.
nigrofasciata Desm. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 414.
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nigrolineata Hapl. *Aur.* Ent. Tidskr. 1901, p. 122.
nigrosparsa Pol. *Janse*, Transv. Mus. 7, p. 225. *
nigrovittata Pydna *Aur.* Ark. f. Zool. 14 (5), p. 18. *
nitens Lamor. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 427.
nitens Parad. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 556.
niveiplaga Scalm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 491.
noctuiiformis Pectin. *Janse* Transv. Mus. 7, p. 165. *
nubifera Chad. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 460.
nugatrix Desm. *Fldr.* Novara Lep. Taf. 94, F. 9.

obliquilinea Perat. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 558.
obliquifascia Scal. *Kenr.* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1917, p. 86. *
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persimilis Chad. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 463.
phyllocampa Hopl. *Trimen*, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1909, p. 4. *
phragmatoeciodes Turn. *Rothsch.* Nov. Zool. 24, p. 257. *
plagosa Chad. *Rothsch.* Nov. Zool. 24, p. 252. *

platti Desm. *Janse*, Transv. Mus. 7, p. 190. *
plumitarsus Polel. *Janse*, Transv. Mus. 7, p. 230. *
polioplaga Sten. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 472.
poliostrotata Som. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 463.
postica Hopl. *Wkr.* List. Lep. Het. Br. M. 7, p. 1750.
pratti Scal. *Kenr.* Trans. Ent. Soc. 1917, p. 86. *
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privata Argyr. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 407.
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prothoracalis Scran. *Strd.* Arch. f. Nat. 1911 A (4), p. 121.
pseca Cleapa *Dre.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 7, p. 78.
pulverea Parad. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 478.
pulverulenta Desm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 472.
punctata Alenoph. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 418.
punctum Fentonin. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 421.

quadripunctata Scran. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 425.

radiata Diast. *Aur.* Ann. S. Afr. Mus. 18, p. 240.
rectangulata Stenost. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 430.
rectilinea Graph. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 405.
rectilinea Hopl. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 422.
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rhodocemena Anth. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 554.
rivata Desm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 466.
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rosinaria Chad. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 461.
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rubritincta Pydna *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 485.
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rufisquamata Turn. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 488.
rufovittata Anth. *Aur.* Ent. Tidskr. 22, p. 122.
rufula Scalm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 494.

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sagittata Scran. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 424.
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signata Rynchoph. *Aur.* Ark. f. Zool. 2 (4), p. 2. *
signifera Norr. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 488.
simplex Diast. *Wkr.* List. Lep. Het. Br. M. 3, p. 766.
simplex Euryst. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 429.
singularis Paraph. *Aur.* Ann. S.-Afr. Mus. 18, p. 241.
sjoestedti Lept. *Aur.* Ark. f. Zool. 2 (4), p. 3. *
sjoestedti Staurm. *Aur.* Kilim.-Meru Exp. p. 20. *
sparsata Antiz. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 437.
spiritalis Cerura *Dist.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 3, p. 464.
spissilinea Perat. *Mab.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Tr. 68, p. 723.
spureata Diast. *Wkr.* List. Lep. Het. Br. M. 31, p. 298.
squalidula Trich. *Strd.* Arch. f. Nat. 77 A (4), p. 121.
squamipennis Desm. *Holl.* Psyche 6, p. 490.
steniptera Desm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 471.
stictica Scran. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 480.
stigmatica Phyc. *Janse*, Transv. Mus. 7, p. 208. *
strigata Pydna *Aur.* Ark. f. Zool. 3 (1), p. 7.
strigipennis Alat. *Strd.* Arch. f. Nat. 78 A 6, p. 167.
subapicalis Trot. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 440.
subrosea Scran. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 423.
swierstrae Cerura *Dist.* Entomologist. 35, p. 213.

tanda Epicer. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 557.
tephraea Turn. *B.-Bak.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 555.
tessmanni Graph. *Strd.* Jahrb. Nassau. V. 64, p. 122.
thalassina Desm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 470.
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triangularis Euryst. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 429.
trichosa Desm. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 471.
tricolor Anth. *Wkr.* List. Lep. Het. Br. M. 3, p. 688.
trifasciata Zana *Hmps.* Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1909, p. 118. *
tripuncta Desm. *Janse*, Transv. Mus. 7, p. 189. *
tresignata Trich. *Strd.* Arch. f. Nat. 77 A (4), p. 120.
tristicolor Anth. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 433.
trivitta Diast. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 475.

uncifera Chad. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 5, p. 459.
uniformis Desm. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 412.
uniformis Epiphal. *Gaede*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 418.
uniformis Loph. *Swinh.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 19, p. 208.

varia Desm. *Janse*, Transv. Mus. 7, p. 187. *
variegata Alenoph. *Aur.* Ark. f. Zool. 2 (4), p. 4. *

- vernalis Desm. *Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) 20, p. 205.
vilis Paratr. *Holl. Ent. News* 4, p. 313.
violacearia Pyg. *Jansc. Transv. Mus.* 7, p. 163. *
viridipennis Staur. *Strd. Arch. f. Nat.* 1912 A (6), p. 170.
viridipulverea Chad. *Gaede, Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 419.
viridis Macron. *Drc. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 397.
viridis Scran. *Gaede, Seitz Macrolep.* 14, p. 424.
viriditincta Somer. *Strd. Arch. f. Nat.* 78 A (6), p. 160.
vittata Rig. *Wkr. List. Lep. Het. Br. M.* 5, p. 1079.
voeltzkowi Pyg. *Aur. Madagaskar* p. 336. *
woerdeni Rig. *Snell. Tijdschr. v. E.* 15, p. 45. *
xanthogyna Scalm. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 493.
xylochroa Garg. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 482.
xylostola Fent. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 5, p. 473.

16. Family: **Megalopygidae.**

This particularly American family is only represented in Africa by the genus *Somabrachys* Kirby which occurs in the Mediterranean northern regions of that continent and was therefore dealt with in Vol. II (p. 335 to 336, pl. 50) of this work. However, since the publication of the said volume many new species have been added to the genus, the number of which amounts now to almost thirty; but later on they were reduced again to but three species (*aegrota* Klg., *infuscata* Klg., *chretieni* Obth.), because they alone could be safely distinguished on a morphological basis. One of the best marks of distinction is the position of the first median vein (R 1, vein 6) on the forewing, having its base in *aegrota* above the cell-media, in *infuscata* below the cell-media, whereas in *chretieni* it represents the prolongation of the cell-media. (Cf. Dr. K. JORDAN in Novit. Zoolog. 23 p. 350—358, 1916.)

Recent investigations have proved the other species that had been described as African *Megalopygidae* not to be maintainable in the position assigned to them. They are insects the figures of which, in opposition to their authors, already distinctly characterized them as *Psychidae* or *Cossidae*. In the following lines we deal with two species which we can by no means distinguish at first sight as non-*Megalopygidae*, but only by means of a precise morphological comparison. Both the species are *Phaudinae*, a subordinate family of the *Zygaenidae* which are very common in Africa.

1. Genus: **Psycharium** H.-Schäff.

HERRICH-SCHÄFFER has not assigned any position to the only species established by him. AURIVILLIUS (1894) placed it to the *Megalopygidae*, HAMPSON (1901) temporarily to the *Arctiidae*, DYAR & STRAND (1913) to the *Megalopygidae*, JANSE (1917) also to the latter, STRAND (1919) to the *Arctiidae*, and JORDAN (1928) to the *Zygaenidae*. It was only the latter author, however, who produced well-founded proofs for his statement, and we can hardly question his arguments which are as follows: frons of *Psycharium* as broad as that of *Anomoeotes* (*Zyg.*), broader than the eye and not narrower, as in the *Megalopygidae*; female antenna at the base flattened and broader than high, instead of laterally compressed as in the *Megalopygidae*, and each segment ventrally curved apicad, the angles projecting distad; the chaetosema, which is small and lateral in the *Megalopygidae*, is in *Psycharium* a belt from one side to the other, similar though not identical with *Anomoeotes*; the mesonotum is in front in the middle compressed as in the *Zygaenidae*, whereas in the *Megalopygidae* it is convex with a depression on each side (Nov. Zool. 34, p. 135—136, 1928). — These details prove the position of *Psycharium* to be near *Anomoeotes*, though they do not show a distinct separation of the *Zygaenidae* from the *Megalopygidae* for instance with regard to the chaetosema which, according to the same author (l. c.), may be entirely absent in the *Zygaenidae* (*Pompostolinae*) or gradually developed from a small roundish spot with radiate bristles to a completely scaled belt with short bristles. With respect to the veins there may occur a conformity of the two families in certain species, which is hardly to be explained as being casual, for instance between *Psycharium* and *Vescoa* (an American *Megalopygida*); the American species lack the bifurcation of the cell-media, whereas in *Somabrachys* it is present. This is not the place to deal with all these questions more exhaustively, particularly since many biological details are still to be investigated.

P. pellucens H.-Schäff. (79 d) is a blackish hyaline species with narrow wings which are strewn with *pellucens*. blackish, short, bristly hairs. The forewing shows a rudimentary marking of black and white hairs: a black

roundish spot at the cell-end, distally edged with white, 4 small white spots in the apical portion, a black roundish spot below the cell, likewise with lateral white irroration, all being very indistinct. Costal margin whitish. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs scantily clad with whitish-grey and brown thin hairs. Antennae whitish; without visible pinnae. The abdominal segments are clothed with bristles beneath the hair, as in the *Megalopygidae* and some *Phaudinae*. Of the rare species only females are known hitherto, from Cape Town, Grahams-town and Natal; the imagines exhibit an unwieldy flight by day, on the slopes of mountains in the Protea Region. Nothing is known of the biology.

2. Genus: **Perrotia** *Oberth.*

The only species belonging to this genus was considered by OBERTHÜR to be a Madagassic *Megalopygida*, but JORDAN's recent examination of this insect (l. c. p. 132) proved it to be a *Zygaenida*, likewise belonging to the *Phaudinae* and allied to the genus *Anomoeotes* from which, however, it is separated by the thick, relatively short antennal pinnae, the thick body, and the veins, particularly the absence of the first radial branch of the hindwing (R1 = vein 6) and the long stalk of the costal and subcostal (Sc 2) of the hindwing. The forewing lacks the retinaculum.

tamatavana. **P. tamatavana** *Obth.* has black thin legs, with very hairy femora, on the underside light yellowish-brown. Thorax blackish-brown, collar yellowish. Abdomen yellowish-brown, at the anus a small dark brown spot. Wings above and beneath reddish-brown. Hindwing somewhat lighter. Only the male is known hitherto from the surroundings of Tamatava, Madagascar.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the Ethiopian *Megalopygidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

pellucens Psych. *H.-Schäff.* Außereurop. Schmett., p. 76, f. 461, 1855. *
tamatavana Perr. *Oberth.* Et. Lep. Comp. XIX, p. 153, 1922. *

18. Family: Limacodidae.

The family of the *Limacodidae*, which name was recently changed to *Cochlidionidae* after the generic name of *Limacodes* had disappeared, and hereafter by HAMPSON (1920) into *Heterogeneidae*, sometimes also called *Cochlidiidae*, *Cochliopodae* or *Cochliopodes*, are so very characteristic that hardly anything is to be added to what had been said about the characters of the family in 1912 (Vol. II, p. 339). We are not any better informed today of their phylogenetic relations than we were 25 years ago. Very probably they are to some extent connected with the *Chrysopolomidae*, judging from the imagines alone. They were also supposed to be related to the *Megalopygidae*. There are many facts arguing in favour of the *Limacodidae* being a very old lepidopteral branch which was formerly much more widely distributed than today. Among the *Limacodidae* there are extremely few that fly in daytime; only the species of the colder districts, such as the 3 European *) forms, regularly fly in daytime. Many fly very late at night, such as the Indian *Scopelodes* which often fly to the lantern as the last insects.

The *Limacodidae* are not protected by interior saps; they seem not to occur particularly on poisonous plants, but to prefer rather foliage trees of the most varied families of plants, frequently also fruit-trees to which they may do great harm. In Australia they constantly feed on Eucalyptus, in Europe on oaks, in Africa on species of *Myrica*, in America on maples, in temperate Africa on oranges, and in nearly all the countries where *Prunaceae* (particularly apricots) are introduced, the *Limacodidae* are to be found on these trees. By preferring the indigenous trees of the countries they prove to be autochthonous in these countries, especially in Australia, and not to have immigrated in later times. Their universal range (in the tropical zones they are only absent in New Zealand) likewise argues in favour of their old age.

Africa appears to be the country most relatively abounding in *Limacodidae*, whereas Europe shows the fewest forms. America is rather poorly provided with them, but in India and Australia they belong to the most common insects. Thus they live particularly in those districts which (owing to their other fauna and flora) are regarded as the home of the oldest animal families.

The absence of an interior protection necessitates an exterior one the more, which is attained by adaptation. Many larvae look like gall-shaped thickenings of leaves, and the effectiveness of this protection is experienced by every one who tries to collect the larvae in strange districts where the collector is not used to their appearance. Across the dorsum of the Javanese larva of *Thosea loesa* a thick, plastically profiled yellow longitudinal stripe extends, which exactly grows into the rib of the leaf, when the larva is in its usual resting position, so that this rib continues the dorsal stripe of the larva in front and behind, and thus completely hides the insect. In exactly the same way the larva of the Australian *Doratifera casta* conceals itself by the skilful adaptation of its dorsal stripe which resembles the rib of a leaf.

Wherever the larvae are not adapted, they are protected in the way mentioned in Vol. II (l. c.), and their sting often has a very evil effect. In this case the green protective colouring of the larva is substituted by a bright warning colour, as for instance in the black Australian *Doratifera quadriguttata* which is provided with red stinging cones. During the pupation the pupa is no longer able to sting, therefore at once the protective colouring is resumed again. Thus the evil-stinging larva of *Doratifera vulnerans* spins a cocoon which every unexperienced collector may take to be a small fruit of the food-plant, because its shape and exterior are somewhat like an acorn and it is fixed on the branchlets of the trees just like a xylocarp.

The imagines themselves are nearly all most effectively protected by their colouring, as we have particularly pointed out in dealing with the genus *Parasa* (Vol. II, p. 345). In the other genera the species

*) Besides *Cochl. testudo* and *Heterog. asella*, also *C. codeti* was ascertained in Europe (by M. MARTEN).

are not adapted to green leaves but to branches of trees or to the bark, for instance in the *Tryphax* and *Ctenolita*. Dry, rolled-up leaves are also imitated (*Scopelodes*), and some Limacodid lepidoptera settle on blades or leaves, round and enveloped in their wings so that they look like small fruits or withered buds fallen to the ground.

It is natural that we cannot expect any mimicry in a family so phylogenetically old as the *Limacodidae* undoubtedly are. We are the more surprised to find certain resemblances to colourings exhibited by certain lepidopteral species from other families. I remind the readers of the quite unmistakable consistency of *Casphalia nigradorsa* (75 b) in West Africa with the *Caryatis syntomina* (18 a) originating from the same district and having hitherto been classified with the Arctiids. The neurulation of the latter species, however, is so strangely different (cf. p. 112) that we must put aside this case as being utterly unsolved until we are better informed of the true relationship of the *syntomina*. We might add still more examples in which the resemblance with lepidoptera of other groups in the African *Limacodidae* is so great that it cannot be supposed to be accidental. But we must bear in mind that many of these resemblances are much more superficial than we are used to find in the acknowledged cases of mimicry. So for instance *Prolatoia sjöstedti* (75 e) resembles *Aganais borbonica*-♂ (17 b), though very superficially. The difference in size, which is not decisive in cases of mimicry, is no disproof; but the basal orange of the forewing is here situated on the inner margin, in *Aganais* below the costa; but then the two forms live geographically far apart: *sjöstedti* in Cameroon and *borbonica* in Madagascar; and it is particularly *Aganais speciosa* (17 a) from Cameroon, being the most closely allied to *borbonica*, which exhibits not the least resemblance with the *Limacodidae*. In the same way we find in the resemblance of *Eccopa oculita* (75 f) with the American *Automolis priscilla* (Vol. VI, pl. 51 h) that the ecological incongruity excludes every biological relationship; the same fact is proved by analogous cases from the African fauna. Thus a great resemblance of the African *Per. geometrica* is shown to American forms of *Apantesis*, which may be well compared with the resemblance of *Ancarista laminifer* (1 a) to the neotropical *Gerrodes minataea* (Vol. VII, pl. 1 k). In both cases the similar species live in different parts of the world.

By far more interesting than the imagines are the larvae of the *Limacodidae*, which we have already mentioned. Certainly we know the least about them just from the African fauna, and the details about the larvae from the other faunas have been communicated in the Volumes II, VI and X. A common character is their hunched shape, the ground-plan of which is frequently a smoothly edged oval, but which often also represents fringed contours owing to lateral coniform appendages. In addition there are the clavate morning-star shaped cones which usually contain the nettle organ and which are chiefly situated on the anterior and posterior parts of the larvae and between which there is often a saddle-shaped marking of the mediodorsum. It is an unintelligible fact that old authors, presumably by mistaking the cocoons, have considered such larvae, as for instance those of the South-American *Sibine*-species, to be the larvae of quite different lepidoptera, such as Geometrids (*cephise*, *aterea* etc.) or Syntomids (*Agyrta micilia*). — This erroneous conjecture about the early stages also overthrows the only really doubtful resemblances e. g. between *Agyrta micilia* and *Cacostatia flaviventralis* as referring to *Limacodidae*.

The saddle-marking of the Limacodid larvae may be quite uncommonly complicated. So for instance in the dangerous *Doratifera vulnerans* from Australia it forms the yellow warning spot brightly contrasting with the dark violet ground, by which I myself was often guarded against the stings of the larvae, when incautiously turning over leaves of Eucalyptus in the surroundings of Sydney, whereas I was several times stung by the hidden larvae of *Parasa consocia* in China and of *Sibene* in Brazil, when I unintentionally came in touch with them. Sometimes the nettle-organs themselves are specially provided with glaring colours, e. g. in *Parasa* sky-blue and in some *Doratifera* scarlet, so that they cannot be excelled in their protective virtue.

In those cases mentioned above, where the protective shape is substituted by adaptation, the Limacodid larva most accurately adapts itself to the place where it lies. Even strangely shaped galls are imitated with the very same life-likeness as the usual oviform or broadly elliptical oak-apples by the larva of the European *Cochliodes*. Thereby some species exhibit almost globular larvae, as for instance those of the very common Indian *Nemeta lohor*. Others again, such as the larvae of the nearctic *Euclea cippus*, resemble those of other groups of insects. All, however, as far as they are known, invariably accommodate the pupa (which is always provided with separate covers for the limbs) in a very regular cocoon in which the larva reposes for some time as a provisional pupa and from which the emerging imago severs a small, quite equally cut lid, in a similar way as most of the saw-flies (e. g. *Lophyrus pini*) do.

Family: **Limacodidae** (Cochliopodidae, Cochlidionidae).

By Dr. MARTIN HERING.

By the presence of the third inner-marginal vein (analis, 1 c) the *Limacodidae* are distinguished from most of the macrolepidopteral families and are thereby to be recognized as a primitive family. In the forewing different veins may be forked with each other, generally the veins 7—9, to which often vein 10 is added; sometimes also 2 and 3 are stalked. In some genera vein 11, immediately after its origin, is very convex in front where

it is nearing vein 12. In the hindwing vein 8 is connected with the anterior edge of the cell by a cross-vein or it anastomoses with it for a more or less long distance. Veins 6 and 7 rise stalked or from the same base, very rarely separated. The antennae of the ♂ are often bipectinate in the basal portions, then bare, more rarely entirely pectinate, laminiformly dentate or quite bare. The palpi are excessively long in but few genera, in the others of medium length, projecting beyond the frontal hair-tuft, or still shorter. The proboscis is stunted. The hind tibiae exhibit middle and terminal spurs or only the latter. Frenulum invariably present, in one genus set with spatulate scales. Externally the imagines are recognizable by a certain dull silky lustre of the under surface, from which the veins stand out.

About 250 of the 900 species described occur in the Ethiopian region. As the generic question is still unsolved in many cases and the author together with W. HOPP is preparing a monography on the family, these questions have not yet been scrutinized here, which will be done in a special treatise later on. We have, on the whole, followed the arrangement of VAN ECKE in *Lepidopterorum Catalogus Pars 32* (1925), adding only the most necessary alterations. The correct generic classification may be reserved to later examinations of the types.

1. Genus: **Taeda** *Wllngr.*

Antennae in both sexes bipectinate to the tips, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the forewing all the veins rise separately from the cell, only 8 + 9 being forked. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 are very distantly separated. Most of the species exhibit a green ground-colour of the forewing.

T. aetitis *Wllgr.* (= *albipuncta* *Drc.*, *argentifera* *Ww.*) (73 a). Forewing green, near the base with a *aetitis*. group of yellowish or whitish spots edged with red-brown, a similar spot outside at the cross-vein, a curved row of similar spots from the tornus to the apex, quickly decreasing and disappearing anteriorly. Costal margin fine yellow. Hindwing in all transitions from ochreous to brownish-black. Abdomen and under surface ochreous, thorax above green. Transvaal, Natal, German South-West Africa. Distinguished from *prasina* by the lack of the silver gloss on the spots in the forewing.

T. prasina *Bltr.* (73 a). Similar to *aetitis*, the spots in the forewing with a distinct silver gloss, excepting *prasina*. the inner ones of the group near the base. The spot at the cell-end extends into the cell and is mostly broken up into 3 spots. Hindwing ochreous. East Africa.

T. gemmans *Fldr.* (73 a). Forewing green, a triangular spot at the tornus, a small spot at the cross-vein and the basal area violetish-brown. The basal area outside with a yellow dot. Hindwing pale yellowish or greenish. Cape Colony, Natal, Delagoa Bay.

T. punctistriga *Weym.* Forewing yellowish-brown, outside more yellowish, with a white dot in the *puncti-* centre, 3 white dots between the centre and the distal margin, being arranged in a bow, and a fifth below them *striga* above the tornus. Dots edged with a darker brown. Fringe ochreous. Hindwing ochreous, at the base with miniate hairs, outside dusted with brown, with a curved row of 5 oblong dark brown dots before the termen between the veins. Under surface ochreous, at the base and costal margin orange-red, the wings with a series of brown dots before the margin. Body yellowish-brown, abdomen reddish-yellow, in front and behind with red hair. Expanse: 33 mm. Only one ♂ known from Benguela. (Not before me.)

T. pusilla *Auriv.* Forewing fawn-coloured, with a trapezoidal silvery spot surrounded by brown before *pusilla*. the inner margin which projects lobately posteriorly before the middle. From the apex of this spot a straight dark shadow proceeds to the apex, accompanied by a row of dark dots. Hindwing pale yellow, outside somewhat darkened. Body yellowish, thorax above brown. Expanse: 24 mm. Cape Colony. (Not before me.)

2. Genus: **Phlebodicha** *Karsch.*

As in the preceding genus, veins 6 and 7 of hindwing distantly separated, 3 and 4 nearer together. In the forewing 10 forked with the stalk of 8 + 9. Antennae of ♂ notched, the notchings with ciliary pencils. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs.

P. afflata *Karsch* (73 a). Forewing lemon-coloured; inner margin, an almost triangular costal-marginal *afflata*. spot before the apex and on the inner margin a transverse spot not reaching to the costal margin violetish red-brown. Hindwing and abdomen yellowish ochreous, thorax above sometimes violetish-brown. Togo, Cameroon. — In *extensa* *subsp. n.* (73 a) the dark costal-marginal spot extends yet around the apex, the *extensa*. transverse spot near the base is only indicated as a shadow and inside not distinctly defined. Male type from Cameroon, Lolodorf, in the Berlin State Museum.

P. brunescens *sp. n.* (73 a). Similar to *afflata*, but the ground-colour of the forewing is brownish *brunnes-* ochreous, on the inner margin there is a red-brown spot extending into the cell, though it does not cover the *cens*. whole as in *afflata* but only two thirds of the inner margin. Margin somewhat more convex. Under surface and hindwing darker brownish ochreous, body dark ochreous, thorax above red-brown. Cameroon. Male type in the Berlin State Museum (leg. SCHÄFER, Japoma).

ignorata. **P. ignorata** *sp. n.* (73 a). Darker than *brunnescens*, the dark costal-marginal spot before the apex much broader, the dark basal spot is continued in a narrow curved line around the costal-marginal spot to the apex. Ground-colour wood-brown, markings darker red-brown. Hindwing grey. Under surface yellowish to grey. Togo, New Cameroon. Male type from Togo in the Berlin State Museum (Coll. OBERTHÜR).

secunda. **P. secunda** *Strd.* (73 a). Still darker than *ignorata*, margin of forewing straighter. Forewing reddish-brown, markings as in *ignorata*, not very distinct, costal-marginal spot defined by a greyish-white line. The curved stripe to the apex is nearer to the margin than in the preceding species. Hindwing and under surface deep black. Body above black, beneath yellowish, thorax above dark red-brown. Spanish Guinea, Cameroon.

sudanensis. **P. sudanensis** *sp. n.* (73 a). Larger and with broader wings than the preceding species, margin of forewing very convex. Ground-colour of forewing light red-brown, markings distinct, dark red-brown. The triangular spot at the costal margin not surrounded by light, the curved line to the apex from the basal spot to the apex is situate nearer to the margin than in *ignorata*. Hindwing brownish grey. Under surface yellowish grey, forewing towards the base darkened. Southern Sudan. ♂, ♀ types from Tembura in the Berlin State Museum (Coll. OBERTHÜR), in December.

3. Genus: **Rhypteira** Holl.

Antennae of ♂ in the basal halves with long double pinnae, in the terminal halves quite bare like those of the ♀. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins 4 and 5 are distantly separated, 7 forked with the stalk of 8 + 9, 10 remote and straight. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 from the same place, 8 before the middle of the cell connected with it by an oblique cross-vein, the cell below $\frac{1}{2}$ of the wing. Apex of forewing obtuse and much rounded off.

sordida. **R. sordida** Holl. (= *apiceplagiata* Beth.-B.) (73 b). Forewing brownish-grey, with a circular dark grey spot in the apex, being more distinct and blacker towards the base, an indistinct dentate line before and sometimes behind the centre, and a black fine dot at the cell-end. Hindwing somewhat greyer than forewing. Under surface somewhat lighter, abdomen yellowish-brown. Wings of ♀ somewhat broader than those of ♂. Togo, Cameroon.

4. Genus: **Cosuma** Wkr.

Antennae of ♂ either uniformly pectinated to the tips (*polana*) or in the basal portions with long pinnae, in the distal halves with short ones, in the ♀ very shortly dentate. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Veins of forewing similar as in the preceding genus, in the hindwing 6 and 7 stalked or from the same place, between 8 and the cell a cross-vein far before the centre, behind it 8 far in front with drawing from the cell.

rugosa. **C. rugosa** Wkr. (73 b). Forewing ochreous brown, towards the inner margin yellow, this light portion of the wing traversed by a straight dark oblique streak directed upon a very conspicuous yellow cell-end spot. Hindwing varying from yellowish to blackish. Thorax above yellow, abdomen brownish. From French Guinea to Cameroon, in Gabon, Southern Sudan, and Uganda.

marginata. **C. marginata** Holl. Antennae of ♂ as in the following *polana*. Forewing olive brown, with a conspicuous yellow discal dot. Hindwing paler, at the base and anal margin ochreous, both wings with a marginal row of yellow spots. Beneath the yellow spots larger. Thorax above like the forewing. Abdomen ochreous. East Africa, Uganda.

polana. **C. polana** Drc. (73 b). Forewing sulphur-coloured, veins and a curved line from the cross-vein to the inner margin violettish brown. The forewing is often predominantly brown, with a yellow spot at the base of the inner margin and at the cell-end. Hindwing yellow, with darker veins. East Africa.

5. Genus: **Scotinochroa** Btlr.

Neuration the same as in the preceding genus, antennae with longer and more uniform pectinations. Palpi very long, falcate, second joint very long, obliquely bent up, third joint half the length of the second. The genus having remained unknown to me is said to be allied to *Zinara*.

inconsequens. **Sc. inconsequens** Btlr. Forewing reddish chocolate-brown, strewn with lustrous scales of a grey leather-colour; a D-shaped spot at the cell-end, connected with a slanting irregular one from the costal margin before the apex to the inner margin. At its upper end it is narrowest and inwardly curved. The spot and band are outside whitish-brown and inside of grey leather-colour, towards the base defined by black shadows and outside by a black line; the band is inside zigzag-shaped, outside undulated. It is followed by a similar transverse spot which, however, is not yellow inside. Hindwing pale silken reddish, in a certain light somewhat greenish, the anal margin and the base of the fringe brown or auburn. Expanse: 28 mm. Nyassaland, February.

minor. **Sc. minor** Hmps. (73 c). Body light and dark brown mixed with yellow. Forewing light brown, strewn with dark brown and rough silvery scales; an indistinct dark spot below the origin of vein 2. Postmedian area whitish ochreous with an indistinct band of dark and silvery scales, at the lower cell-angle almost spot-like,

then excurved. A curved subterminal band of spots with dark and silvery scales from the costal margin to vein 2. At the apex a dark brown spot. Hindwing yellow, with a reddish tint, fringes at the ends darker red. Under surface yellow, forewing suffused with reddish. Expanse: 18 mm. Somaliland, April.

6. Genus: **Chrysamma** Karsch.

Antennae in the ♂ long-combed to the tips, in the ♀ almost bare. Palpi short, porrect. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 near the base connected with the cell by a cross-vein, 6 + 7 stalked; in the forewing 7 forked with the stalk of 8 + 9, vein 10 straight.

Ch. purpuripulcra Karsch (= *purpuripulchra* v. d. E.) (73 b). Forewing in the basal two thirds purple red, densely strewn with dark brown and silver, in the distal third of a glaring yellow colour, with an arcuate row of black dots. Hindwing unicoloured yellow, but often in the basal two thirds red. Under surface sulphur coloured, basally more or less red. French Guinea to Cameroon, Transvaal, Southern Sudan, German East Africa, range probably still larger. *purpuripulcra*.

7. Genus: **Hilipoda** Karsch.

♀ with plain antennae, palpi very short. Hind tibiae with one pair of very short spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 near the base connected with the cell by a cross-vein, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 forked with the stalk of 8 + 9, 10 straight. But one female has been ascertained.

H. gravidipes Karsch (73 b). Thorax above green, abdomen ochreous. Forewing green, with a broad red-brown marginal band and a broad longitudinal stripe from the base. Hindwing and under surface ochreous, abdomen beneath red-brown. Togo. *gravidipes*.

8. Genus: **Tryphax** Karsch.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, with shaggy hair. Palpi thick, distinctly projecting beyond the frontal tuft, the last joint in the ♀ much longer than in the ♂. Antennae of ♂ in *cinereus* in the basal halves with long pinnae, in the distal halves bare, in the ♀ entirely bare. In the hindwing vein 8 near the base connected with the anterior edge of the cell by a cross-vein, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 forked with the stalk of 8 + 9, 10 straight.

T. cinereus Holl. (73 b). Forewing grey, more or less mixed with reddish-brown, markings mostly indistinct, blackish: a zigzag line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin to before the centre of the inner margin, another line begins at the costal margin between this line and the apex almost parallel to the margin, but it ends already above the centre of the wing and is mostly continued as a row of dots close at the margin to the tornus. An antemedian zigzag line is mostly indistinct. Hindwing grey, fringes of both wings with a yellow basal line. Thorax above more or less yellowish. Under surface wood-brown. Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabun. (According to AURIVILLIUS also *Natala undina* Drc. belongs to this place.) *cinereus*

T. vigoratus Karsch (73 b). Antennae of ♂ very shortly pectinated to the tips. Forewing brownish grey, markings extremely indistinct, in an oblique exposure to light we notice a red-brown transverse line proceeding from the costal margin shortly before the apex, extending almost parallel to the margin and exhibiting two intense indentations towards the margin, from the anterior indentation starts a more red-brown broad transverse shadow not reaching to the inner margin. At the cell-end a feebly darker spot. Hindwing and under surface lighter brownish-grey. But one male known from Togo, Misahöhe. *vigoratus*.

T. uëlleburgensis Strd. (73 d). Forewing light grey, almost the whole basal half red-brown, of the same colour a subterminal line which shows indentations towards the margin and which on the basal side is accompanied by a broad red-brown nebulous band already from the costal margin to the inner margin; at the interior angle the line is connected with the margin by a brownish-red spot, at the cross-vein there is a red-brown transverse streak. Hindwing reddish brownish-grey. Under surface of forewing brown, of hindwing yellowish-grey, with brown internerval marginal spots, the size of which decreases much in size from the apex to the anal angle. But one female known from Uëlleburg, West Africa. *uëlleburgensis*.

T. expers Karsch (73 d). ♂ with short pectinations as in *vigoratus*. Described from a much flown ♂ likewise distinguished by abundant brownish-red colouring, but the subterminal line is hardly excurved and nearer to the margin, its proximal broad shading only begins far below the costal margin. Hindwing and under surface lighter brownish-grey. Quango. *expers*.

9. Genus: **Gephyrophora** Karsch.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, thinly haired. Palpi of ♂ and ♀ long, with a long drooping distal joint. Hindwing with a cross-vein near the base between vein 8 and the cell, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 stalked with 8 + 9, 10 straight. Antennae of ♂ (also of ♀?) with short pectinations to the tips.

G. mitis Karsch (73 c). Forewing red-brown, strewn with a darker colour, with 2 dark transverse lines from the costal margin before the apex, divergent towards the inner margin and distally convex. Hindwing and under surface unicoloured red-brown. Togo. *mitis*.

10. Genus: **Micraphe** Karsch.

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 connected with the anterior edge of the cell by a long (♀) or punctiform anastomosis, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 stalked with 8 + 9. Palpi entirely stunted, hardly projecting. Antennae of ♂ with double short pinnae decreasing towards the tips, in the ♀ feebly dentate.

lateritia. **M. lateritia** Karsch (73 f). Forewing dingy brick-red, markings blackish and indistinct: in the centre of the wing an 8-shaped double transverse line which mostly despatches on veins 2 and 5 one longitudinal streak each to the margin, the filling of the 8 usually lighter than the ground-colour. Hindwing and under surface red; Described from Togo; in Zululand and more commonly in East Africa. It surely coincides with *Miresa coccinea* and *haemetoessa*.

11. Genus: **Ctenolita** Karsch.

Hind tibiae densely haired, with 2 pair of spurs. Hindwing: 8 connected with the cell by cross-vein or anastomosis, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 stalked with 8 + 9, 10 straight. Antennae of ♂ with short pectinations to the tips, in the ♀ base. Legs often with silvery spots. Cf. also *Susica molybdea*!

cpargyra. **Ct. epargyra** Karsch (73 d). Forewing wood-coloured red-brown, with a bluish silver irroration, an indistinct dark, slightly curved line from the costal margin before the apex to the margin above the tornus, still more indistinct a dark line in the centre, the basal half often entirely darkened. Hindwing and under *cerdo.* surface greyish-brown. The form — **cerdo** Karsch which flies everywhere amongst the typical forms, is distinguished by fox-colour above on the abdomen, thorax and head which are otherwise wood-coloured brown. Togo, Spanish Guinea, Cameroon, Gabun.

argyro-
bapta. **Ct. argyrobapta** Karsch (73 d). Ground-colour of forewing as in the preceding species, but at once discernible by a golden-silver spot at the inner margin near the base. A transverse line almost parallel to the distal margin and provided with some indentations is darker, a bluish-black spot at the costal margin somewhat basad to it. Hindwing lighter brownish-grey, under surface loamy brownish. Spanish Guinea, Cameroon, Congo District.

auribasalis. **Ct. auribasalis** Holl. (73 d). Similar to *argyrobapta*, ground-colour of forewing more light grey, markings dark brown, thus on the whole without distinct red-brown places. The submarginal transverse line is towards the base accompanied by a shadow beginning only below the costal margin and widening towards the inner margin, at the cross-vein there is a dark transverse streak, the transverse spot below the costal margin before the transverse line small. Hindwing of a purer greyish brown, under surface light grey. Gabun.

nobilior. **Ct. nobilior** Holl. (73 d) is very similar to *auribasalis*, larger, the margin of the forewing more oblique with a more distinct ash-grey median stripe. Ogove, Sierra Leone.

anacompa. **Ct. anacompa** Karsch (73 d). Forewing dark brown, the basal area being particularly darker at the inner margin is defined by a lighter line which extends from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin curved to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin; at the same place of the costal margin begins a dark line which in its anterior portion is distally bordered by light and extends towards the distal margin, is angularly broken at veins 5 and 6 and then runs parallel with the margin to the tornus. Below the costal margin near the apex a notched spot deep velvety brown, 3 velvety brown large dots near the origin of the veins between 2 and 5. Hindwing and under surface dark brown. Fringes dark. Togo to Spanish Guinea, Southern Sudan, German East Africa.

pyrosomoides. **Ct. pyrosomoides** Holl. resembles *cerdo*, the light portions of the body are of a yellowish rust-colour. Forewing brown, at the inner margin near the base turning yellow, with a dark transverse band of erect scales and a similar quadrangular spot outside the cross-vein. Hindwing pale brown. Under surface wax-coloured. Expanse: 42 mm. Ogove.

chrostisa. **Ct. chrostisa** Karsch (73 e). Scheme of markings similar as in *anacompa*, ground-colour more mixed with ochreous, particularly the fringe. Subterminal line more curved, with a longer light border, interior line more sinuate. Hindwing and under surface dark brown with ochreous fringe. But one female known from Cameroon.

habenichti. **Ct. habenichti** Wichgr. (73 e). Scheme of marking also like the preceding species. Forewing more stretched and rounder, ground-colour light grey, markings red-brown, the distal transverse stripe only extends obliquely to the centre of the wing; interior transverse line sinuate. Hindwing, under surface and fringe grey. Delagoa Bay.

unicolora. **Ct. unicolora** Beth.-B. Body pale red-brown, like „freshly cut bark“, also the unicoloured forewing. Hindwing paler, with a slight ochreous tint. ♀ with pale greyish ochreous body and wings. Forewing with erect scales all over the wing, hindwing paler. Expanse: 32—48 mm. Gunnal, West Africa. (It was not before me; it is stated to be allied with *pyrosomoides* Holl.)

12. Genus: **Ctenocompa** Karsch.

Hind tibia densely haired, with 1 pair of spurs. Palpi long, distal joint drooping. Antennae of ♂ pinnate, decreasing towards the tips, in the ♀ bare. In the hindwing 8 anastomoses for a short distance with the anterior edge of the cell near the base, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 stalked with 8 + 9, 10 straight.

Ct. hilda *Drc.* (73 e). Forewing brown, with 2 transverse lines which rise close together at the costal *hilda* margin near the apex and are strongly divergent towards the inner margin. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea, Gabun.

Ct. secta *Strd.* (73 e). Of the two transverse lines of the preceding species the exterior one is broad *secta*, like a band and straight and extends to the margin above the tornus, whilst the interior one undulately notched, at the cross-vein a black dot. Ground-colour of forewing darker brown, that of hindwing and the under surface still darker. Spanish Guinea.

13. Genus: **Lepidorytis** *Auriv.*

Hind tibiae thinly haired, with 2 pair of very long spurs. Palpi long, distal joint somewhat drooping. Antennae of ♂ with long pinnae as far as the tips, in the ♀ bare. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 are forked. In the forewing 7 rises together with the stalk of 8 + 9, veins 10 and 11 are straight.

L. sulcata *Auriv.* (73 c). Forewing cream-coloured, dusted with violettish reddish-brown, with silken *sulcata* transverse undulations; a transverse row of 3 brownish red spots near the base, another similar one extends across the cell-end, usually composed of 4 spots. Hindwing and under surface from yellowish to ochreous reddish. East Africa.

14. Genus: **Baria** *Karsch.*

Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, palpi moderately long, distal joint hidden. Antennae of ♂ with one row of apically decreasing pectinations, in the ♀ bare, towards the apex serrate. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses in one place with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 stalked with 8 + 9, 10 and 11 straight.

B. elsa *Drc.* (73 c). Forewing brown, with a darker basal area which is bordered by a narrow pure white *elsa* line. Apical portion likewise darker brown, in the light median area a dark line almost parallel to the border-line of the basal area. Hindwing and under surface dark brown. Ivory Coast to Spanish Guinea.

15. Genus: **Brachia** *Karsch.*

Hind tibiae densely haired, with 2 pair of spurs. Antennae of ♂ bipectinate, at the tips shorter. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 are stalked. In the forewing 7 forked with 8 + 9, 10 and 11 straight.

B. argyrogramma *Karsch* (73 f). Forewing brownish red in the basal half which is defined by a silver *argyro-* line receding far basally at the inner margin, outside of it a blackish-violet transverse band, indistinctly defined, *gramma*, then a dark brown, somewhat curved transverse line. Distal portion much lighter than the basal portion. Hindwing ochreous, suffused with red. Central Africa, Angola. — It is very similar to *Miresa semicalida* *Hmps.*, but the latter exhibits a row of light spots instead of the exterior transverse line.

B. argentolineata *Wichgr.* is similar to the preceding species, but the distal area is light brownish- *argento-* yellow, the silver border of the basal area shows three curves, but it apparently does not recede at the inner *lineata* margin. Hindwing yellowish-white. Under surface creamy with reddish edges at the costal margin. Expanse: 28 mm. Angola. (Not before me.)

16. Genus: **Paryphanta** *Karsch.*

Hind tibiae thinly haired, with 2 pair of spurs. Antennae of ♂ as far as $\frac{2}{3}$ bipectinate, then bare, in the ♀ quite bare. Palpi moderately long, projecting beyond the frons. In the hindwing 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 are stalked, in the forewing separated from 8, 10 stalked with 8 + 9 or from the same place. Fringes very broad.

P. fimbriata *Karsch* (= *arculinea* *Beth.-B.*) (73 c). Forewing in the basal half olive greenish-grey, then *fimbriata* follows a light transverse band feebly parted by dark, then a stripe of the colour of the basal portion, decreasing in width at the costal and inner margins, the margin behind it grey. Hindwing and under surface grey. From Togo, more common in German East Africa, also in Southern Sudan.

P. albovenosa *sp. n.* (73 c). Similar to *fimbriata*, somewhat smaller. Forewing of a purer grey without *albovenosa* the olive-green tint, a white submarginal line very distinct. Veins fine whitish. Male type from Togo in the Berlin State Museum, Cameroon, Uam District.

P. bisecta *Bthr.* (73 c). Forewing from olive grey to reddish brown, the basal area outside somewhat *bisecta* undulately defined by a more blackish colour, between the darker submarginal and terminal stripes a narrow light line. East Africa, Eastern Transvaal.

P. rufilinea *Beth.-B.* (73 c). Forewing reddish-brown, basal area darker, straightly and obliquely cut *rufilinea* off, bordered by a fine white line. Subterminal line oblique and straight, margin reddish. Hindwing straw-coloured. Uganda, Congo, Cameroon.

P. intacta *sp. n.* (73 c). Similar to *rufilinea*, basal area at the distal margin in the centre without an *intacta* indentation, the red-brown subterminal-stripe broader, the margin not dark. Male type from Zoutpansberg, also from Lydenburg (Berlin State Museum), Transvaal.

- orbata.* **P. orbata** *sp. n.* (73 c). Forewing straw-coloured, in the centre with an oblique row of blackish, outside white-centred dots from the inner margin to the cell, parallel to it a brownish oblique patch from the apex, not reaching to the inner margin, a row of indistinct marginal dots. Marking in the ♀ more indistinct. Hindwing more grey. German East Africa. ♂, ♀ types from Mkalama in the Berlin State Museum (February, March).
- biumbrata.* **P. biumbrata** *Hmps.* is similar to *maculata*, basal half suffused with reddish, followed by a white line, postmedian line ochreous, between it and the subterminal line a black lunar spot below the costal margin and the centre. At the distal margin a feeble row of black dots. Hindwing ochreous brown, dusted with blackish. Expanse of wings: 18 mm. Natal.
- maculata.* **P. maculata** *sp. n.* (73 c). Forewing grey, with a slight olive tint, the dark basal area bordered by a narrow white line, in the centre with a small indentation, marginal stripe and subterminal band dark, the latter with a darker spot below the costal margin. ♂ type from Amani in the Berlin State Museum. East Africa, in March.
- separata.* **P. separata** *Karsch* (73 c). Forewing unicoloured brownish grey, with a whitish median band parted by dark, without a light subterminal line. Togo, Senegal, German East Africa.
- rufibasalis.* **P. rufibasalis** *sp. n.* (73 c). Forewing only with a white median band which is not parted, basal half rusty red, distal half more wood-coloured. Tendaguru, April-June and December. ♂ type in the Berlin State Museum (leg. JANENSCH).

In the following species the ♂ antennae show but one row of pectinations.

- plebeia.* **P. plebeia** *Karsch* (73 f) is larger than the other species of the genus. Forewing dark brown, basal area darker, bordered by a dingy whitish line being convex towards the base. Hindwing dark brown. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.
- tessmanni.* **P. tessmanni** *sp. n.* (73 f) is similar to *plebeia*, forewing narrower, basal area chestnut-brown, less extensive, only reaching to the cell, as well as the rather white oblique lines defining it. Under the apex at the margin a light grey crescent. Fernando Poo. ♂ type from S. Isabel in the Berlin State Museum (leg. TESSMANN).
- nubilata.* **P. nubilata** *sp. n.* (73 f.) resembles *tessmanni*, forewing more clouded, basal area very indistinctly lighter defined, the marginal crescent also darker and more indistinct, sometimes all the markings obsolete. Hindwing greyer. German East Africa. ♂ type from Nsibu in the Berlin State Museum, also from Lindi.
- personata.* **P. personata** *sp. n.* (73 f). Forewing reddish-grey, clouded somewhat darker. Basal area straightly and somewhat obliquely cut off by black. Hindwing dark grey. Cameroon. ♂ type from Lolodorf in the Berlin State Museum.

17. Genus: **Probalintha** *Wlkr.*

A genus and species having remained unknown to me. Palpi short, antennae short, long-combed, at the ends bristly. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, thickly haired. Forewing short and narrow, apex somewhat roundish, margin very oblique, slightly convex.

- inclusa.* **Pr. inclusa** *Wlkr.* ♂ fawn, forewing with a slight silken gold lustre. Three black transverse lines, the first near the base with a long pointed projection outward, the second and third somewhat undulating, nearing each other towards the inner margin, between them a reddish transverse stripe, beyond the exterior line an incomplete reddish band. Veins towards the apex and marginal line brown. Hindwing whitish, veins and fringe pale brownish. Size: 25 mm. Natal.

18. Genus: **Macrosemyra** *Btlr.*

Antennae in both sexes plain. Palpi moderately long, distal joint hidden. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 are stalked. In the forewing 10 rises from the same place or stalked with 7, 7 being stalked with 8 + 9.

- tenebrosa.* **M. tenebrosa** *Btlr.* (73 f). Lustrous grey, a dark oblique stripe extends straight from the apex to the centre of the inner margin, where it widens, a narrow zone basally to it, and the marginal area are somewhat lighter than the ground-colour. Markings indistinct. Madagascar.
- pinguis.* **M. pinguis** *Saalm.* (73 f). Forewing dark brown, with a lustrous blue irroration, an irregularly thick submarginal line which is almost parallel to the margin, and basally to it a somewhat curved, slanting line which is divergent to the inner margin and may sometimes be reduced into a transverse spot. Hindwing and under surface brown. Madagascar.
- marmorata.* **M. marmorata** *Saalm.* (73 e). Forewing lustrous dark brown, near the base a distally oblique transverse stripe, an undulating transverse line beyond the centre, a short transverse stripe at the apex and tornus. Markings blackish, outside bordered by light. Madagascar. (Unknown to me.)

M. exsanguis *Saalm.* (73 g). Forewing ochreous, faded brownish at the base, costal margin, and more *exsanguis*. intensely at the distal margin. A transverse row of 4 red-brown dots extends obliquely across the cell-end. Hindwing ochreous. Madagascar. (Unknown to me; it presumably does not belong into this genus; hind tibiae also only thinly haired.)

M. strigata *Mab.* (73 g). Forewing brownish ochreous, with a narrow brown, somewhat excurved *strigata*. transverse line before the margin, towards the base a blackish straight line outside bordered with white and somewhat divergent with it. Hindwing and under surface greyish ochreous. Madagascar.

M. ecclesiastica *sp. n.* (73 g). Body and hindwing dark purple brown, forewing somewhat darker, with *ecclesiastica*. a violet tint, the darkest the basal half which is divided from the distal half by an oblique transverse line; at the same place with it begins at the costal margin before the apex a strongly divergent subapical line extending to the centre of the margin. Madagascar. 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in the Berlin State Museum.

19. Genus: **Prosternidia** *Saalm.*

Antennae of ♂ to the tips with short double pinnae. Palpi slightly longer than the frontal tuft. Hind tibiae densely haired, with 2 pairs of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 stalked; in the forewing 10 almost from the same place as the stalked 7 — 9.

P. metallica *Saalm.* (73 g). Forewing purple brown, with a dark submarginal line defining the silvery *metallica*. marginal area. Based to it a divergent silver line to the inner margin, often only representing an oblique streak on the inner margin, the area between both being often lighter. Hindwing straw-coloured more or less tinted with purple. Madagascar.

20. Genus: **Crothaema** *Btlr.*

Antennae in ♂ and ♀ with short pectinations, the dents with ciliary tufts. Palpi slightly projecting beyond the frontal tuft. Hind tibiae with appressed hair, with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 not stalked, 6 and 7 separated. In the forewing 7 as well as 10 far remote from the stalked 8 + 9.

C. decorata *Dist.* (73 g). Forewing violettish-pink, with a yellow admixture surrounded by rusty *decorata*. brownish at the base, in the centre and at the apex, a silver oblique line from the cell towards the inner margin, forming the border of the basal area, and a silver streak at the cross-vein. Hindwing reddish ochreous, like the under surface. ♂ and ♀ similar. Transvaal, Natal.

C. gloriosa *sp. n.* (73 g). In the scheme of markings similar to *decorata*, costal margin of forewing more *gloriosa*. curved, distal margin more oblique. Ground-colour dark pink, at the apex the double spot is parted, with brown veins. Hindwings and under surface dark pinkish-red, all the fringes ochreous. Abdomen red. L. Nyassa. ♀ type from Langenburg in the Berlin State Museum.

C. sericea *Btlr.* Forewing silken pink, a spot at the base of the costal margin, a broad irregular and *sericea*. interrupted slanting discal spot and a slanting apical spot bronze green, edged with white. Hindwing salmon-coloured. Thorax bronze green, abdomen pinkish red. Under surface rosy red. Costal margins, apices, and legs yellowish. Expanse: 38 mm. Madagascar. (Unknown to me.)

21. Genus: **Sporetolepis** *Karsch.*

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate to the tips, decreasing in length. Palpi short. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses with the cell, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 10 stalked with 7 and 8 + 9.

Sp. subpellucens *Karsch* (73 g). Wings somewhat transparent. Forewing whitish-grey, between the *subpellucens*. apex and cell three arcuate lines rounded parallel to the apex, the innermost being very broad at the costal margin. Directly behind the cell-end from vein 6 to the inner margin an arcuate row of 6 velvety brown spots parted by the yellow veins. Hindwing violettish-brown with yellow veins, under surface the same. Body violettish-brown, sides, head and thorax in front yellow. Cameroon.

Sp. venusta *sp. n.* (73 g). Forewing purple brownish, with 2 rows of ochreous spots towards the base *venusta*. bordered with brown, the interior row oblique and straight through the posterior third of the cell, the exterior row distally convex, rather remote from the cell. Hindwing loam-coloured, veins above and beneath not marked, forewing beneath darkened by grey. Cameroon. ♂ type from Ngoko Station, April, also from Yaunde.

22. Genus: **Zinara** *Wkr.*

The generic type being unknown to me, the diagnose was based upon the two following species probably belonging to this genus. Antennae of ♂ as far as the middle with long double pinnae, then bare. Palpi moderately long. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 shortly anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 are stalked, in the forewing 7 is stalked with 8 + 9, 10 remote.

- nervosa*. **Z. nervosa** Wkr. Forewing rusty brown, irregularly speckled with black, with a curved black transverse stripe near the base, a black spot near the inner margin before the centre, outside bordered broad and irregularly by ash-grey, a pale ash-grey postmedian transverse line not reaching to the costal margin. Veins in the distal area pale ash-grey. Hindwing and under surface ash-grey. Costal margins beneath blackish. Expanse: 19 mm. Congo.
- discophora*. **Z. discophora** Hmps. (73 h). Forewing ochreous, densely dusted with brown and blackish. Above the inner margin near the base a large pale yellowish spot, surrounded by a jet-black line. Discal area at the inner margin more reddish, with a whitish, somewhat sinuate line from the cell to the inner margin, on the cross-vein some black dots. Postmedian line indistinct, pale, below the costal margin somewhat excurved, then incurved. Between it and the apex a reddish spot with 3 black longitudinal streaks. Apex whitish, with a black marginal band projecting towards the base below the reddish spot and ending there. Hindwing suffused with red-brown, an indistinct dark line from the costal margin below the centre to the margin, a somewhat brownish marginal line. Under surface grey, dusted brown and blackish. Rhodesia. In the habitus somewhat similar to *Z. ploetzi*.
- recurvata*. **Z. recurvata** Hmps. Body red-brown, slightly mixed with grey. Forewing red. brown, mixed with grey and dusted with dark, interior half of the basal area chocolate-brown. A feeble, straight, whitish shadow from the costal margin beyond the centre to vein 2, continued in a white line which is upturned to the cell and inwards to the inner margin before the centre. An indistinct dark incurved line extends from the apex to the margin at vein 4, outside bordered with whitish. Hindwing lustrous red-brown, dusted with grey and blackish. Expanse: 22 mm. Gold Coast.
- bilineata*. **Z. bilineata** sp. n. (73 h). Similar to *discophora*, but the area surrounded by the black curved line near the base is not pale yellowish, but chocolate brown. The white line from the cell-end to the inner margin and the following postmedian line extend quite narrow next to each other and are hardly divergent at the place where they surround the red spot. The red-brown subapical spot exhibits no black streaks. Veins beyond the postmedian line whitish. Hindwing blackish-grey, under surface the same, in places speckled with yellowish and with yellowish veins. ♂ type from Bagamoyo in the Berlin State Museum.
- unilineata*. **Z. unilineata** sp. n. (73 h). The white postmedian line is absent, and there is only one straight white line from the cell-end to the inner margin. In the forewing the black curved line is near the base, the enclosed area blackish, the whole space between this line and the white line rust-brown, a rust-brown apical spot lacks the black streaks, the veins are white. Hindwing and under surface dark grey, slightly mixed with yellow. Separated from *nervosa* by its more intense rust-brown marking and the absence of the black spot before the centre. Cameroon. ♂ type from Kribi in the Berlin State Museum.
- ploetzi*. **Z. ploetzi** Schs. & Clem. (73 h). Somewhat similar to *discophora*, the white postmedian band to the costal margin is absent. Black marking more distinct. Togo to Spanish Guinea, Southern Sudan.

23. Genus: **Susica** Wkr.

Chiefly distributed in the Indo-Australian region. Antennae in the ♂ strongly bipectinate to $\frac{2}{3}$, then bare, in *confusa* from Africa to the tips, gradually decreasing. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 with the cross-vein to the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 10 from the same place with the stalked veins 7—9, in *confusa* 10 and 7 from the same place with the stalk of 8 + 9.

- confusa*. **S. confusa** Wkr. (73 h). Sulphur-coloured, hindwing somewhat more ochreous, head, thorax beneath, base and costal margin of forewing as well as body beneath somewhat ochreous. Sierra Leone.
- molybdea*. **S. molybdea** Hmps. Antennae of ♂ with one row of short pinnae. Body yellowish, with a reddish tint and a slight silvery grey reflection, tegulae at the ends darker. Forewing red-brown, with an intense silvery grey lustre, particularly in the median area, where the silvery dusting shows an oblique distal edge which rises from the costal margin near the apex. At the cross-vein a feeble dark dot, an indistinct oblique, sinuate, dark line from the cell-angle to the inner margin, a feeble brown subterminal line, excurved above and below the centre. Hindwing pale red-brown, with a greyish gloss. Expanse: 38—44 mm. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast. (This species having remained unknown to me may belong to *Ctenolita*.)
- pyrocausta*. **S. pyrocausta** Hmps. (73 h). Forewing purple red; costal margin ochreous, dusted with black; a blackish, slightly curved antemedian transverse band from the cell to the inner margin. At the cross-vein 2 black dots, behind them a greyish-white postmedian line which is outside broadly bordered with blackish, except at the costal margin, and which has inside, above the inner margin, a narrow black border. Hindwing ochreous white, anal margin somewhat reddish. Under surface ochreous, with a reddish tint. Hindwing in the ♀ dark red-brown. Congo, Mashonaland, Transvaal. (Unknown to me.)

24. Genus: **Thosea** Wkr.

Chiefly distributed in the Indo-Australian region. Antennae in the ♂ with long double pectinations as far as the ends. Palpi moderately long, distal joints short. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing the cross-vein between vein 8 and the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 stalked, in the forewing 10 from the same place with the stalked 7—9.

T. albilineata *Hmps.* Antennae of ♂ only dentate. Body pale reddish. Wings pale reddish, scantily *albitineata*. strewn in a darker colour. A slanting whitish line from below the costal margin far beyond the centre extends to the centre of the inner margin, inside bordered by a somewhat darker colour. A rather broad, slightly curved whitish subterminal line. Hindwing pale reddish. Expanse: 26 mm. Mashonaland. (Unknown to me.)

T. albiviata *Hmps.* Body reddish with a slight whitish admixture. Forewing reddish-brown, with a *albiviata*. faded blackish-brown line which is bordered with whitish on both sides, from below the apex to the centre of the inner margin. Hindwing red-brown, basally pale yellowish. Under surface yellowish, at the margins red-brown. Expanse: 28 mm. Cape Colony. (Unknown to me.)

T. aurifrons *Beth.-B.* Head and prothorax gold orange, the rest of the body dark red-brown. Forewing *aurifrons*. in the basal half paler red-brown, outside purple brown, both the areas separated by an oblique dark line. An undulating dark line from before the apex to the margin at vein 4, tornus below it red-brown. Hindwing purple brown. Expanse: 28 mm. Malanga, West-Africa. (Unknown to me. it may be identical with *Phorma pepon* *Karsch* (75 b).)

T. lineapunctata *Beth.-B.* (73 h). Body and both wings pale pinkish brown. Forewing with an oblique *lineapunctata*. dark median transverse line traversing the cross-vein and being distally bordered with white. From the costal margin directly before the apex almost to vein 3 an undulating line of small fused dots. Apical half of marginal area eluded dark, the lower median area finely dusted with reddish-brown, so that likewise indistinct clouds are produced, the basal area dusted the same. Expanse: 26 mm. Angola, Cameroon, Ivory Coast. The species may be better placed to *Omocena*.

T. chloris *Fawc.* (73 h). Likewise quite similar, perhaps also identical with *Phorma pepon* (75 b), but *chloris*. in the cell-end with a white dot, at the subterminal line 2 whitish dots between veins 2 and 3, one outside at the postmedian line, the other inside at the subterminal line. Hindwing red-brown, basally somewhat ochreous. Expanse: 30 mm. Ashanti. (Unknown to me.)

T. perseis *Fawc.* (73 h). Red-brown, thinly dusted with blackish. At the cell-end a white dot. A *perseis*. strongly undulate postmedian line outside bordered with greyish-white extends from the apex to the inner margin, near which there are large blackish spots in the middle and above the inner margin, being also indistinctly continued towards the distal margin. Subterminal line blackish, in front broader, outside bordered with whitish. Hindwing ochreous, in the ♀ greyer. British East Africa, Uganda, April.

T. undosa *Fawc.* (73 h). Forewing in the basal half red-brown, distal half brownish ochreous, at the *undosa*. cell-end a black dot. A dark oblique undulating postmedian line; a curved subterminal line as far as the tornus. Hindwing brownish ochreous, with a brown marginal line. Kedai, in December. (Unknown to me.)

T. catori *Beth.-B.* Body and wings brown, forewing with a pale, somewhat excurved postmedian line *catori*. which is inside bordered with dark, the area towards the margin being paler. Subterminal line dark, curved. The whole wing is finely irrorated with a pale grey, owing to semi-erect pale scales with dark tips. Hindwing somewhat paler brownish. Expanse: 22 mm. Nigeria. (Unknown to me, probably identical with *Omocena syrtis* (75 b).)

T. serrata *sp. n.* (73 e). Forewing brownish-grey, with a strongly notched antemedian transverse line *serrata*. from the cell to the inner margin, divergent to it posteriorly a likewise notched line from the centre of the costal margin to the inner margin before the tornus, parallel with it a notched subapical line. At the cell-end a black dot. Hindwing grey. Cameroon. ♂-type from Bagiri (May) in the Berlin State Museum, also from the Uam District.

25. Genus: **Parathosea** *Auriv.*

Palpi long, falcately turned up, appressed to the frons, almost reaching to the base of the antennae, the last joint long and conical. Antennae of ♂ as far as the tips bipectinate. Thorax in front with a hair-tuft, abdomen at the base with 2 tufts of scales. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the forewing veins 4 and 5 separated or from the same place. 7—9 stalked. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 connected with the cross-vein at or behind the centre of the cell.

P. peringueyi *Auriv.* (73 i). Thorax and forewing dark brown, with a leaden reflection. Postmedian *peringueyi*. line strongly dentate, black. It is followed by a lighter area which is more or less dusted with yellowish ochreous and grey and which is defined towards the margin by an undulating subterminal line being double in the inner-marginal half. Postmedian line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin. Hindwing greyish reddish. Fringe very broad, with a yellow basal line, that of the hindwing before the margin with a whitish line. Under surface brown, veins yellowish, hindwing in the anal portion extensively yellowish. South and German East Africa.

P. torniplaga *sp. n.* (73 i). Forewing violettish brown, with a round flesh-coloured spot at the inner *torniplaga*. margin before the tornus, a very oblique velvety black, strongly notched transverse line through the cross-vein, at the latter a whitish reniform macula; a broad whitish submarginal band parallel to the margin, the

margin finely reddish. Hindwing white, with a brownish and reddish marginal line, darkened, at the costal margin. East Africa. ♂-type from Kibwezi, also from Mkalama, in the Berlin State Museum.

fulgorifera.

P. fulgorifera *sp. n.* Body brown, frons above, palpi inside and at the end and the 2nd dorsal tuft of the abdomen sulphur-coloured. Forewing brown, indistinctly mixed with blackish, over the whole surface as well as on the dorsum of the thorax and legs strewn with bluish silvery scales. Hindwing greyish-brown. Expanse: 23 mm. Cameroon. ♂-type from Joh. Albrechtshöhe in the Berlin State Museum.

26. Genus: **Macroplectra** *Hmps.*

Antennae of ♂ as far as $\frac{3}{4}$ with long double pectinations. Palpi long porrect, 3rd joint hidden. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of long spurs. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked, 8 near the base anastomosing with the anterior edge of the cell. In the forewing 10 stalked with 8 + 9, 7 remote from the latter.

albescens.

M. albescens *Hmps.* Body reddish mixed with whitish. Forewing whitish, tinted with reddish, particularly costally and basally, and slightly dusted with dark. Fine dark longitudinal streaks at the base below the costal margin and cell, an indistinct longitudinal streak at the cell-end. An indistinct oblique dark line from beyond the upper cell-angle extends before the centre of the inner margin, interrupted at the lower cell-angle, and slightly undulated. An oblique dark line from the costal margin before the apex to above the inner margin, a feeble dark subterminal shadow from below the apex to the fold. At the distal margin a row of dark dots. Hindwing silken ochreous white, with a thin brown marginal line. Under surface of the forewing brown, costal margin yellow. Expanse: 20 mm. British East Africa. (Unknown to me.)

tripunctata.

M. tripunctata *Mab.* Forewing yellowish, with a broad oblique blackish stripe, an interior double white stripe which is expanded in front, with two white dots. A third white dot before the apex in the outermost dark stripe. Hindwing diaphanous whitish. South Africa. (Unknown to me.)

iracunda.

M. iracunda *sp. n.* (73 i). In the forewing 10 stalked with 7, 7 with 8 + 9, therefore it is doubtful whether the species belongs to this genus. Body orange yellow. Forewing greyish yellow, costal margin and inner margin as well as fringe of a glaring yellow, hindwing and under surface pale yellow, fringe darker. Anterior and middle legs mostly red. ♂-type from Tembura in the Berlin State Museum. Also from New Cameroon, Southern Sudan.

obliquilinea.

M. obliquilinea *Hmps.* In the forewing vein 10 rises from the cell. Body yellowish, forelegs in front blackish. Forewing yellowish; an oblique white line from below the costal margin far beyond the centre to the middle of the inner margin, at the cell somewhat distally convex, inside between veins 2 and 6 bordered with black; beyond it some blackish dusting, except at the inner margin. Hindwing whitish, suffused with brown, also the under surface which shows a yellow costal margin. Expanse: 14–16 mm. Nigeria, Uganda, East Africa. (Unknown to me.)

mesocyma.

M. mesocyma *Hmps.* Body ochreous brown, forewing pale ochreous brown, thinly dusted darker; an oblique, undulating black shadow, distally bordered with white, extends from the upper cell-angle to the centre of the inner margin and is interrupted at the lower cell-angle. A feeble dark oblique shadow from the costal margin before the apex to the inner margin. Hindwing white, feebly tinted with brown. Expanse: 16 mm. Uganda. (Unknown to me.) In the marking it evidently resembles *Paryphanta orbata* (73 c) which, however, is much larger.

fuscifusa.

M. fuscifusa *Hmps.* (73 i). Forewing light red-brown, scantily dusted with blackish, an irregular black band in the submedian area extends to below the cell-end, an indistinctly defined spot at the cross-vein, an oblique, undulating, blackish subterminal band from below the costal margin to above the tornus, its interior edge being fused with a black spot above the discal fold, traces of an oblique line from here to the centre of the inner margin. Distal margin with black spots. Hindwing brownish, fringe whitish. In — f. **hyperdiffusa** *Strd.* the black markings are extensive and occupy the greatest part of the wing. Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, East Africa. An extremely variable and common species.

hyperdiffusa.

hieraglyphica.

M. hieraglyphica *Beth.-B.* (= *hieroglyphica v. d. E.*). Body tan-coloured, forewing tan-coloured with an oblique dark line which is curved inward on the fold and is double as far as vein 2. Beyond this line a round brown spot which is parted by 2 paler lines and surrounded by a pale line; above this spot there are 2 or 3 small dark dots, the costal and distal margins are much paler at this place, in the marginal area before the apex a light brown crescent. Hindwing pinkish straw-coloured. Expanse: 24–26 mm. Angola, in November. (Unknown to me.)

rosea.

M. rosea *Beth.-B.* (73 i). Body tan-coloured, palpi on the sides, and legs partly red. Forewing brownish tan-coloured, with 3 red basal streaks, below the costal margin, at the posterior edge of the cell, and at the inner margin, the latter streak very short, the others extending to beyond the centre of the wing, the middle streak besides radiating somewhat at the veins. Hindwing dark straw-coloured. Angola. In — **meridionalis** *sp. n.* the forewing shows but a short red streak in the discal cell as far as its centre, the rest of the cell is tinted with pink. Hindwing on the veins somewhat pink. Transvaal. ♂-type from Pretoria in the Berlin State Museum.

meridionalis.

M. rufopallens *Hmps.* (73 i). Head and tegulae ochreous with a reddish tint, thorax and abdomen *rufopallens*. yellowish white. Forewing silken ochreous white, with a reddish tint excepting the inner margin, with a feeble brownish subterminal line. Hindwing ochreous white. Expanse: 16—20 mm. Uganda. British East Africa. Rhodesia Gazaland.

M. nefas *sp. n.* (73 i). Body and forewing light greyish ochreous in the ♂, of a brighter ochreous colour *nefas*. in the ♀. Hindwing dark grey with yellow fringe. In the forewing veins 10 and 7 separated from the stalk 8 + 9, antennae in the ♂ bipectinate to the tips. German East Africa. ♂-type from North Uha, ♀ type from Tabora (March till May) in the Berlin State Museum.

Compare also *Natada amicta* (p. 470) which may belong to this genus.

27. Genus: **Stroteroides** *Strd.*

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate, decreasing towards the apices. Palpi moderately long, distal joint short. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the forewing vein 7 from the same place with 8 + 9, 10 remote from it. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell. ♂ remarkably smaller and with narrower wings than the ♀.

St. nigrisignata *Strd.* (73 i). Forewing violet blackish-brown, with a deep velvety black spot at the *nigrisignata*. cell-end and below the origin of vein 2. An indistinct whitish dusted line extends from the costal margin before the apex to the distal margin right below the apex. Hindwing of ♂ black, of ♀ greyer, fringe of ♂ white, of ♀ dull white. Spanish Guinea.

28. Genus: **Tetraphleba** *Strd.* (= *Tetraphleps* *Hmps.*)

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate to the tips. Palpi moderately long, slightly rising. In the forewing 7—10, in the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked. An Indian genus with one African species.

T. ruficeps *Hmps.* (74 a). Head and tegulae reddish brown, tegulae at the end whitish. Body chocolate *ruficeps*. brown. Forelegs with silvery spots. Forewing chocolate brown, dusted with grey, the darkest the basal area and the area before the subterminal line. At the cross-vein a black dot, a blackish postmedian line only distinct at the costal margin, subterminal line excurved at the centre of the termen, then indistinct. Hindwing red-brown. East Africa.

29. Genus: **Birthama** *Wkr.*

A chiefly Indo-Australian genus. It is doubtful whether the African species belong to it. Antennae of ♂ bipectinate, towards the apices shorter. Palpi moderately long, last joint short. In the hindwing cross-vein between 8 and the anterior edge of the cell, 6 + 7 stalked, in the forewing 7 and 10 stalked with 8 + 9 or together from the same place, in *basibrunnea* 10 somewhat remote. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs.

B. basibrunnea *Swh.* (74 a). Antennae of ♂ only pectinate on $\frac{1}{3}$. Basal half of forewing deep velvety *basibrunnea*. brown, with 2 pointed indentations, defined by a fine white line, then by a rusty brownish line. Distal half blue grey, with a rust coloured undulating postmedian line, a row of brown dots and a grey shadow behind it. Hindwing dull white, with a dark marginal line. East Africa.

B. dodona *Drc.* Body yellow, antennae and palpi black. Forewing chrome-coloured, veins darker; a *dodona*. straight brown line extends through the wing from the apex almost to the base of the inner margin; fringe brownish yellow. Hindwing paler chrome-coloured, under surface unicoloured chrome. Expanse: 50 mm. West Africa, Cameroon. (Unknown to me, it may coincide with *Hadraphe aprica* *Karsch* (p. 460.)

B. reducta *sp. n.* (74 a). Similar to *basibrunnea*, the brown basal area shorter, occupying but one third *reducta*. of the wing, less conspicuously indented. At the cross vein two brownish red dots, shortly before the margin a rusty brownish undulate line, towards the base a blackish nebulous row of sagittae. Antennae of ♂ more uniformly short combed to the apices. East Africa. ♂ type from Mkalama in the Berlin State Museum.

30. Genus: **Oidemaskelis** *Beth.-B.*

Palpi upturned, last joint short; antennae in the middle pectinate. Anterior hips and femora very much swollen, like the femora and tibiae of the middle legs. Wings short and broad, the inner margin very convex. In the forewing 8—10 stalked, 7 separated. In the hindwing 6 + 7 on a very long stalk. It is said to be allied to *Orthocraspeda* *Hmps.*

Oi. eurota *Beth.-B.* Body and forewing dull rust-coloured, forewing with a darker clond in the central *eurota*. area. Hindwing semi-transparent, pinkish-grey. Expanse: 20 mm. Rhodesia. (Unknown to me.)

31. Genus: **Hadrache** Karsch. (*Scirrhoma* Beth.-B.)

Palpi long porrect, 3rd joint slightly shorter than the second. Antennae long, serrate, in the ♀ shorter. Forewing long. 7 and 8 stalked, 9 absent or stalked, 10 and 11 from the cell. Cell longer than half the wing. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked. Frenulum in the ♂ ending as a club, in the ♀ every bristle of it club-shaped.

ethiopica. **H. ethiopica** Beth.-B. Forewing unicoloured brown. Hindwing pale orange; distal margin broad black, narrowed towards the anal angle. Head and thorax like forewing, abdomen like hindwing. ♀ uniformly paler. Expanse: 38—46 mm. Rhodesia, in December. (Unknown to me.)

aprica. **H. aprica** Karsch (= *callima* Beth.-B.) (74 a). Body light brownish red, chest and legs orange red, thorax above with whitish lateral spots. Forewing silken tan-coloured, with a very intense reflection; a slanting light brown stripe from the apex to the inner margin near the base. Hindwing orange. Expanse: 42—58 mm. Lagos, Gold Coast, Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

32. Genus: **Narosa** Wlkr.

A genus distributed in the Indo-Australian region. Antennae plain, posterior tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, palpi long upturned. In the hindwing 8 far remote from the cell, near the base with a small cross-vein, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 4 and 5 separated or from the same place, 7 stalked with 8 + 9. Habitually similar species are also to be found among the *Niphadolepis*.

castanea. **N. castanea** Mab. Forewing pale yellowish; margin reddish-brown, at the tornus yellowish. The base narrowly and a dot at the cell-end reddish-brown. Hindwing yellow, under surface whitish-yellow, margin darkened. Madagascar. (Unknown to me.)

flaccidia. **N. flaccidia** Drc. Body dark brown, forewing pale brown, from the base to the centre darker brown, bordered by a whitish brown line. A pale grey zigzag line from the costal margin to the inner margin, the termen with a row of small brown dots. Hindwing pale greyish-brown. Expanse: 25 mm. East Africa. (Unknown to me; doubtfully placed here.)

hedychroa. **N. hedychroa** Beth.-B. Body white, middle segments of abdomen brownish-grey. Forewing whitish, diffusely strewn with smoke-brown, condensed into a dark dot in the postmedian area, from this spot a very dentate brown line extends to the inner margin. Distal margin with a fine dark internerval spot. Hindwing all over dusted with smoke-brown. Expanse: 20 mm. Congo. (Unknown to me.)

trilinea. **N. trilinea** Beth.-B. Body yellowish-white, abdomen dull white. Forewing white, with 3 orange indistinct transverse bands, outside distinctly edged with white: a broad one below the cell, an irregular median one, distally angled on the fold, a postmedian one interrupted at vein 3, a short subterminal shadow from the costal margin, merging into the postmedian band. A dark marginal spot above the tornus. Hindwing yellowish-white. Expanse: 16 mm. Congo, in April. (Unknown to me; probably synonymous with *Niphadolepis argenteobrunnea* Strd. (75 c).)

nephochloëropis. **N. nephochloëropis** Beth.-B. Body whitish. Legs pale green, with white rings. Forewing white, at the base clouded green almost to the median area. Margin fine green, edged with a white line. Fringe speckled white and green. Hindwing lustrous white. Expanse: 25 mm. (Unknown to me; evidently near to *Niphadolepis soluta* Karsch (75 c).)

33. Genus: **Thliptocnemis** Mab.

Antennae ciliated, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the forewing only 8 + 9 stalked.

barbipes. **Th. barbipes** Mab. Forewing blackish-brown, with silken black lines, greyish yellow erect scales and double silver lines: a sagittiformly dentate line at the margin, the second obliquely through the centre, the third short to the base of the wing. Hindwing brown. Under surface blackish lead-coloured, costal margin red-brown. Madagascar. (Unknown to me.)

34. Genus: **Altha** Wlkr.

Likewise occurring in the Indo-Australian region. Antennae in the ♂ bipectinate to the middle, then bare; in *chionostola* the antennae are basally serrate-dentate. Palpi short upturned. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 6 and 7 are separated, in *chionostola* stalked. In the forewing 7—9 are stalked, vein 11 curved.

chionostola. **A. chionostola** Hmps. (74 a). Forewing silvery white, a blackish olive band from the centre of the inner margin curved to the apex. Margin at the apex with a black line. Hindwing silvery white. Congo, Transvaal.

A. ansorgei Beth.-B. Body purple brown, metathorax carmine, abdomen lemon-coloured. Forewing *ansorgei*. light canary-coloured, the basal two thirds reddish purple, strewn somewhat paler; this area with a distal projection between veins 3—5, enclosing also a dark brown postmedian line, followed by a yellow spot in the angle of vein 3. Subterminal line dark brown, with 2 strong indentations, more or less composed of fused crescents. Hindwing pale sulphur-coloured, in the ♀ the basal half yellow. Expanse: 34—39 mm. Northern Angola. (Unknown to me; probably identical with *Chrysamma purpuripulcra* Karsch (73 b), i. e. its form with yellow hindwings.)

A. rubrifusalis Hmps. (= *rubrifuscalis* v. d. E.). Head and thorax yellowish-red, dusted with silver, *rubrifusalis*. abdomen pale yellow, above darker. In the forewing the basal half is yellowish-red, base and costal margin intensely strewn with silver, also at the cell-end silver scales. A darker yellow cross-vein streak. Marginal half pale yellow, with a curved postmedian row of blackish-brown dots, interrupted between veins 2 and 3. Hindwing pale yellow, basal area with a yellowish-red tint. Expanse: 28 mm. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria. (It probably corresponds to the form of *Chrysamma purpuripulcra* Karsch with basally yellowish-red hindwings.)

35. Genus: **Monema** Wlkr.

Indo-Australian, with one African species in which the ♂ antennae are shortly bipectinate in contrast with the Indians. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 8 is curved, with the cross-vein to the centre of the anterior edge of the cell. In the forewing 10 and 7 stalked with 8 + 9, vein 11 nearing 12.

M. leucosticta Hmps. Body dark red-brown, with a blackish gloss. Forewing glossy red-brown, mixed *leucosticta*. with grey and black, scantily strewn with silvery scales, costal margin and veins more reddish. A white cross-vein dot surrounded by black, a somewhat oblique curved reddish line from the apex to the inner margin beyond the centre. Hindwing pale red-brown. Expanse: 28 mm. Gold Coast. (Unknown to me.)

36. Genus: **Hyphorma** Wlkr.

Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. In the forewing 8 + 9 stalked, 7 and 10 separated, 11 straight. Abdomen with long lateral and ventral hair-tufts. Palpi rather long. An Indian genus with one African species.

H. subterminalis Hmps. Body red-brown, mixed with grey. Forewing red-brown, tinted with grey *subterminalis*. and dusted with blackish. A small black streak at the centre of the discocellular, a small black spot below the costal margin beyond the centre with traces of a line extending obliquely from it to the cross-vein spot, which line is excurved, then oblique and curved to vein 1. An intense blackish shadow from the costal margin before the apex to the margin above the tornus, inside fadedly bordered; between veins 3 and 5 a subterminal shadow. Hindwing red-brown. Expanse: 30 mm. Gold Coast. (Unknown to me.)

37. Genus: **Inöus** Wlkr.

A doubtful genus, classified with the *Notodontidae* by JANSE in 1917. Palpi porrect, short, 3rd joint very small. Antennae slightly pectinate. Abdomen not projecting beyond the hindwings. Hind tibiae only with small terminal spurs. Forewing rather narrow.

I. nigripalpis Wkr. Reddish, palpi black. Thorax laterally behind and abdomen brown. Forewing *nigripalpis*. with 3 white angular dots, one at the inner margin near the base, the second in the centre, the third at $\frac{2}{3}$ at the costal margin. Hindwing paler, basally pale brown. South Africa. (Unknown to me.)

38. Genus: **Coenobasis** Wlkr.

Antennae of ♂ as far as $\frac{1}{3}$ bipectinate, then plain, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing near the base, in the forewing 7 stalked with 8 — 9, 10 free, 11 straight. Forewing coloured green.

C. albiramosa Wkr. (74 b). Forewing green, veins, particularly thick those of the cell and 1 a, broad *albiramosa*. silvery white. Hindwing greenish-white. Fringes of both wings with fine blackish-brown basal dots. South and East Africa.

C. amoena Fldr. (74 b). Similar to *albiramosa*, larger, forewing only with 3 silvery, very thick longitudinal stripes, which are not ramulous on the marginal veins; a lighter subterminal strip. Thoracal tufts and apices of tegulae ochreous. From Abyssinia through East Africa to Natal.

C. argentilinea Auriv. (74 b). Forewing with but one longitudinal streak being club-shaped at the end, *argentilinea*. on the posterior edge of the cell. Damaraland, German South West Africa.

C. hemichlora Grünb. (74 b). Similar to *argentilinea*, the light stripe on the posterior edge of the cell *hemichlora*. hardly white, very thin. Betchuanaland. It may be only a form of the preceding species.

- chloronoton*. **C. chloronoton** *Hmps.* (74 b). Unicoloured green; abdomen orange, costal margin of forewing orange. Hindwing whitish, at the margin green. Somaliland.
- fulvi-corporis*. **C. fulvi-corporis** *Hmps.* (74 b). Body ochreous, tegulae and mesothorax green. Forewing green, costal margin pale yellow, hindwing pale yellow. Aden.
- postflavida*. **C. postflavida** *Hmps.* (74 b). Forewing green, with an orange costal margin. Hindwing pale yellow, margin somewhat greenish. Fringes of both wings with black basal dots. Sudan, East Africa.

39. Genus: **Delorhachis** *Karsch.*

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate to $\frac{2}{3}$, then bare. Hind-tibiae only with stunted terminal spurs. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, in the forewing 7—9 stalked, 10 together with it from the same place, 11 nearing 12.

- viridiplaga*. **D. viridiplaga** *Karsch* (74 c) (= *charopa* *Beth.-B.*). Forewing red-brown, veins in the marginal half fine black, on the centre of the inner margin a green triangle outside edged with black. Hindwing ochreous brown and thorax with 4 green spots. Togo to Congo, a large ♂ also from the Ukami Mts.
- nigrivenosa*. **D. nigrivenosa** *Karsch* (74 c). Wood-brown, veins in the marginal half fine black, in the ♂ a lacteous round spot between 1 a and 1 c above the centre of the inner margin, whereas in the ♀ it is mostly absent. Togo, Cameroon.
- schultzei*. **D. schultzei** *Auriv.* (74 c). Forewing red-brown, with a large green spot on the centre of the inner margin and a smaller one opposite at the costal margin. Jola, Cameroon.
- amator*. **D. amator** *sp. n.* (74 c). Body and wings dark brown. Forewing with a small, dull golden yellow spot on the centre of the inner margin, hindwing with a golden yellow central spot from the base along the inner margin. German East Africa. ♂ type in the Berlin State Museum.
- purpurea*. **D. purpurea** *sp. n.* (74 c). Body golden yellow. Forewing purple red, the margins, an irregularly strangled median band and an indistinct transverse line behind it golden yellow. Hindwing golden yellow. Cameroon. ♂ type from Lolodorf in the Berlin State Museum.
- amica*. **D. amica** *sp. n.* (74 c). Body orange red-brown; tegulae, central spot above on the thorax and the greatest part of the under surface dark brown. Forewing dull purple brown, with a straight oblique transverse line from the apex to the centre of the inner margin, where it is inside bordered somewhat orange. Hindwing a little paler than forewing, at the inner margin pale yellow. Cameroon. ♂ type from Lolodorf in the Berlin State Museum.

40. Genus: **Featheria** *Hmps.*

Palpi short, obliquely upturned, antennae of ♂ bipectinate to the ends, in the ♀ shorter. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. Abdomen at the base with rough hair. Forewing with a rounded apex. Vein 2 + 3 on a short stalk, also 8 + 9. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 from the centre of the cell.

- obvia*. **F. obvia** *Hmps.* (74 c). Body greyish-white, abdomen tinted red-brown. Forewing greyish-white, in places tinted red-brown and dusted dark brown, a dark brown dot at the lower cell-end, from here an oblique brown line to the inner margin, outside thinly bordered with whitish, followed by a reddish-brown shadow. An oblique dark brown band from the apex touches this shadow and is slightly incurved below the costal margin, distally to it an ablong black dot. At the distal margin a row of brown streaks. Hindwing whitish, suffused with red-brown, with a fine dark marginal line. Expanse: 22—28 mm. Somaliland. (Unknown to me.)

41. Genus: **Parasa** *Moore.*

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate in the basal halves, hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, in the forewing 7 + together or stalked with 8 9, 10 remote and straight. Mostly green species. Likewise represented in the Indo-Australian, nearctic and neotropical regions.

- affinis*. **P. affinis** *Mab.* (74 d). Forewing brown, with a dull green, centrally strangled median band. Hindwing from yellowish to brownish. Madagascar.
- johannes*. **P. johannes** *Dist.* (74 d). Similar to *affinis*, marginal area less projecting, costal margin broad green. Hindwing ochreous. Transvaal, Natal.
- latistriga*. **P. latistriga** *Wkr.* (74 d). Forewing green, marginal band broad brown, at the base a triangular brown wedge. Cape Colony, Transvaal, East Africa.
- trapezoidea*. **P. trapezoidea** *Aur.* (74 d). Forewing with a very obliquely cut off brown basal area and a green median band, hindwing ochreous, more or less dusted brown. Nigeria to Spanish Guinea. — **concevata** *Strd.* is a female with a somewhat convex margin of the basal area and almost brown hindwings.

P. tamara *sp. n.* (74 d). Similar to the preceding species, the green median band narrower, more *tamara*. excurved at vein 6, the brown basal area more irregular, more sharply projecting at the posterior cell-angle. Hindwing ochreous. L. Nyassa. ♂, ♀ types from Langenburg in the Berlin State Museum, also from Kilondo.

P. carnapi *Karsch* (= *princeps Auriv.*, *microbasis Hmps.*) (74 e). A large species. Forewing green, *carnapi*. with a very short, narrow brown basal streak and a broad brown marginal area projecting at the cell towards the base. Hindwing ochreous, at the margin darkened brownish. Cameroon, Ogove.

P. mesochloris *Hmps.* Almost exactly like *trapezoidea*, but the green band is said not to reach quite *mesochloris*. to the costal margin. Expanse: 23 mm. Gold Coast.

P. euchlora *Karsch* (74 e). Forewing green, with a narrow violettish-brown basal and marginal area, *euchlora*. the latter more or less dusted with whitish, inside bordered by a white line. On the anterior and posterior margins of the cell as well as on 1 b a white longitudinal streak each, which may also extend to the marginal veins. Hindwing cream-coloured with violettish brown fringes. ♀ much larger than ♂. Togo, Ivory Coast. Larva greenish sky-blue with black spots: it lives gregariously on *Vitex*, feeding at night.

P. singularis *Btlr.* (74 e). Forewing dark green, with a violettish-brown basal area which is widened *singularis*. at the inner margin, a long silvery streak on the posterior edge of the cell and a shorter one on 1 b. Distal margin very narrow violettish-brown. Hindwing ochreous, fringes brown. Madagascar.

P. reginula *Saalm.* (74 e). Similar to *singularis*, basal area broader, more straightly defined, marginal *reginula*. area thrice as broad. Ground-colour lighter green, but with a dark green spot above and below the thicker white median streak. Fringe of hindwing yellow. Madagascar.

P. valida *Btlr.* (74 d). Forewing green, with a broad violettish-brown basal area, incurved below the *valida*. cell, somewhat excurved at 1 b; marginal area narrower violettish-brown, between veins 2 and 5 projecting slightly curved towards the base. Hindwing ochreous, at the margin often darker brownish. Madagascar.

P. ebenau *Saalm.* (74 e) is very similar to *valida*, the basal area much more sinuate, the marginal area *ebenau*. twice as broad, between 2 and 5 strongly curved towards the base. Madagascar.

P. karschi *Dyar* (= *valida Karsch*) (74 d) is a large species, yellowish dark green, with a violettish- *karschi*. brown, somewhat dentate, vertically cut-off basal area and a similar distal margin which is very narrow and shows two projections towards the base. Hindwing ochreous, fringe more or less brownish. Cameroon to Gabun.

P. urda *Drc.* (74 f). Similar to *karschi*, smaller, ground-colour of forewing more blue-green. Distal *urda*. margin of forewing slightly broader brown, hindwing creamy, basally yellowish. Cameroon to Gabun.

P. lanceolata *sp. n.* (74 e). Forewing intensely bluish-green, more elongate than in the two preceding *lanceolata*. species. Hindwing cream-coloured, at the anal margin and base yellowish. ♂ type from Tabora, ♂ and ♀ from various places in German East Africa. (Berlin State Museum.)

P. vivida *Wkr.* (74 e) (= *neumannii Karsch*, *arcuata Karsch*). Forewing dark green, at the cell-end often *vivida*. a dark dot and a darker shadow often above the centre of the inner margin. Basal area violettish-brown, with a pointed tooth below the cell. Marginal area lighter brown, with dark veins and bordered by dark. Hindwing from yellowish white to blackish brown. From South Africa, East Africa to the Sudan. The most common species.

P. ananii *Karsch* (74 f). A small species, forewing green, with an obliquely defined basal area projecting *ananii*. with two teeth, and a broad brown marginal area which projects somewhat obtusely between veins 2 and 5 and is concave above it. Hindwing ochreous. Togo, Cameroon, Southern Sudan. — *infuscata Wichgr.* is a form *infuscata*. with brown hindwings.

P. prussi *Karsch* (74 f) (= *adamauana Auriv.*, *smaragdina Beth.-B.*, *preussi v. d. E.*) is larger, forewing *prussi*. more blue-green, basal area narrower, at the costal margin not widened, marginal area with 3 projections which are often dentate. Range of the preceding species.

P. catori *Beth.-B.* (74 f). Extremely similar to *prussi* and flying together with it. The median emar- *catori*. gination of the marginal area is flatter, the projection below it broader and more dentate. Lokoya. Southern Sudan. It may be synonymous with the preceding species.

P. cambouei *Mab.* (= *villosipes Strd.*) (74 f). Forewing in the basal area brown, outside transversely *cambouei*. cut off and partly bordered with white, at the inner margin twice as long as at the costal margin, in the median area an almost triangular green area not reaching the costal and inner margins and traversed by a brown longitudinal stripe each at the edges of the cell, sometimes being very much reduced. Hindwing pale yellow, with a dark brown marginal area. Expanse: 30 mm. Madagascar.

P. humilis *Mab.* Forewing light red; base blackish claret-coloured, in the ♂ expanded beyond the cell *humilis*. and somewhat radiating on the veins. A brown transverse line passes through this area over the cell. The much

lighter marginal area is narrow, with a reddish lustre. Hindwing somewhat lighter. In the ♀ the colouring of the basal area only extends to the transverse line, the marginal area is twice as broad and more glaringly pinkish-red. An oblique brown line from the costal margin, at first excurved, to the inner margin in the direction of the dark basal area of the ♂. Body red-brown. Madagascar. (Unknown to me.)

chapmanni. **P. chapmanni** Ky. (= *rudis* Wkr.). Head, thorax above and base of abdomen green, otherwise ochreous. Forewing ochreous, speckled with black and with an irregular, slanting, green band which is widened in the anterior half and extends from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin to somewhat behind the centre of the costal margin. Distal margin very oblique. Expanse: 45 mm. Congo. (Unknown to me.)

serratilinea. **P. serratilinea** Beth.-B. Body green, also abdomen. Forewing green, with a small grey basal area, straightly cut off, and a serrate subterminal line from the apex to the tornus. Hindwing paler green. Expanse: 36 mm. South Nigeria. (Unknown to me.)

viridissima. **P. viridissima** Holl. (= *satura* Karsch) (74 f). Body and wings green. Forewing with a brown basal area and a brown marginal band projecting between veins 2 and 5 towards the base. Fringe of hindwing brown. West Africa.

decolor. **P. decolor** Karsch (74 f). Red-brown, thorax and base of abdomen above green. Forewing red-brown, with a broad, somewhat lighter postmedian band edged with dark. Hindwing ochreous-brown. Cameroon.

pallida. **P. pallida** Mschr. (74 c). Thorax and forewing yellowish-white, forewing with 2 black basal dots and a postmedian line which is very much incurved below the centre. Abdomen and hindwing light yellow. Gold Coast and Ivory Coast.

42. Genus: **Euclea** Hbn.

Antennae of ♂ in the basal half bipectinate, palpi moderately long, projecting somewhat beyond the frontal tuft. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. In the forewing vein 10 usually stalked with 7—9 or from the same place with it, in the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked. It appears to me to be questionable whether the two species described here belong to this genus chiefly occurring in America; they have remained unknown to me.

divisa. **Eu. divisa** Holl. Forewing wood-coloured, basal half dark brown, bordered by a somewhat intro-curved whitish line from the apex to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin. Hindwing and under surface wood-coloured. Expanse: 24 mm. Ogove.

brunnea. **Eu. brunnea** Holl. Quite unicoloured dark brown. Hindwing somewhat darker. Expanse: 23 mm. Ogove.

43. Genus: **Charistia** gen. nov.

Antennae of ♂ long bipectinate, decreasing towards the apices, palpi little projecting beyond the frontal tuft, hind tibiae with long middle and terminal spurs. In the forewing 8 + 9 fused, stalked with 7, the stalk of which is stalked with 10. 11 straight. In the hindwing the anterior cell-angle is retracted, 6 + 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing with the anterior edge of the cell only near the base. Genotype.

satanus. **Ch. satanas** sp. n. (74 a). Upper surface unicoloured bronze-coloured dark brown, under surface with the abdomen, palpi and part of legs ochreous. Expanse: 14 mm. Cameroon. ♂ type from Lolodorf in the Berlin State Museum.

44. Genus: **Paraplectra** Beth.-B.

Antennae of ♂ pectinate, palpi short, last joint very small. Forewing very broad, margin rounded. Hindwing small. In the forewing veins 2 + 3 stalked, 7 + 8 on a long stalk, 9 absent, 10 from the cell, 11 strongly curved. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked.

modesta. **P. modesta** Beth.-B. Body pale tan-coloured. Forewing tan-coloured, with a small pale rust-coloured spot in the basal portion of the fold, bordered by a short oblique white patch; above it some indistinct rust-coloured dots, besides a few dark rough scales scattered over the wing. Hindwing pale yellowish straw-coloured. Expanse: 21 mm. Angola. (Unknown to me.)

45. Genus: **Latoia** (inclus. *Somara* Wlkr., *Asteria* Fldr.)

Antennae of ♂ basally bipectinate, hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, in the forewing 7—9 stalked, 10 from the same place or stalked, 11 straight. According to AURIVILLIUS *Somara* and *Asteria* also belong to this genus.

albifrons. **L. albifrons** Guér. (= *florifera* H.-S.) (74 g). Forewing dark brown, before the centre with green and white spots. Hindwing yellow, more or less dusted with brown, in the ♂ often chiefly brown.

L. intermissa Wkr. (74 g). Thorax above green, below dark brown, abdomen ochreous. Forewing *intermissa*. rust-brown, in the costal-marginal portion thickly, in the distal portion more scantily dusted with white, with a somewhat oblique, dark, undulate transverse line which is bordered on the inside by a broad green band. Hindwing ochreous, more or less dusted with rust-brown. The green markings very soon turn brownish on the specimens exhibited in collections. Natal, Transvaal, German East Africa.

L. albipuncta Holl. (74 a). Forewing brown, with a yellow inner-marginal spot. Hindwing brown, *albipuncta*. basally often yellowish. ♂ smaller and with narrower wings. Congo, Spanish Guinea.

L. picta Wkr. (74 g). Green, abdomen from brown to ochreous. Forewing rust-coloured, at the costal *picta*. margin green, with an oblique and broadly interrupted green postmedian band. Hindwing and under surface ochreous; another form occurs without a green band of the forewing. Expanse: about 40 mm. Sierra Leone, French Guinea.

L. nana Holl. Thorax above green, abdomen above dark brown. Forewing pale brown, traversed by *nana*. a broad paler brown band which extends from the costal margin before the apex to the inner margin. Hindwing very pale brownish. Expanse: 25 mm. Ogove. (Probably identical with *Parasa decolor* Karsch [p. 464; 74 f]).

L. viridifascia Holl. (74 g). Frons and thoracal dorsum green. Abdomen above pale green, turning *viridifascia*. pale brown towards the end. Forewing chestnut-brown, marginal area dusted with pale ash-grey; in the centre of the wing a green band extending from the inner margin parallel to the distal margin towards the costal margin, in the centre strangulated. Hindwing wax-coloured. Expanse: 27 mm. The species is somewhat similar to *Stroter comatus* Karsch, in which however the green band is more slanting and entire, the terminal area not being so light grey. Ogove, Cameroon, Ivory Coast.

L. vitilena Karsch (74 g) (= *vitilena* v. d. E.). Ochreous, thorax above green. Forewing rust-brown, *vitilena*. more or less dusted with violettish-black, especially in the basal area, with an irregularly notched, centrally strangulated green median band. Hindwing ochreous. Transvaal to Cameroon, Southern Sudan.

L. canescens Wkr. Brown, thorax whitish, abdomen brown. Forewing brown, thickly powdered with *canescens*. white, at the costal margin more densely so, with an almost straight rust-brown band at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wing. Hindwing somewhat paler. Sierra Leone. According to AURIVILLIUS it is probably identical with the following:

L. albilinea Hmps. Similar to *canescens*, but the white postmedian line not straight, but inwardly *albilinea*. curved. Expanse: 42 mm. Ashanti.

L. cretata Karsch (74 h) is similar to *albilinea*. Forewing densely dusted with white, brown is only a *cretata*. straight transverse line forming a large spot at the inner margin. Hindwing yellowish greyish-brown. ♀ with much broader wings. Cameroon, one specimen also from German East Africa.

L. phlebodes Karsch (74 h). Forewing more red-brown, much less dusted light than the preceding *phlebodes*. species. Forewing somewhat broader. Ivory Coast to Spanish Guinea.

L. cineracea Karsch (74 h). Forewing red-brown, with a white, slightly curved postmedian line, from *cineracea*. the base to the latter line a green inner-marginal streak which is extended to 1 c. Hindwing yellow, sometimes with brown dusting in the cells. Body beneath dark brown, above reddish yellow, tegulae green. Togo, Cameroon. The East-African race — **furfurea** ssp. n. (75 a) has almost unicoloured densely white forewings with an indis- *furfurea*. tinct oblique stripe. ♂-type in the Berlin State Museum.

L. albicosta Hmps. (74 h). Similar to the preceding ones, hindwing golden yellow, veins and costal *albicosta*. portion more or less dusted with brown. Easily discernible from *intermissa* by the red-brown thoracal dorsum. British and German East Africa. Natal.

L. flavicosta Hmps. (74 h). Head and thorax golden yellow, abdomen golden yellow, at the end brown. *flavicosta*. Forewing deep red-brown, in the basal half slightly dusted with yellowish, marginal area paler red-brown. A broad golden yellow costal-marginal streak extends to the postmedian line, at the inner edge of which it forms a broad band to vein 6, then thin dots to vein 4. Postmedian line deep red-brown, excurved at vein 6. Fringe dark red-brown. Hindwing and under surface golden yellow. Expanse: 50 mm. West Africa, Southern Sudan, British East Africa.

L. viridicosta Hmps. Red-brown, head and thorax light green. Abdomen yellow, with a brown dorsal *viridicosta*. line. Forewing red-brown, with a green longitudinal stripe at the costal margin, the extreme edge of which, however, remains brown, as far as the postmedian line; the latter is red-brown, very slanting, straight, inside bordered by a green transverse band which is expanded in and below the cell and at the inner margin. Hindwing golden yellow, with a red-brown marginal band. Expanse: 40—50 mm. West Africa, Uganda, Mashonaland. (I have not seen this species.)

L. collini Mab. (= *xuthosoma* Beth.-B.) (74 h). Thorax grey, abdomen straw-coloured. Forewing *collini*. brown, thickly dusted with a whitish grey, with traces of a short basal line and an oblique, twice undulate, dark brown postmedian line which is bordered with white on the outside. Hindwing ochreous, with broad brown internerval stripes. Senegal, Southern Sudan. This species has been dealt with as *Dasychira* on p. 179, as which it had been described; on examining the type which is now in the Berlin State Museum it was ascertained to be identical with *xuthosoma*.

- nivosa.* **L. nivosa** Fldr. (75 a). Thorax white, tegulae and head green, abdomen yellow. Forewing white, with a streak from the apex which is very oblique and extends at the inner margin to the base; it is posteriorly and outside green, anteriorly grey lilac. At the termen a broad grey band, above the fringe is white. Hindwing white, with a yellow anal-marginal portion. Togo. A female in the Berlin State Museum lacks the grey terminal band, the green oblique band is straighter, very narrowly bordered with bluish-grey; it probably represents a new race or species: — **angustifascia** *ssp. n.* (75 a). Patria ignota.
- angustifascia.*
loxotoma. **L. loxotoma** Beth.-B. (75 a). Forewing white, with an olive green or light brown longitudinal band at the fold, being continued in a curve to the apex. Similar to *nivosa*, the band on the forewing narrower. Angola, Togo.
- privativa.* **L. privativa** *sp. n.* (75 a). Body white, tegulae green, abdomen ochreous. Under surface dark brown. Forewing white, with a very short violettish-brown broad basal streak which anteriorly extends to 1 c, but beneath not to the inner margin, and is about as long as half the cell. Hindwing white, basally at the anal margin somewhat yellowish. Under surface white. Senegal. Female type in the Berlin State Museum (Coll. Boisdual).
- neglecta.* **L. neglecta** *sp. n.* (75 a). Abdomen golden yellow, only basally white, tegulae outside edged with brown, the rest of the body like the hindwing of a pure white. Forewing white, costal margin as far as beyond the middle brown, a brown streak at the inner margin almost to the tornus, then almost rectangularly upcurved to the apex. German East Africa. Male type from Songea in the Berlin State Museum.

46. Genus: **Parageter** Beth.-B.

Palpi short. In the forewing 7—10 stalked, 8 + 9 bifurcating only shortly before the apex; 8, 10 and 11 very distantly separated. In the hindwing the anterior portion of the cell is retracted very far towards the base, for which reason 6 + 7 on a very long stalk, 8 free from the base.

- concolor.* **P. concolor** Beth.-B. Body deep straw-colour. Forewing ochreous, hindwing somewhat darker, markings absent. Expanse: 26 mm. Gummil, West Africa. (I did not see this species.)

47. Genus: **Pseudomantria** Beth.-B.

Antennae of ♂ slightly serrate. Forewing moderately broad, apex obtuse, hindwing small and oblong. In the forewing 7—9 stalked, 10 absent. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked.

- flava.* **P. flava** Beth.-B. Body orange. Forewing chrome-coloured, hindwing paler, markings absent. Expanse: 22 mm. Malanga, West Africa. (Unknown to me.)
- flavissima.* **P. flavissima** *sp. n.* (75 b) may belong to this genus, but the male antennae are quite plain, in the forewing 10 stalked with 7 and with 8 + 9. Forewing chrome-coloured, but the costal margin very fine orange. Hindwing paler. Expanse: 15 mm. Male type from Quisoli, Angola, in the Berlin State Museum.

48. Genus: **Trachyptena** Beth.-B.

Palpi short, upturned. Antennae of ♂ serrate. Forewing broad, with a dent of scales from the inner margin. In the forewing 8—10 stalked. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 shortly anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell.

- rufa.* **T. rufa** Beth.-B. (75 b). Body pale reddish-brown, both wings without markings, pale tan-coloured, all over strewn with fine rust-brown scales. Lokoja. The presumable male of it, from New Cameroon, in the Berlin State Museum, shows a darker transverse streak at the cross-vein.
- nigromaculata.* **T. nigromaculata** *sp. n.* (75 b). Forewing wood-grey, at the inner-margin somewhat reddish, with very scanty jet-black scales, at the cell-end a large greyish-black spot. Hindwing, under surface, and body red-brown. Cameroon. Male type from Lolodorf in the Berlin State Museum.

49. Genus: **Trachyptenidia** *gen. nov.*

Inner margin of forewing with a dent of scales as in the preceding genus. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ long bipectinate. Hind tibiae densely covered with long scales, only with long terminal spurs. Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frontal tuft. In the forewing 2 + 3 stalked, 7—9 stalked, 10 and 11 anteriorly convex from the cell. In the hindwing 3 and 4 close together, 6 + 7 stalked, 8 near the base shortly anastomosing with the cell, then distantly separated. Genotype:

- incredibilis.* **T. incredibilis** *sp. n.* (75 b). Forewing light ochreous, dusted with brown and somewhat blackish, on the inner margin above the dent of scales an indistinct dark, outside light transverse streak. Hindwing light ochreous, in the ♀ somewhat darker brownish. Male type from Ngoko Station, female type from Lolodorf in the Berlin State Museum. Cameroon.

50. Genus: **Phorma** Karsch.

Antennae of ♂ in the basal halves with long double pectinations, then bare. Palpi projecting beyond the frontal tuft, last joint slightly drooping. In the forewing 7 rises from the same place with 8 + 9, 10 remote from it. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 near the base anastomosing with the cell.

Ph. pepon Karsch (75 b). Body red-brown, in front and partly on the abdomen fiery red. Forewing *pepon*. brown, basal area more dark red, with an oblique almost straight line in the centre, and divergent with it a submarginal line from the costal margin to the termen above the tornus, both black, outside slightly bordered with lilac grey. Hindwing dark brown. West and East Africa.

51. Genus: **Omoecena** Karsch.

Male antennae bipectinate, suddenly decreasing from the centre to the tips. Palpi similar as in *Phorma*. Costal margin of forewing quite straight or even concave. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 shortly anastomoses with the cell. In the forewing 7 stalked with 10, these stalked with the stalk of 8 + 9. To this genus probably also belong some of the species mentioned as *Thosca*.

O. syrtis Schs. & Clem. (75 b) (= ganale Pagenst.). Forewing brown, basal area mostly darker, distal *syrtis*. area often irrorated with whitish, with two transverse lines being posteriorly strongly divergent in the ♂, less so in the ♀. In the whole of West Africa as far as Natal, Southern Sudan. The species varies somewhat. Forelegs with a silvery spot.

O. convergens sp. n. (75 b). Similar to *syrtis*, but the exterior transverse line is not parallel to the *convergens*. margin, but posteriorly convergent with it, the interior transverse line is outside bordered by a lighter colour. Eastern Transvaal to East Africa. ♂, ♀ types from the White River in the Berlin State Museum, also from Mohororo.

O. thanatos sp. n. (75 b). The length of the male antennal pectinations gradually decreases to the *thanatos*. tips. Wood-coloured grey, mixed with ochreous and blackish. Forewing grey, dusted somewhat darker, the slightly darker basal area undulately defined, especially below the cell deeply indented, the exterior transverse line near the distal margin into which it terminates in the lower third. Hindwing and under surface light grey, dusted with a darker grey. Male type from Kibwezi in the Berlin State Museum (Coll. OBERTHÜR). Uganda.

O. micacea Blhr. (75 b). Forewing reddish silvery grey, with an oblique median line and convergent *micacea*. with it a subterminal line becoming indistinct towards the inner margin, both lines red. Hindwing, more intensely the forewing beneath, and part of thorax greyish-red. Madagascar.

52. Genus: **Niphadolepis** Karsch.

Antennae also in the ♂ plain, palpi moderately long, slightly upturned, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 free, in the forewing 7—9 stalked, veins 10 and 11 anteriorly very convex. Habitually similar species are also to be found among the *Narosa*. The genus may coincide with *Gavara*.

N. nivata Karsch (75 c). White, thorax green, in front brownish. Forewing white, with a pale olive *nivata*. green straight antemedian transverse band, another one extending across the cross-vein, where it bifurcates towards the inner margin, the exterior branch bifurcating once more at the tornus, a third from the costal margin before the apex to the distal margin along which it extends for some distance. At the posterior angle of the cell and at the termen below the apex one jet-black dot each, single black scales on the surface of the wings. Hindwing white. Togo.

N. lactea Pagenst. (75 c). Body white, abdomen yellowish. Forewing white, with 4 almost parallel, *lactea*. undulating brownish-yellow transverse lines and a black central dot, some black marginal dots at the apex. Fringe white, speckled with brownish. Hindwing white, in the distal portion shaded with brown, at the margin below the apex black dots. Expanse: 15—20 mm. Ganale, North-East Africa, German East Africa.

N. sinistra sp. n. (75 c). Similar to *lactea*, the basal transverse stripe is absent or only distinct at the *sinistra*. inner margin. From the costal margin across the cross-vein a jet-black line, forming only a dot at the costal margin in the ♂. Hindwing of ♀ at the margin not grey. Female type from Daressalam (leg. A. REUSS) in the Berlin State Museum, also from Mhonda.

N. soluta Karsch (75 c). Forewing white, the basal third dusted with olive green, bordered by a notched *soluta*. line, also the distal third broad green, at the distal margin intermixed with lilac-grey, so that only a median band being somewhat darkened and expanded at the inner margin remains white. Hindwing white, more or less dusted with greyish ochre. Togo.

N. elegans Wichgr. Forewing white, inside slightly tinted yellowish, a metallic olive green transverse *elegans*. band, 2 mm broad, mixed with black, outside of it another one being shorter and less regular, and connected with the apex at vein 6, so that two semicircular white areas are defined at the distal margin. At the margin in areas 7 and 8 two black dots. Hindwing white, around the apex three oblong black marginal spots. Expanse: 23 mm. German East Africa. (Unknown to me.)

- luxuriosa*. **N. luxuriosa** *sp. n.* (75 c). Similar to *elegans*, with a broad olive green median band mixed with blackish and lead-colour, distally to it a narrow and indistinct transverse line which, in the prolongation of the cell, is broadly connected with the median band, besides some green dusting before the apex. Below the apex 2 or 3, above the tornus one tiny black dot. Hindwing white, at the apex traces of a blackish marginal line. Body whitish, thorax more yellowish. Forewing beneath white with a green costal margin, hindwing white. ♂ type from Tabora (leg. A. REUSS) in the Berlin State Museum.
- auricincta*. **N. auricincta** *Btlr.* (75 c) (*lacides Drc.*). Forewing white, with 5 tan-coloured transverse lines, 3 black marginal dots at the apex and one at the tornus. Hindwing white; with a narrow brown marginal band. Segmental margins of abdomen golden yellow. East Africa.
- afflicta*. **N. afflicta** *sp. n.* (75 c). Body white, abdomen somewhat ochreous. Forewing more oblong, with a more oblique margin than in the preceding species, dusted with brownish, and with two brownish, strongly zigzag-shaped oblique transverse lines which are almost contiguous; towards the base from the inner line an oblique streak straight from the inner margin to the cell. At the apex a brown crescentiform spot, similar ones at the lower portion of the margin. Hindwing white. Cameroon. Female type from Buea, in November, also from Rei Buba in June (Berlin State Museum).
- improba*. **N. improba** *sp. n.* (75 c). Forewing short and rounded, of a lustrous greyish white, with an irregular dark brown irroration at the inner margin near the base, a dark brown indistinct postmedian line being strongly excurved in the anterior part, and a dark brown spot at the cell-end. Distal margin fine brown, at the tornus somewhat broader. Hindwing white. Under surface of forewing in the costal half (at the termen broader) deep dark brown. Body whitish, with brown abdominal tufts. Cameroon. Male type from Ngoko Station in the Berlin State Museum. In April.
- alianta*. **N. alianta** *Karsch* (75 c). Forewing brown, with a purple median band which is centrally somewhat strangled, and towards the base defined by a light line, then by a darker line. From its outside at the costal margin obliquely to the termination of vein 2 extends a darker brown band which ends in 1 or 2 black marginal dots. At the margin below the apex another black dot. Hindwing ochreous, sometimes more or less darkened brown. East Africa.
- argenteo-brunnea*. **N. argenteobrunnea** *Strd.* (75 c). Forewing lustrous whitish, with 3 or 4 brown transverse lines which are expanded to broad spots at the inner margin, at the tornus 1 or 2 deep brown dots. Hindwing greyish ochreous. Spanish Guinea.
- quinquestrigata*. **N. quinquestrigata** *Strd.* (75 d). Forewing brownish, at the margin somewhat whitish, with 4 oblique dark brown transverse stripes, the two interior ones not reaching the costal margin, the third strongly flawed at 1 c and containing a black dot, the fourth slightly curved to the tornus which it does not reach, in some places crossed yellow by the veins. Hindwing dark yellow. Spanish Guinea.

53. Genus: **Lembopteris** *Btlr.*

Antennae plain. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of long spurs. In the forewing 7—9 stalked. In the hindwing 3 and 4 from the same place, 6 + 7 stalked.

- puella*. **L. puella** *Btlr.* (75 d). Forewing snow-white, costal margin narrow ochreous, 2 black dots at the apex and 2 in the centre, one of which is below vein 2, the other below vein 6. Hindwing pale golden straw-coloured, with a blackish apical dot. British East Africa. (Unknown to me.)

54. Genus: **Pachyphleбина** *gen. nov.*

Antennae to the ends plainly pectinated. Palpi moderately long, slightly upturned, hind tibiae with 2 pair of very long spurs. In the forewing veins 4—6 rise separated from each other below the upper cell-angle, 9 + 10 stalked, 11 anteriorly very convex, together with 9 + 10, or on a short stalk. Anterior edge of cell at this place as well as the base of the stalk strongly thickened. In the hindwing the cell is only as long as $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wing, 6 + 7 on a short stalk, 8 right behind the base strongly divergent with the cell. Type of the genus:

- degenerata*. **P. degenerata** *sp. n.* (75 d). Forewing lustrous loam-coloured grey, with 4 blackish transverse lines, the two inner ones in the middle very much broken, the lower portion of the last line adjoining to the margin. Hindwing dark grey, fringe speckled lighter. Cameroon. Male type from Lolodorf in the Berlin State Museum.

55. Genus: **Teinorhyncha** *Holl.*

Female antennae plain. Palpi very long, projecting snout-like, laterally compressed. Allied to the Indian genus *Scopelodes*.

- umbra*. **T. umbra** *Holl.* Body reddish-brown, palpi dark brown. Forewing brown, with an indistinct dark median transverse line and a more distinct one from the costal margin before the apex to the margin above the tornus. Hindwing pale reddish brown. All the fringes darker. On the under surface some golden scales near the base of the hindwing. Expanse: 42 mm. Ogove. (Unknown to me.)

56. Genus: **Miresa** Wlkr.

One third of male antennae long bipectinate, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs, in *gilba* with 2 pairs. Palpi short, not projecting beyond the frontal tuft. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 from the same place or stalked, 8 with the cross-vein to the anterior edge of the cell near the base. In the forewing 7 and 10 from the same place or stalked with the stalk of 8 + 9. Vein 11 straight, far towards the base. The genus is distributed over the whole globe.

M. gilba Karsch (75 d). Forewing ochreous, with dense purple and brown transverse lines and at $\frac{1}{4}$ *gilba*. with a curved row of brown, distally black-edged spots. Hindwing ochreous. West Africa.

M. coccinea Hmps. (= intensior *Rothsch.*). Hind tibiae likewise with 2 pair of spurs. Body light rosy *coccinea*. red. Forewing light rosy-red, with a blackish-grey antemedian transverse line, at the costal margin indistinct, then excurved, then oblique, in the cell connected with a ring-macula which extends from below the costal margin to the posterior edge of the cell and despatches streaks on veins 2 and 5 towards the margin. Hindwing light red. Expanse: 28 mm. South Nigeria. It is surely identical with *Micraphe lateritia* Karsch. P. 452 (73 f).

M. haematoessa Hmps. presumably coincides with *coccinea*, and is said to differ in a blackish-grey *haematoessa* longitudinal streak at the costal margin and posterior edge of the cell. In the form — *haematoessula* Strd. the *haematoessula*. ground-colour is ochreous instead of red. South Africa. (*Micraphe lateritia* varies so much that these two species might be identical with it.)

M. gracilis Btlr. (75 d). Body of ♂ chiefly orange, of ♀ pinkish brown. Forewing pinkish brown, basal *gracilis*. half darker, bordered by an undulate darker transverse line in the centre of the wing, another similar postmedian line, both connected between veins 3 and 5 by a darker longitudinal ray. Hindwing of ♂ yellowish-white, of ♀ somewhat lighter than forewing. Madagascar.

M. bilineata sp. n. (75 d). Body and forewing reddish brown, basal area of forewing indistinctly darker, *bilineata*. with 2 almost parallel, undulating, postmedian transverse lines. Hindwing somewhat lighter. East Africa. Male type from the Ukinga Mts. in the Berlin State Museum.

M. pyrosoma Btlr. (75 d). Larger and more robust than the preceding species, the orange body brightly *pyrosoma*. contrasted by the red-brown tegulae. Forewing dark red-brown, distally lighter, the two transverse lines quite indistinct. Hindwing from yellowish ochreous to red-brown. Madagascar.

M. melanosticta Beth.-B. Thorax and abdomen reddish-brown. Forewing reddish brownish-grey, with *melanosticta*. a basal dark purple brown spot below the cell, outside bordered by a very oblique, undulate, ochreous line, extending from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin. A shorter ochreous V-shaped marking from vein 5 to the inner margin near the tornus, in the upper space of which there are two black dots. An oblique ochreous subapical shadow, inside bordered by a purple line and outside by a similar nebulous spot. Distal margin fine ochreous grey. Hindwing reddish-brown. Expanse: 36 mm. Nandi. (Unknown to me.)

M. semicalida Hmps. (75 e). Somewhat like *Brachia argyrogramma* Karsch (73 f). Forewing red-brown, *semicalida*. the sinuate median line silvery white, the space between it and the postmedian line dusted with greyish-brown. Hindwing yellowish, suffused with reddish. Congo, Rhodesia. (Unknown to me.)

M. ustitermina Hmps. (75 e). Forewing dark brown. Base somewhat red, marginal band fiery red. *ustitermina*. Hindwing pale greyish-brown. Congo, Transvaal, German East Africa. The extent of the lighter brownish-red marking varies considerably.

M. strigivena Hmps. Body yellowish-white. Forewing pale ochreous, with a narrow white band from *strigivena*. the costal margin beyond the centre, excurved below the costal margin, then oblique to the centre of the inner-margin. Veins in the marginal half fine black. Hindwing silky white. Expanse: 34 mm. South Nigeria. (Unknown to me; it may belong to *Delorhachis*.)

M. rotundata sp. n. (75 e). Antennae of ♂ long bipectinate to the tips, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, *rotundata*. in the forewing 10 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked. Body whitish ochreous, abdomen darker. Forewing yellowish-white with a broad securiform band towards the centre of the margin, containing the white cross-vein spot which is surrounded by dark, and being outside bordered by a darker colour. Two fine brown subterminal lines. Apex very round. Hindwing whitish, more or less dusted with purple brown. German East Africa. ♂, ♀ types from Amani (in the Berlin State Museum).

57. Genus: **Semyrilla** Auriv. (= *Hyphormoides* Strd.)

Antennae of ♂ with double pectinations decreasing towards the apices. Palpi very long, upturned. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 8 in the middle connected with the anterior edge of the cell by the cross-vein, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing the discal cell is open, 7—9 stalked, together with 10.

S. lineata Holl. (= *obliquestrigata* Strd.) (75 e). Forewing dark brown, with a silvery spot at the cell-end *lineata*. and a very oblique and rounded band of thin silvery dusting which is greatly widened towards the inner margin:

a similar one is also along the distal margin. Hindwing brown. Congo to Cameroon. In the habitus it recalls American species of *Sibine*.

58. Genus: **Prolatoia** *Auriv.* (= *Haplomiresa* *Auriv.*)

Palpi projecting far beyond the head, slender, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked; in the forewing 7 and 8 from the same place or on a short stalk, ♂ absent.

perileuce. **P. perileuce** *Holl.* Frons and collar reddish. Thorax and abdomen above dark lead-coloured, beneath whitish. Forewing dark lustrous lead-coloured. Hindwing black, with broad whitish fringe. Forewing beneath with a pale lead-coloured marginal line. Expanse: 23 mm. Ogove. (Unknown to me.)

sjöstedti. **P. sjöstedti** *Auriv.* (75 e). Body orange. Forewing lead-coloured, with an orange basal spot and dark veins. Hindwing blackish, at the base orange. Beneath the light markings are somewhat more extensive. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

59. Genus: **Barilla** *Dyar.*

Antennae basally with laminiform pectinations. Palpi moderately long, projecting beyond the frontal tuft. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 is connected with the anterior edge of the cell by the cross-vein near the base, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing the cell is closed, 7—9 stalked, together with 10, vein 11 straight.

transversata. **B. transversata** *Holl.* (75 e). Forewing golden orange, towards the costal margin more brownish, with 2 black lines which are very divergent posteriorly. Hindwing ochreous, veins brownish. Cameroon to Congo

60. Genus: **Natada** *Wlkr.*

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate to the tips. Palpi moderately long, slightly projecting beyond the frontal tuft. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 8 anastomoses near the base, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 and 10 separated from the stalked 8 + 9. Vein 11 straight. Common in South America and Indo-Australia.

chrysaspis. **N. chrysaspis** *Hmps.* Forewing ochreous to greyish, with 2 black dots at the cell-end and a series of marginal dots. Hindwing ochreous, with short blackish internerval streaks at the margin, in — f. **chrysaspodes** *Strd.* (75 e) predominantly suffused with blackish-brown, except at the base, inner margin and fringe. In the female the body and forewing are densely dusted brown and black. Transvaal, Cape Colony.

amieta. **N. amieta** *Swh.* Body and wings ochreous grey, costal margin of forewing darker, with a broad pink longitudinal streak from the base to the margin. Front and middle legs pink. Expanse: 28 mm. Bihé, West Africa. It may be closely allied with *Macrolepta rosea*. (Unknown to me.)

julia. **N. julia** *Drc.* Forewing reddish-brown, along the median nerve blackish, hindwing tawny, fringe and inner margin darker brown. Body light golden brown, legs dark brown. Expanse: 38 mm. West Africa. (Unknown to me; perhaps identical with *Ctenolita cerdo*.)

undina. **N. undina** *Drc.* Forewing in basal half dark blackish-brown, in distal half pale drab. A submarginal black line extends from the costal margin before the apex to the inner angle, where it is dissolved into dots. Hindwing silky drab. Under surface red-brown. Body lemon-coloured, abdomen dark brown. Expanse: 38 mm. West Africa. (Unknown to me, according to AURIVILLIUS = *Tryphax cinereus* *Holl.*)

desperata. **N. desperata** *sp. n.* (75 e). Body ochreous golden-yellow, forewing golden-yellow, margins and cross-vein somewhat darker. Hindwing blackish-brown, fringe ochreous golden-yellow. Sierra Leone. Female type from Freetown in the Berlin State Museum.

61. Genus: **Cochlidion** *Hbn.* (= *Limacodes*)

Antennae in both sexes plain, palpi moderately long, projecting beyond the frontal tuft, hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses near the base with the anterior edge of the cell, 6 and 7 rise separately. In the forewing 7 and 10 separated from the stalked 8 + 9, 11 straight. A palaearctic and nearctic genus; it appears to be doubtful whether the only African species described here (unknown to me) belongs to the genus.

cretacea. **C. cretacea** *Holl.* Body white. Forewing lustrous white, with a pale brownish spot at $\frac{2}{3}$. Hindwing white, with a large, almost triangular spot in the centre pale brown. Under surface white, costal margin of forewing brown. Expanse: 12 mm. Ogove.

62. Genus: **Apluda** *Wllgr.*

Antennae of ♂ laminiformly pectinated at the base. Palpi laterally compressed, projecting, at the ends widened, last joint drooping. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses long with the anterior edge of the cell, the anterior portion of the cell is retracted towards the base, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7—9 stalked, so separated from them, 11 straight.

A. plebeja *Wllgr.* Forewing from reddish brown to greyish-brown, basal half of ♀ darker, with two *plebeja*. posteriorly very divergent transverse lines proceeding from the same place (contrary to similar species of *Omocena*). Hindwing somewhat paler. Central and East Africa.

A. vesana *sp. n.* (75 a). Body and forewing brown, the latter with a blackish dot at the cell-end and *vesana*. a whitish-grey oblique line from the costal margin before the apex to the inner margin before the tornus, being incurved below vein 2. Hindwing brown, with a slight blackish tint. German East Africa. Female type from Usambara in the Berlin State Museum.

63. Genus: **Parapluda** *Auriv.*

Separated from the preceding genus by but one pair of spurs of the hind tibiae, the antennae of the ♂ being bipectinate at the base.

P. invitabilis *Wllgr.* (75 f). Wings white with a fine brown margin, forewing with a brown costal and *invitabilis*. inner margin, an oblique stripe from the centre of the costal margin to the distal margin below the apex, bifurcating at the end, and two oblique brown transverse stripes, all the markings being connected. Cameroon, Transvaal, Natal, German East Africa.

P. similis *Dist.* (75 f). Similar to the preceding species, the oblique transverse stripes above vein 2 *similis*. connected with each other, but the inner margin between them white. The exterior transverse stripe is situated more basad, the stripe from the costal margin does not reach the distal margin. German East Africa, Transvaal, Natal.

P. incincta *Hmps.* (75 f) (♀ = *schaliphlebia* *Hmps.*) Similar to *similis*, the brown stripes on the forewing *incincta*. broader and thicker, the exterior transverse stripe anteriorly touches the distal margin or goes into the apex. German East Africa, Southern Sudan, Uganda.

P. syngrapha *Hmps.* is separated from the others by the costal margin being yellow as far as beyond *syngrapha*. the middle. Beside the usual brown markings a subterminal band between veins 2 and 5. Expanse: 24 mm. Gold Coast. (Unknown to me.)

P. monogramma *Hmps.* (75 f). White, forewing in the inner-marginal half with a vertical thin ante- *monogram-* median row of dots and a more distinct postmedian row. Before the apex 1 or 2 black fine dots. East Africa. *ma.*

64. Genus: **Andrallochroma** *Karsch.*

♂ and ♀ very different. Antennae of ♂ basally bipectinate, of ♀ bare. Palpi of ♂ short, of ♀ long with a drooping last joint. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 8 with the cross-vein near the base, in the ♀ in the centre of the cell, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7—9 stalked, 10 free, in the ♀ 7 together from the same place with 8 + 9.

A. melampepla *Holl.* (75 f, g). ♂ body above blackish, in front and below orange brown. Wings uni- *melampep-* coloured blackish, the forewings very elongate, the margin of the hindwing very concave. ♀ (= *lamborni* *la.* *Beth.-B.*) orange, with a grey margin in both wings, being broadest at the apex. Cameroon.

A. bicolor *Strd.* (75 f). Only the ♂ is known: thorax and base of abdomen also above brownish-red. *bicolor*. both wings in the centre somewhat diaphanous, margin of hindwing straight, forewing shorter. Spanish Guinea.

A. rufivena *sp. n.* (75 g). Body and hindwing ochreous. Forewing sulphur-coloured, veins broad ochreous. *rufivena*. Hindwing basally somewhat diaphanous, veins darker. Cameroon. Male type from Bipindi in the Berlin State Museum.

65. Genus: **Eccopa** *Karsch.*

Antenne of ♂ basally bipectinate. Palpi short, hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked, 8 anastomosing near the centre of the cell with its anterior edge. In the forewing 7—9 stalked. The ♀ being still unknown will probably look very different.

E. oculita *Karsch* (75 f). Body black, abdomen beneath narrowly and basally on the sides yellow. Fore- *oculita*. wing black, with a large round yellow spot. Hindwing yellow, in the centre hyaline, with a black cross-vein dot and a black marginal band which is very narrow in the centre. Cameroon.

66. Genus: **Stroter** Karsch.

Antennae of ♂ basally bipectinate, palpi short, hardly projecting beyond the frontal tuft. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. Abdomen projecting very far beyond the hindwing. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell near the base, 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7—9 stalked.

comatus. **St. comatus** Karsch (75 g). Thorax above green. Forewing purple brown, with a green median band, in the basal area a few light red-brown dots. Hindwing ochreous, at the margin purple brown. Cameroon. (Somewhat like *Latoia viridifascia*, without its light marginal dusting.)

capillatus. **St. capillatus** Karsch (75 g) (= *tripartitus* Beth.-B.). Forewing dark green, marginal half and a basal area which does not reach the costal margin, grey, clouded darker. Hindwing golden yellow, distal portion blackish-grey with brown veins. West and East Africa.

67. Genus: **Hegetor** Karsch.

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate to the tips, palpi projecting but little beyond the frons. In the hindwing 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell before the middle and withdraws then far. 6 + 7 stalked. In the forewing 7 on a short stalk with 8 + 9, 10 and 11 straight.

herculeus. **H. herculeus** Karsch (75 h). Forewing brown with a broad white median line, the inner margin and costal margin as far as this line white. Veins white. Hindwing white, with a brown marginal band traversed white by the veins. Only 1 specimen known, from Cameroon.

68. Genus: **Gavara** Wlkr. (= *Pletura* Wllgrn.)

Palpi long, slightly rising. Antennae plain in the ♂. Vein 11 of forewing anteriorly very convex.

velutina. **G. velutina** Wlkr. (= *squamosa* Wllgr., *leprosa* Fldr.) (75 f). Forewing brownish, at the margin more yellowish, with 3 broad, irregular, lustrous pale purple bands. Hindwing brown, at the margin somewhat lighter. East Africa, Natal.

leucomera. **G. leucomera** Hmps. (75 f). Forewing white, with a reddish-brown tint, except the margin. An oblique reddish-brown antemedian transverse shadow, a black dot at the cell-end, from there an indistinct reddish undulate line to the inner margin, a curved reddish line from the centre of the costal margin to the fold above the tornus, at the margin a series of reddish streaks. Hindwing white, tinted with reddish-brown, with a fine brownish marginal line. Expanse: 16 mm. Somaliland.

camptogramma. **G. camptogramma** Hmps. Body white, mixed with ochreous and brown. Forewing white, dusted with brown; a small black dot in the centre of the cell; an indistinct line from the cell to the inner margin, outside somewhat whitish; a black dot at the cell-end. Postmedian line white, inside dusted with brown, at veins 6, 3 and 2 excurved, then retracted and oblique to the inner margin. A dark marginal line from the apex to vein 3. Hindwing silky white, scantily dusted with brown. Expanse: 20 mm. East Africa. (Unknown to me.)

69. Genus: **Narosana** Beth.-B.

Palpi short, porrect, last joint very small. Antennae of ♂ with short cilia. Wings short and broad, costal margin of forewing straight, inner margin as in *Trachyptena* with a lobe of scales, which however is near the base, veins 2 and 3 separated, veins 2 + 4 very concave, 8—10 stalked, 11 from the cell, short. In the hindwing 6 + 7 on a long stalk.

agbaja. **N. agbaja** Beth.-B. Body and wings pale yellowish-grey, forewing with a small dot at the cell-end. Hindwing pale straw-colour. Expanse: 21 mm. Northern Nigeria. (Unknown to me.)

70. Genus: **Casphalia** Wlkr. (= *Zaracha* Wlkr.)

Antennae of ♂ basally bipectinate, of ♀ plain. Palpi very short and insignificant. Hind tibiae with 1 pair of spurs. In the hindwing 8 anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell shortly before the centre, 6 + 7 on a long stalk. In the forewing 10 stalked with 7 and 8 + 9, 11 straight.

extranea. **C. extranea** Wlkr. (75 g). Body ochreous; thorax above greyish-brown, tegulae white, with a black spot and costal margin, patagia in front reddish-yellow, head blackish. Forewing greyish-brown, veins in the costal portion towards the base white. Cross-vein broad dark, behind it a diaphanous whitish oblique band. Hindwing ochreous, with a dark brown marginal band and central spot. Congo, Cameroon.

flavicollis. **C. flavicollis** Wlkr. (= *buchholzi* Pltz.) Blackish-brown, thorax in front yellow, chest and abdomen beneath ochreous. Hindwing pale yellow, with a black marginal band which is broadest at the apex and is coherent with a black central dot from the costal margin. Sierra Leone. (Unknown to me.)

C. nigerrima Holl. (75 g). Blackish-brown; patagia in front, underside, and part of abdominal margins *nigerrima*. above reddish ochreous, tegulae in the anterior halves white. Hindwing unicoloured or with a yellow lunar spot at the cell-end. In the ♀ abdomen orange, with a dark dorsal stripe. Cameroon, Spanish-Guinea, Congo.

C. elegans Jord. Black, some yellow hairs on frons and palpi, patagia reddish yellow, tegulae with a *elegans*. large sulphur-coloured spot. Chest and abdomen orange. Apex of abdomen in the ♀ black. Forewing brownish-black, a small basal dot and a subapical macular band sulphur-coloured. Hindwing pale yellow, with a slight orange tint, in the ♀ orange, with a narrow black marginal band which is continued in the ♂ at the inner margin to the base, and a black cross-vein dot, in the ♂ united with the black costal margin. Expanse: 26—36 mm. Gold Coast. (I did not see this species.)

C. nigridorsa Auriv. (75 h). Anterior body brownish-black, patagia for the most part as well as abdomen *nigridorsa*. and underside ochreous, tegulae white, at the ends black, with two large black medial spots. Forewing blackish-brown, with a white basal dot and a white transparent, dark-veined subapical band. Hindwing yellow, with a broad blackish-brown marginal band and medial spot. In the ♂ the hindwing is chiefly black; yellow are only the cell and a short space beyond in front of it, the abdomen is above chiefly blackish. In May. Cameroon, Gabun.

C. picta Schs. & Clem. (75 h). Body orange; thorax above, ends of tegulae and of abdomen bluish-black. *picta*. Forewing black, basal third (except the extreme base) and an elliptical subapical spot light orange. Hindwing yellow, with a broad black marginal band and a fine discal dot. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

C. citrimaculata Auriv. (75 h). Body black, patagia narrowly rusty red, abdomen with 5 orange spots *citrimaculata*. beneath. Forewing black, with a roundish lemon-coloured transverse spot behind the cross-vein. Hindwing lemon-coloured, with a black marginal band and central dot. Cameroon.

C. elongata Jord. resembles *citrimaculata*, but chest and abdomen are unicoloured black. Forewing *elongata*. long and narrow, without the tornus being indicated. Length of forewing 20 mm, width 7 mm. British East Africa, October. (I have not seen this species.)

71. Genus: **Zarachella** Jord.

Similar to the preceding genus, in the forewing the anterior cell-angle is strongly produced, vein 10 rises separately, 7—9 stalked; 2 + 3 on a short stalk. In the hindwing between veins 7 and 8 no cross-vein. Hindwing with an entirely rounded apex and tornus, costal margin strongly curved.

Z. specularis Jord. Black, somewhat purple, antennae apically white. A central spot on the frons, a *specularis*. transverse spot on each side of the patagia, a lateral tuft at the end of the thorax, a small costal-marginal spot in the forewing above and in the hindwing beneath white. In the forewing a transparent white spot above the tornus outward of the cell, a similar central one in the hindwing. Length of forewing 14½, of hindwing 7 mm. Natal (I have not seen this species.)

Ptilura argyraspis Holl. is a *Notodontida*, *Adrallia bipunctata* Wkr. is an *Arctiida*, and *Rhynchoferella simplex* Strd. is a microlepidopteron.

Alphabetical List

wit reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the African *Limacodidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

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- elegans* Niphad. *Wichgr. Int. Ent. Ztschr. Guben* 15, p. 117 (1921).
- elongata* Casph. *Jord. Nov. Zool.* 22, p. 276 (1915).
- elsa* Baria *Drc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1887, p. 683 (1888).
- epargyra* Ctenol. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 272 (1896).
- ethiopica* Hadr. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 16, p. 202 (1915).
- euchlora* Paras. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 21, p. 366 t. 3 f. 6 (1895). *
- eurota* Oodem. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 16, p. 201 (1915).
- expers* Tryph. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 270 (1896).
- exsanguis* Macros. *Saalm. Ber. Senckbg. Ges.* 1880, p. 263.
- extensa* Phlebod. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 449. *
- extranea* Casph. *Wkr. Prov. Nat. Hist. Soc. Glasgow* 1, p. 335 (1869).
- finbriata* Paryph. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 274 (1896).
- flaccidia* Naros. *Drc. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) 3, p. 474 (1899).
- flava* Pseudom. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 572 (1911).
- flavicollis* Casph. *Wkr. List Lep. B. M.* 35, p. 1926 (1866).
- flavicosta* Lat. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 141 (1910).
- flavissima* Pseudom. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 466. *
- fulgorifera* Parathos. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 458. *
- fulvi-cornus* Coenob. *Hmps. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1896, p. 276 t. 10 f. 12. *
- furfurea* Lat. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 465. *
- fuscifusa* Macropl. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 136 (1910).
- ganale* Omoc. *Pagenst. Jahrb. nass. Ver. Naturk.* 56, p. 26 t. 1 f. 9 (1903). *
- gemmans* Tacd. *Fldr. Reis. Nov. Heteroc.* t. 82 f. 16 (1874). *
- gilba* Mires. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 25, p. 137 (1899).
- gloriosa* Croth. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 455. *
- gracilis* Mires. *Bllr. Cist. Ent.* 3, p. 24 (1882).
- gravidipes* Hilip. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 270 (1896).
- haematoessa* Mir. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 139 (1910).
- haematoessula* Mir. *Strd. Arch. f. Naturg.* 1916 A. 3, p. 10.
- habenichti* Ctenol. *Wichgr. Int. ent. Ztschr. Guben* 7, p. 9 (1913).
- hedychroa* Naros. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 3, p. 427 (1909).
- hemichlora* Coenob. *Grimb. Denkschr. mediz. Ges. Jena* 16, p. 139 (1910).
- herculens* Heget. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 25, p. 136 (1899).
- hieraglyphica* Macropl. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 569 (1911).
- hieroglyphica* Macropl. *v. d. E. Lepid. Catal.* 32, p. 13 (1925).
- hilda* Ctenoc. *Drc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1887, p. 682.
- humilis* Paras. *Mab. Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) 10, p. 53 (1890).
- hyperdiffusa* Macropl. *Strd. Archiv f. Naturg.* 1916 A. 3, p. 10.
- ignorata* Phlebod. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 450.
- improba* Niphadol. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 468. *
- incincta* Paraplud. *Hmps. Trans. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 19, p. 132 t. 1 f. 25 (1909).
- inclusa* Probal. *Wkr. List Lep. B. M.* 32, p. 504 (1865).
- inconsequens* Scotin. *Bllr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1896, p. 845.
- incredibilis* Trachypentid. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 466. *
- invitabilis* Parapl. *Wallgr. Wien. ent. Monschr.* 4, p. 44 (1860).
- infusata* Paras. *Wichgr. Entom. Ztschr. Guben* 22, p. 106 bis 107 (1908).
- intacta* Paryph. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 453. *
- intensior* Mires. *Rothsch. Nov. Zool.* 28, p. 219 (1921).
- intermissa* Lat. *Wkr. List Lep. B. M.* 32, p. 479 (1865).
- iracunda* Macropl. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 458. *
- johannes* Paras. *Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) 1, p. 118 (1898).
- julia* Nat. *Drc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1887, p. 682.
- karschi* Paras. *Dyar sq. Strand. Arch. Naturg.* A. 12, p. 36/37 (1912).
- laetea* Niphad. *Pagst. Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Naturk.* 56, p. 27 t. 1 f. 11 (1903). *
- lamborni* Andrallochr. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 16, p. 202 (1915).
- lanceolata* Paras. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 463. *
- lateritia* Mier. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 272 (1896).
- latistriga* Paras. *Wkr. List Lep. B. M. V.* p. 1141 (1855).
- leprosa* Gav. *Fldr. Reis. Nov. Heteroc.* 4 t. 82 f. 17 (1874).
- lencomera* Gav. *Hmps. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1916, p. 168 t. 2, f. 36. *
- lencostieta* Monem. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 147 (1910).
- lineapunctata* Thos. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 567 (1911).
- lineata* Semyrill. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 4, p. 102 t. 7. f. 7 (1893). *

- loxotoma* Lat. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 570 (1911).
luxuriosa Niphad. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 468. *
- maenulata* Paryph. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 454. *
marginata Cosum. *Holl. Proc. U. St. Nat. Mus.* 18, p. 251 (1895).
marmorata Macros. *Saalm. Ber. Senckbg. Ges.* 1880, p. 263.
melampepla Andrallochr. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 4, p. 107 (1893).
melanostieta Mir. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 3, p. 426 (1909).
meridionalis Macropl. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 458. *
mesocelloris Paras. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 146 (1910).
mesocyma Macropl. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 136 (1910).
metallica Prostern. *Saalm. Lep. Madag.* 1, p. 208 (1884).
micacea Omoc. *Btlr. Cist. Ent.* 3, p. 24.
microbasis Paras. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 146 (1910).
minor Scotinochr. *Hmps. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1916, p. 168 t. 2 f. 34. *
mitis Gephyr. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 271 (1896).
modesta Parapl. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 570 (1912).
molybdea Susic. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 140 (1910).
monogramma Paraplud. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 148 (1910).
- nana* Lat. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 4, p. 103 t. 7 f. 15 (1893). *
nefas Macropl. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 459. *
neglecta Lat. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 466. *
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nigrivenosa Delor. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 276 (1896).
nigromaculata Trachypt. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 466. *
nivata Niphad. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 281 (1896).
nivosa Lat. *Fldr. Reis. Novar. Heteroc.* t. 83 f. 15 (1874). *
nobilior Ctenol. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 4, p. 105 t. 7 f. 3 (1893). *
nubilata Paryph. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 454. *
- obliquilinea* Macropl. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 136 (1910).
obvia Feath. *Hmps. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1916, p. 167.
oculita Eccopa *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 25, p. 133 (1899).
orbata Paryph. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 454. *
- pallida* Paras. *Msehr. Abh. Senckbg. Ges.* 15, p. 78 f. 2 (1887). *
pepon Phorma *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 280 (1896).
perleuee Prolat. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 4, p. 108 t. 7 f. 10 (1893). *
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personata Paryph. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 454. *
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pieta Lat. *Wkr. List Lep. B. M. V.* p. 1135 (1855).
picta Casph. *Schaus & Clem. Sierra Leone Lep.*, p. 23 t. 2 f. 6 (1893). *
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prasina Taed. *Btlr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) 18, p. 161 (1896).
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pusilla Taed. *Auriv. Ent. Tidskr.* 20, p. 255 (1899).
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pyrosomoides Ctenol. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 4, p. 104 t. 7 f. 2 (1893). *
- quinquestrigata* Niphad. *Strd. Arch. f. Naturg.* 1912 A. 12, p. 40.
- recurvata* Zin. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 137 (1910).
redneta Bitham. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 459. *
reginula Paras. *Saalm. Lep. Madag.* 1, p. 204 t. 4 f. 49. *
rosea Macropl. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 569 (1911).
rotundata Mires. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 469. *
rubrifusalis Alth. *Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 6, p. 148 (1910).
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rufilinea Paryph. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (3) 8, p. 427 (1909).
rufivena Andrallochr. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 471. *
rufopallens Macropl. *Hmps. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1910, p. 485 t. 39 f. 16. *
rugosa Cosum. *Wkr. List Lep. B. M. V.* p. 1113 (1855).
- satanas* Charistia *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 461. *
satura Paras. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 279 (1896).
schultzei Delor. *Auriv. Arkiv Zool.* 2, 12, p. 39.
secta Ctenoc. *Strd. Arch. f. Naturg.* 1912 A. 12, p. 40.
secunda Phlebod. *Strd. Arch. f. Naturg.* 1912 A. 12, p. 39.
semicalida Mires. *Hmps. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1910, p. 485 t. 39 f. 21. *
separata Paryph. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 275 (1896).
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serratifilinea Paras. *Beth.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 568 (1911).
similis Parapl. *Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) 20, p. 204 (1897).
singularis Paras. *Btlr. Cist. Ent.* 11, p. 298 (1878).
sinistra Niphad. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 467. *
sjöstedti Haplomir. *Auriv. Ent. Tidskr.* 18, p. 222 (1897).
soluta Niphad. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 281 (1896).
sordida Rhypt. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 1893, p. 107 t. 7 f. 19. *
specularis Zarachell. *Jord. Nov. Zool.* 22, p. 278 (1915). *
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strigata Macrosem. *Mab. Butl. Soc. philom.* (7) 3, p. 139 (1879).
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syrts Omoc. *Schs. & Clem. Lep. Sierra Leone*, p. 28 t. 2 f. 3 (1893). *
- tamara* Paras. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 463. *
tenebrosa Macrosem. *Btlr. Cist. Entom.* 111, p. 25 (1882).
tessmanni Paryph. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 454. *
thanatos Omoc. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 467. *
torniplaga Parathos. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 457. *

- transversata* Barilla *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 4, p. 104 t. 7. f. 5 (1893). *
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tripartitus Strot. *Belh.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 569 (1911).
tripunctata Macrop. *Mab. Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* 68, p. 724 (1900).
uëlleburgensis Tryph. *Strd. Archiv f. Naturg.* 1912 A. 12, p. 41.
umbra Teinorrh. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 4, p. 106 t. 7 f. 13 (1893). *
undina Tryph. *Drc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1887, p. 683.
undosa Thos. *Fawc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1917, p. 244 f. 6. *
unicolora Ctenol. *Belh.-B. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) 7, p. 568 (1911).
unilineata Zin. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 456. *
urda Paras. *Drc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld.* 1887, p. 681 t. 55 f. 7. *
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venusta Sporetol. *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 455. *
vesandoa Apluda *Her. in Seitz, Macrolep.* 14, p. 471. *
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viridissima Paras. *Holl. Ent. News Philad.* 1893, p. 102.
vitilena Lat. *Karsch Ent. Nachr.* 22, p. 279 (1896).
vivida Paras. *Wkr. List Lep. B. M.* 32, p. 478 (1865).

18. Family: Chrysopolomidae.

Habitus similar to that of the *Limacodidae*, but the species lack the frenulum on the hindwing primarily, thus also its base; like in the *Lasiocampidae*, the costal margin of the hindwing is accordingly slightly produced at the base. From the *Lasiocampidae* the *Chrysopolomidae* are at once discernible by the presence of the 3rd inner-marginal vein (analis, 1 c). The antennae of the ♂ are long bipectinate to the tips, in the ♀ bare; in the forewing veins 8 + 9 are stalked, from their stalk 7 or 10 may also rise. In the hindwing 6 + 7 are stalked or they rise from the same place; vein 8 shortly anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell, or it is connected with it by an oblique cross-vein. Hind tibiae with middle and terminal spurs.

The species of the family have hitherto been found only in Continental Africa; their relations to other families can probably be cleared up only when we know the early stages of a species.

1. Genus: **Chrysopoloma** *Auriv.*

In the forewing vein 10 rises from the same place or stalked with 8 + 9; in the hindwing vein 8 is connected with the anterior edge of the cell by an oblique bar. Margin of wings not angular.

1. Species with a light spot at the cross-vein of the forewing (at least in the ♂).

Chr. rudis *Wkr.* (76 a). Forewing yellowish ochreous, coarsely dotted blackish, with a blackish transverse line and a round white cross-vein spot. Hindwing ochreous with a blackish median line. Antennae dark grey. Natal, Transvaal.

Chr. theorini *Auriv.* (76 a). Similar to *rudis*, larger, antennae brownish-yellow, the blackish transverse line of the forewing more excurved, and the hindwing slightly speckled dark. Gold Coast to Gabun.

Chr. albidiscalis *Hmps.* Antennae black. Wings ochreous, without the coarse dark irroration, veins in the distal part somewhat darker. Both wings with a brown postmedian line, forewing with a white spot at the cross-vein. Congo.

Chr. venata *Auriv.* (76 a). Antennae black, body orange brown mixed with white. Forewing yellowish-white, with dark brown veins, the brown postmedian line angled on vein 6; basal half (obliquely defined) almost unicoloured brown; at the cross-vein a large white spot. Hindwing whiter, the postmedian line in front shortened, distally to it with brown veins, all the fringes brown. Togo, Cameroon, Gabun.

Chr. crawshayi *Auriv.* (76 a). Forewing brownish ochreous, densely and coarsely dotted blackish, at the cross-vein with a small, inconspicuous white spot. Hindwing of ♂ light ochre, of ♀ brownish ochre. Antennae black. East and Central Africa.

Chr. isabellina *Auriv.* (76 b). (♀ = *similis* *Auriv.*). Antennae black, forewing of ♂ with a white cross-vein spot, in the ♀ unicoloured. Forewing light yellowish-grey, hindwing ochreous. Natal, Transvaal, German East Africa.

Chr. pallens *Her.* (76 b). Like *isabellina*, but hindwing light grey like forewing and body. Transvaal, German East Africa.

Chr. bicolor *Dist.* (76 b). ♀ similar to that of *isabellina*, forewing somewhat deeper yellow, base somewhat darkened. ♂ brownish ochre, costal half almost blackish; hindwing mostly coloured chestnut brown or blackish. Transvaal.

2. Both wings with a light spot at the cross-vein. Antennae yellowish.

inspersa. **Chr. inspersa** Hmps. Forewing brownish-yellow, densely speckled darker, with a brown, slightly curved postmedian line and a grey costal margin; hindwing similarly marked. Congo.

nubila. **Chr. nubila** Holl. Forewing purple grey, basally slightly darker, with somewhat darker speckles. Postmedian line nearer to the margin than in *inspersa*, almost parallel to the margin, more bent. Hindwing somewhat paler, at the base and inner margin with a slight pink tinge. Postmedian line more distinct and broader than in forewing. Expanse: 40 mm. Congo.

3. No light spot at the cross-vein in any wing.

varia. **Chr. varia** Dist. (76 c). Antennae blackish-grey. Forewing yellowish-grey, with an almost straight postmedian transverse line and coarse blackish speckles. Hindwing ochreous, sometimes speckled somewhat darker. Transvaal, German East Africa.

conspurcata. **Chr. conspurcata** Auriv. (76 c). Forewing darker, almost orange ochre, more densely watered blackish, in the ♂ the distal third unicoloured black. Hindwing orange ochre, distal half of ♂ black, of ♀ densely speckled black. Antennae black. German East Africa.

flaviceps. **Chr. flaviceps** Auriv. Isabel-grey, head and abdomen yellow, the latter with blackish dorsal rings. Antennae black. Forewing Isabel-grey, densely dusted with coarse black dots, less so at the margin; costal margin ochreous, hindwing above almost blackish. All the fringes ochreous. Expanse: 38 mm. Mashona Land.

paupera. **Chr. paupera** Her. (76 c). ♀ near to *varia*, but without any dark transverse line on the forewing; hindwing just as grey as forewing, not yellow, the coarse blackish dotting very insignificant. Costal margin of forewing and basal line of fringe on both wings ochreous. Antennae black. Transvaal.

restricta. **Chr. restricta** Dist. (76 c). Forewing greyish yellow, in the basal half darkened, with a black, almost straight transverse line. Hindwing ochreous. Antennae black. Transvaal.

ansorgei. **Chr. ansorgei** Beth.-B. Antennae black, body faded orange. Wings greyish ochre, veins fine black, with traces of a broad darker postmedian line which is obtusely angled on vein 6 of the forewing. Expanse: 42—46 mm. Angola.

opalina. **Chr. opalina** Drc. Body yellowish-white, antennae pale brown. Forewing pale yellowish-white; an indistinct row of brownish-black dots crosses the wing from the costal margin near the apex to the inner margin near tornus, the dot on the inner margin being the largest. Hindwing pale yellowish-white, from the apex to the inner margin traversed by a double row of indistinct black dots; a similar indistinct row at the termen. ♀ similar to the ♂, but much larger, with few scales, and opalescent. Expanse: ♂ 45, ♀ 64 mm. Cameroon. — This species which I have not seen most probably does not belong to the *Chrysopolomidae* but to the *Eupterotidae*, perhaps to *Phasicnecus*.

microsticta. **Chr. microsticta** Beth.-B. Body yellowish-white. Both wings washed out straw-colour, hindwing above not dotted. Forewing in the basal two thirds speckled pale brownish-grey, in the distal third hardly speckled. Expanse: 52 mm. Nairobi.

nigrociliata. **Chr. nigrociliata** Auriv. (76 c). Both wings as well as body and antennae unicoloured light grey. Forewing only beneath the fine yellow costal margin with very scanty fine black irroration and a brown postmedian almost straight transverse line. Fringe of hindwing in the posterior half of the termen at the end jet-black. Adamaua, Sannaga (Cameroon).

nivea. **Chr. nivea** Auriv. (76 d). Body white, antennae grey, patagia, palpi, and anterior hips orange. Anterior tibiae and costal margin of forewing jet-black. From the apex of the forewing a straight brownish-grey line across both the wings to the inner margin of the hindwing. Fringe of hindwing (in fresh specimens) at the end jet-black. Cameroon, Ugandas.

- *conspersa* (see p. 296.)

2. Genus: **Chrysectropa** Beth.-B.

In the forewing vein 10 rises separately from the stalk of 8 + 9, in the hindwing vein 8, for a short distance, is fused with the anterior edge of the cell.

roseofasciata. **Chr. roseofasciata** Auriv. (= *unilinea* Beth.-B.) (76 d). Forewing pale yellowish, with a straight antemedian transverse line the colour of which varies between pinkish-violet and rust-colour, traversing both wings, on its inner side in the cell with or without a black dot of coarse scales. In fresh specimens the whole surface of the wings is very scantily strewn with coarse black scales. Veins beneath with a pinkish-brown tint. West Africa, Cameroon to Gabun.

3. Genus: **Ectropa** Wllgrn.

Neuration similar to that of the preceding genus. Hindwing strongly angled.

ancilis. **Ect. ancilis** Wllgr. (76 d). Wings brown, costal margin of forewing greyer, the dark postmedian line strongly bent outward. Forewing with a dark cross-vein spot. Caffraria, Natal, Transvaal.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the African *Chrysopolomidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

- albidiscalis** Chrysop. *Hmps.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld. 1910, p. 484 t. 40 f. 14. *
- ancillis** Ectr. *Willgrn.* Wien. entom. Mon Schr. 7, p. 142 (1863).
- ansorgei** Chrysop. *Beth.-B.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 566 (1911).
- bieolor** Chrysop. *Dist.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 20, p. 206 (1897).
- conspurecata** Chrysop. *Auriv.* Ent. Tidskr. 16, p. 119 (1895).
- crawshayi** Chrysop. *Auriv.* Trans. ent. Soc. Ld. 1904, p. 699 t. 33 f. 8. *
- flaviceps** Chrysop. *Auriv.* Ent. Tidskr. 22, p. 125 (1901).
- inspersa** Chrysop. *Hmps.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Ld. 1910, p. 484 t. 40 f. 16. *
- isabellina** Chrysop. *Auriv.* Ent. Tidskr. 16, p. 119 (1895).
- microsticta** Chrysop. *Beth.-B.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 7, p. 566 (1911).
- nigrociliata** Chrysop. *Auriv.* Arkiv. Zool. 2 (12), p. 38 t. 3 f. 6 (1905). *
- nivea** Chrysop. *Auriv.* Ent. Tidskr. 24, p. 106 (1903).
- nubila** Chrysop. *Holl. Bull. Amer. Mus.* 43, p. 322 (1920).
- opalina** Chrysop. *Drc.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 6, p. 176 (1910).
- pallens** Chrysop. *Her.* Deutsch. entom. Ztschr. 1925, p. 323.
- paupera** Chrysop. *Her.* Deutsch. entom. Ztschr. 1925, p. 323.
- restricta** Chrysop. *Dist.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 4, p. 362 (1899).
- roseofasciata** Chrysectr. *Auriv.* Ent. Tidskr. 20, p. 258 (1900).
- rudis** Chrysop. *Wkr.* List Lep. B. M. 32, p. 561 (1865).
- theorini** Chrysop. *Auriv.* Ent. Tidskr. 12, p. 288 t. 2 f. 3 (1891). *
- varia** Chrysop. *Dist.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 4, p. 362 (1899).
- venata** Chrysop. *Auriv.* Ent. Tidskr. 16, p. 119 (1895).

19. Family: *Psychidae*.

The most interesting family of the *Psychidae* has been exhaustively dealt with in Vol. II (p. 351—353), and in respect of its phylogeny and vast range we may refer to that volume. And we may add here that the number of African *Psychidae* known has been quadrupled since (to about 50 species). This number, however, is by no means final, and there must be many more to be discovered, since numerous sacs have been obtained from the Ethiopian region, the imagines of which are still unknown.

In judging the abundance of the African Psychid fauna we must take into account that owing to the insignificant appearance of most of the ♂♂ and to the maggot-shape of all the ♀♀ these macrolepidoptera are very much neglected by tropical collectors. They are rather seldom found in the open nature, which fact is also proved in Central Europe where, in summer, we may come across numbers of sacs hanging about everywhere in gardens, fields, and at the skirts of forests, on the banks of rivers and rocky walls, whilst the imagines are of a relatively very rare occurrence, unless they be sought for. Many resemble the microlepidoptera in life, and it is for this reason, too, that they are disregarded by many tropical collectors. Another drawback is the fact that there are but few places in the Ethiopian region, where the breeding of sacciferous *Psychidae*, which mostly takes up much time, might be tried. We may imagine the way a collection of *Psychidae* would look, after all breeding attempts having been neglected and the time of collecting confined in Europe or North America, if the collectors would restrict themselves to merely capturing these lepidoptera; the collection obtained thereby would be entirely incomplete.

As in other primitive lepidoptera (*Hepialidae*, *Micropterygidae*, *Adelidae*) and above all the primitive insects of other orders (*Ephemeridae*), the occurrence of the imagines is temporally very limited, often confined to hours *), and presumably for this reason they frequently occur in crowds. For months a district may be scoured without meeting any *Psychidae*, when all of a sudden hosts of swarming ♂♂ will be discovered on insignificant meadows or mountain-slopes, which, after few hours, have disappeared for the rest of the year. One may wander about the alpine meadows of the Apennines for hours and days without getting sight of any specimen of *Phalacropteryx apiformis*, until a chance provides the collector with a female ready for copulation and encircled by a swarm of males **). These occasional meetings as well as the frequently enormous number of larval sacs wandering about show how very much the part the *Psychidae* play in the household of Nature is undervalued, if we confine our conclusions to the presence of male *Psychidae* in the explorers' yields and in non-specialised lepidopteral collections.

In Vol. II we had already stated that the systematic position of the *Psychidae* is uncertain. In very rare cases we are able to ascertain which of the peculiarities deviating from most of the other lepidopteral groups are due to ontogenetic arrears and which are attributable to secondary re-formations caused by the sac-life ***). It may be that their formerly assumed close homogeneousness with the *Talaeporiidae* is to be regarded more as the effect of convergency, whereas a great resemblance to the *Hypopta* may be the expression of real relationship. In so far as the *Cossidae* and *Metarbelidae* (*Arbelidae*) are more correctly considered as groups

*) STANDEUSS observed the death of a male in the act of copulation with another female, the male having lived for hardly one hour.

**) According to STANDEUSS, the human perspiration is said also to allure the males of this Psychid species.

***) The conclusion that such a re-formation took place here in a lepidopteron which had formerly also been winged in the female, is corroborated by the observation that wing-cases were discovered on the pupae of entirely wingless females of *Psychidae* (in *Psychidea* and *Fumea*). Cf. Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 1909, p. 90.

of microlepidoptera which have chiefly grown out of this artificial lepidopteral division only by their size, we may say to-day that the *Psychidae* are more related with the "Micros" than with the Bombycid families commonly denoted as „Macrolepidoptera", near to which they are often placed.

The *Psychidae* being such an old lepidopteral family it is easily understood that their species could deviate far from one another and are strictly separated from one another. This has also influenced systematics, so that we find great differences among both the species and genera in spite of their primitive structure, lack of colours, and monotonousness of the exterior and habits. These circumstances have induced the systematizers to express the uncommonly great disparities by separating a great number of species into subgenera; moreover, the differences of many genera are so great that the family was divided into several subfamilies six of which have already been characterized in Vol. 2 and to which some genera have been so loosely added that they may also be appended to other subfamilies. It is a matter of course that in this classification of the species into subgenera and of the genera into subfamilies the different authors were not of the same point of view. In addition, it has grown a habit of late to re-denominate the groups, so that it is rather difficult to get a clear survey of the *Psychidae*. Some authors denote as *Psychinae* the group which is called *Leptogyrinae* by others who denote as *Psychinae* those lepidoptera that are named *Oiketiceinae* (or even *Oeceticinae*) by other authors. Besides there are yet the above mentioned difficulties in classifying the family itself.

The *Psychidae* number among the most monotonously coloured lepidopteral families, and they exhibit hardly any remarkable deviations in the exterior shape of the wings. On the contrary, in spite of the enormous geographical distribution of the family, they are most homogeneous throughout the world. In very many cases we meet with almost colourless hyaline wings; nearly just as plain and homogeneous is the perfect sameness of colour, since the body, antennae, legs, and wings exhibit the very same colouring. In some cases the forewings of the males are somewhat more variably coloured, yet the geographically remotest species show the very same scheme of this colouring; for instance, the colouring of the South-American *Oiketicus geyeri* recurs again in Japan in a somewhat smaller form, and in the Ethiopian *Oik. angulatus* (72 h) in a somewhat more indistinct form. The image of the *Eumeta*-♂♂ frequently seems to be merely a modification of these lepidoptera, so that it would be in no family so easy as in this to trace the images of the species composing it back to one another. The Ethiopian *Psychidae*, however, excel those of other countries in their peculiar resemblance to the colourings of other Ethiopian *Heterocera* belonging to other lepidopteral families. So for instance, *Monda delicatissima* (72 i) looks like a small *Marbla hemileuca* (21 d), *Monda stupida* (72 i) like a small *Marbla divisa* (22 i), and *Monda rogenhoferi* (72 i) somewhat like a ting *Marbloides paradoxa* (22 i); but we must consider that these are plain black and white colourings recurring in many Noctuid families, so that it is only remarkable that also the otherwise quite neutral *Psychidae* in Africa exhibit the general uniformity customary there.

There is very little known about the habits of the Ethiopian *Psychidae*, and in Vol. II (l. c.) we have given a general statement of them. Besides we may mention the formation of sacs, combining a remarkably general constancy with an equally remarkable specific variability. The larvae of the genus *Clania* construct their larval casings in an almost quite homogeneous way, fastening strong, straight pieces of twigs together with their longitudinal sides, so that the sac looks like an artificially piled up bundle of wood. One of the pieces of wood being the longest in the female sacs is spun over in such a way that the far projecting end forms a resting place for the male flying there for the copulation, from which seat it may undertake the very complicated copulation (see below). This contrivance we find in the African *Clania moddermanni* as well as in the South-Australian *Cl. (Entometa) ignobilis*. Moreover, the larva of the Australian *Thyridopteryx hübnéri*, according to the deposit of eggs, sometimes uses foliage and sometimes needle-leaves for its food, and accordingly forms sacs either of parallel rows of needle-leaves in the shape of small tufts of grass, or of pieces of leaves which are spun together, so that they resemble a bundle of leaves. In spite of this entire exterior difference of the casings it is easy to ascertain that it is only the material, much less the structure, which effects the total dissimilarity among the sacs of the same kind of larvae. How very strictly the same structure is adhered to was experimentally ascertained by withholding the timber for the sac to a large Australian *Psychida*; as there were only cherry-stalks lying about, the larva constructed a casing of a very abnormal appearance out of this quite uncommon material; the casing, nevertheless, showed the very same structure as the other cases of these larvae made of pieces of Eucalyptus-wood.

As to the copulation itself, two opinions had been opposed to each other for a long time. The male Psychid larva was known to turn round in its sac almost invariably before the pupation (according to von LINSTOW with the exception of *Apterona helix*) so that the pupa lies with its head-end in the posterior end of the sac and discharges from the latter the emerging imago; the female pupa, however, was supposed to turn round only in some species (e. g. most of the European ones), whilst in the large species (according to FROGATT, for instance, in the Australian *Oiketicus*) the female pupa was to lie with its head turned in front and with its anal end towards the open end of the sac. This assumption has also been discussed in Vol. II, p. 352, and it

was said in general that the female pupa did not turn round at all for the pupation. This, however, has been ascertained to be wrong for many species, and C. BERG even succeeded in fixing such a copulation by swiftly killing the couple in situ (the South American *Oiketicus platensis*), so that the mode of pairing could be made clear. The ♂ clings to the lower end of the sac, frequently using the supporting piece of wood provided by the female larva (*Clania moddermanni*, *ignobilis*) and shoves the abdomen being extended like an accordion onward through the whole length of the sac (according to VON LINSTOW between the often only burst but not stripped pupal shell and the female body) as far as the sexual opening near the anterior end of the sac, where the impregnation takes place.

It has not yet been ascertained whether this impregnation is necessary in very many species, and of which species the ♀ is able to produce a breed also parthenogenetically. In *Apterona* the virgin generation has been ascertained; of *Oiketicus platensis* (vid. Vol. II) I could not obtain any larva from many thousands of non-fecundated eggs.

Considering the great difference of the sacs, which, as we mentioned above, is often caused by the building material and by no means signifies a difference of species, we are glad to find that but few of the numerous forms of sacs contained in museums have led to denominations. Before the imago has been discovered, such denominations are of little use.

1. Subfamily: Oeceticinae.

In the forewing vein 1b anastomoses with 1c and despatches several branches to the inner margin. Basal ray in both the cells forked.

1. Genus: **Oeceticus** Landss. Guild (*Oiketicus*.)

Antennae pectinate to $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length. Wings narrow. Abdomen long. Anterior tibiae with a long spine. Type: *kirbyi* L. G. from Central America.

Oe. sacalavus Mab. Forewing lancet-shaped, deep black. Hindwing large, triangular, with a large bow *sacalavus*. from the apex to the anal angle inward, strongly reducing the surface. Colour also black. 22 mm. Madagascar.

Oe. angulatus sp. n. (72 h). Body and wings blackish brown. Forewing in the exterior half of the *angulatus*. cell and behind it almost black. Around the cross-vein an almost square hyaline spot. Hindwing from the inner margin to the cell light diaphanous. The distal margin is only slightly concave. 30 mm. Gabun. Type in the Berlin Museum.

2. Genus: **Clania** Wkr.

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate to the tips. Anterior tibiae with a long tibial plate. In the forewing veins 4 + 5 on a short stalk, 8 + 9 on a longer one. In the hindwing from vein 8 several spurs to the costal margin. Type: *lewini* Ww. from Australia.

Cl. cervina Drc. Forewing brownish-red, the veins black, the spaces between them with pale streaks. *cervina*. At the end of the cell a long brown spot and at the apex 3 white spots. Hindwing smoky brown with 3 white spots at the apex. 42 mm. Gambia, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.

Cl. moddermanni Heyl. (72 h). According to the author and to Prof. JANSE it is different from *cervina*, *moddermanni*. but this difference is probably only due to the incorrect description. If we place instead of "at the cell-end" behind the cell brown, and instead of "at the apex" at the distal margin below the apex white marginal spots of a very variable distinctness (on the hindwing they are almost invariably absent), we have the description of *moddermanni*. ♂ 32–38 mm. ♀ yellowish-brown, on the head and the 3 first segments glossy. The larval casing is 50 to 80 mm long, spun with branchlets of 2 or 3 mm thickness, of 15 to 25 mm diameter. — **pictipennis** *pictipennis*. Strd. (72 h) is larger and more contrastingly marked, particularly the white marginal spots mentioned in *cervina* are mostly very distinct. 40–46 mm. Liberia to Spanish Guinea, Delagoa Bay, Urundi.

Cl. zelleri Heyl. This species and the two following ones have been described only according to the *zelleri*. larval sacs. The imagines belonging to them are unknown, so that the descriptions are of but little value. Length 35 mm, diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. A very remarkable fact is that the anterior soft portion is vertically set with short pieces of grass, the rest with oblique grass-blades of 15–25 mm length. — Probably no species of *Clania* at all.

Cl. ngarukensis Strd. The sac is about 45 mm long, set with grey thorn-needles of about 40 mm length *ngarukensis*. and 1 mm thick, of about 12 mm diam. In front the light reddish-brown cocoon looks out. East Africa.

guineensis. **Cl. guineensis** *Strd.* The sac recalls that of *moddermanni*. The branchlets are shorter, less smooth, the whole work not so carefully and regularly done. Spanish Guinea.

junodis. **Cl. junodis** *Conte and Vaney*. I had no access to the description in Lab. Et. soie Lyon Vol. 14, p. 123.

2. Subfamily: Psychinae.

In the forewing veins 1c and 1b mostly anastomose, from 1b but one branch goes to the inner margin. The cellular ray is plain or forked. Anterior tibiae with a spine or without it. Hind legs shorter than front legs.

3. Genus: **Acanthopsyche** *Heyl.*

Antennae of ♂ pectinate to the tips, the dents from the centre gradually decreasing in length. Anterior tibiae with a very long spine. This principal genus exhibits numerous small differences in the neurulation, which made it necessary to establish subordinate genera.

Subgenus: **Oeceticoides** *Heyl.* (*Oiketicoides*).

In the forewing veins 1b and 1c anastomose, vein 7 is absent in both wings; in the hindwing vein 8 is connected with the cell by a bar. Type: *inquinata* *Led.* from Europe.

tristis. **A. tristis** *Janse* belongs to HAMPSON'S Sect. III. Body cinnamon-red and brown. Wings moderately densely scaled dark brown. On the forewing the exterior half and on the hindwing the distal third somewhat more hyaline. In the forewing veins 2—9 somewhat darker, the costal margin and in both wings the distal margin blackish brown. 20 mm. Natal. — Shape of sac most variable.

carbonarius. **A. carbonarius** *Karsch* (72 i). Body and wings uniformly dark brown, but the marginal area in the same extent as in *tristis* quite hyaline (at least in the type). Head remarkably white. Expanse of wings: 17 mm. Togo.

sierricola. **A. sierricola** *White* presumably also belongs to this genus. Separated from *carbonarius* by the white long hair on the thorax. Size not stated. Sierra Leone.

Subgenus: **Dasaratha** *Mr.*

In the forewing veins 1b and 1c anastomose, all the veins are present; in the hindwing vein 6 is absent, 8 is connected with the cell by a bar. Basal ray at both the cells forked. Type: *himalayana* *Moore*.

junodi. **A. junodi** *Heyl.* Blackish or blackish-brown. Body above with long blackish-brown, on the sides with greyish-brown hair. Forewing somewhat oblong, rounded at the apex. Both wings with long black hair, the veins prominently black. In the forewing veins 4 + 5 on a short stalk, 8 + 9 on a long stalk. In both wings the cell is very long. The yellow female with small yellow antennae and black eyes. The 3 first segments lustrous yellow, then greyish yellow, more or less covered with greyish-yellow wool. The sac is pear-shaped, lengthways irregularly covered with pieces of leaves and twigs, 50—55 mm long, 20—28 mm thick; expanse of wings: 26 mm. Natal. — According to JANSE the wings are hyaline, colourless. Forewing as far as the centre (only at the inner margin somewhat farther) covered with blackish-brown hair, on the hindwing only at the inner margin.

Subgenus: **Semimanatha** *JANSE.*

In the forewing veins 1b and 1c anastomose, vein 7 is absent, 8 + 9 are stalked. In the hindwing all the veins are present, vein 8 is free at the base, then it anastomoses with the cell almost on its whole length. This subgenus is distinguished by the straight costal margin of the forewing. Type: *fumosa* *Janse*.

fumosa. **A. fumosa** *Janse*. Body above scantily olive brown, beneath white-haired. Both wings uniformly and rather densely haired olive brown. Costal margin of forewing with a fine black line to the apex. 19 mm. Natal.

Subgenus: **Metisa** *Wkr.*

Separated from the preceding subgenus by the presence of vein 7 in the forewing. Veins 4 + 5 in both wings stalked. In the hindwing vein 8 is very much fused with the cell. Costal margin slightly rounded, as in the other subgenera. Type: *plana* *Wkr.* from India.

alba. **A. alba** *Janse* (72 i). Thorax with white, abdomen with white and dark brown hairs. Wings without any scales, only at the inner margin of both wings a few white hairs. Costal and distal margins fine dark brown, the latter slightly concave at vein 2, particularly on the hindwing. 25—29 mm. Natal. — Larva on a species of *Acacia*.

A. brunescens *sp. n.* (72 h). Thorax and abdomen with dark ochreous brown hairs, without the white *brunescens* admixture. Wings without scales, only at the costal and inner margins lighter ochreous brown. Hindwing not concave at the distal margin, veins 4 + 5 not always stalked, vein 8 in the second half of the cell fused with it, behind it 8 and 7 form a triangle of variable length before they are fused. 26—28 mm. South West Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum. A form from Sierra Leone is smaller and darker. It may be that it is "Psyche" *vuilleti* Oberth., described from Senegal; its larva lives on *Acacia fasciculata*. The sac is covered with tiny pieces of leaves.

A. reimeri *sp. n.* (72 i). Blackish-brown, body on the sides lighter. Apex of forewing pointed. In both *reimeri* wings veins 4 + 5 stalked and in the forewing 7 + 8 + 9. Distal area of forewing hyaline, the border from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to the anal angle, above the latter somewhat concave. On the hindwing about one quarter outside is hyaline. 23 mm. East Africa. The sac of greyish-white silk is pear-shaped spun with round pieces of leaves, in front and behind more pointed than in *Met. alba*. — Type in the Berlin Museum, named after the collector.

Subgenus: **Auchmophila** *Rbl.*

Front tibia with a very long spine, hind tibia without spurs. Veins 1 a and 1 b of forewing anastomose only in 1 place. Veins 1 b and 1 c connected by a bar, whilst in the preceding groups they are fused in the exterior half and in the following group (*Amicta*) they remain separated. Vein 6 absent in both wings, 7 from the upper cell-angle, 8 + 9 on a long stalk, 10 and 11 free. In the hindwing vein 3 is absent besides, and 8 is fused with the cell almost to its end.

Au. kordofensis *Rbl.* (72 h). Wings somewhat elongate, hyaline, only at the costal margin blackish. *kordofensis* Body black, with shaggy white hair. 22—25 mm. ♀ yellowish. Head and the 4 first segments above blackish-brown, anal wool yellowish-grey. The white larval sac is of a slender conical shape; on *Acacia nilotica*. 30—36 mm long.

Subgenus: **Amicta** *Heyl.*

In the forewing veins 1 b and 1 c are separated, 1 b despatches a spur to the inner margin. Veins 4 and 5 not stalked, 10 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked. Type: **quadrangularis** *Christ.* from Europe.

A. cambouéi *Obth.* (72 h). Uni-coloured blackish, with a slight slate gloss. 28 mm. Madagascar. Sac *cambouéi*, elongate pear-shaped, covered with small pieces of leaves.

A. ebneri *Rbl.* Similar to a small *lutea* *Stgr.* Antennae longer (as long as $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin). *ebneri*. Ground-colour dull sooty brown, costal margin of forewing blackish. Fringe and body darker than in *lutea*. In the forewing veins 4 and 5 rise from the same place, in the hindwing they rise on a long stalk, and vein 6 is stunted. 17 mm. Sudan.

A. lutea *Stgr.* has already been dealt with in Vol. II, p. 257 and figured on pl. 55 b. It occurs also in *lutea*. East Africa and the Sudan. In African specimens the costal margin of the forewing is narrow blackish.

4. Genus: **Deborrea** *Heyl.*

In the forewing veins 1 a and 1 b touch each other in one place, 1 c is only short and free, 4 + 5 on a short stalk, vein 7 on a short stalk with 8 + 9, 10 and 11 free. In the hindwing vein 8 is connected with the cell by a bar, two spurs lead from it to the costal margin.

A. malgassa *Heyl.* (72 h). The type is yellowish brown with a darker spot on both the cross-veins. *malgassa*. otherwise the colour varies from blackish brown to the silvery grey form **argentacea** *Obth.* 36—40 mm. *argentacea*. Madagascar. The sac is 40—45 mm long, 20—25 mm thick. On conifers.

5. Genus: **Psyche** *Schr.*

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate to the tips, pectinations of variable length. Anterior tibia spineless. Forewing with 10—12 veins, hindwing with 7 or 8 veins. In the forewing vein 1 a runs to the inner margin, 1 b and 1 c mostly anastomosing.

Subgenus: **Manatha** *Mr.*

In the forewing veins 1 b and 1 c anastomose, 4 + 5 and 8 + 9 are stalked. In the hindwing all the veins are present, too, vein 8 is connected with the cell by a bar. Type: *albipes* *Moore* from Ceylon.

Ps. aethiops *Hmps.* In the forewing veins 4 and 5 not stalked. Body blackish and pale brown, head *aethiops*. white. All the wings only pale brown, thinly scaled. 20 mm. Sierra Leone, Transvaal. — The sac is pointed above, 25 mm long, 3—4 mm thick, of grey silk, suspended on a thread of 5 mm length.

Ps. subhyalina *Janse.* In the forewing veins 4 + 5 on a short stalk, sometimes also 7 with 8 + 9. In *subhyalina*. the hindwing veins 4 + 5 also on a short stalk. Body of a "beige" colour. Wings semi-transparent olive brown, with a slight copper gloss in some positions. Forewing at the costal margin blackish-brown, veins dark brown. Hindwing at the interior margin somewhat reddish-brown. 15—18 mm. Zululand. — The sacs are quite unlike

those of *aethiops*, 10—12 mm long, almost quadrangular, in front quickly widening, clothed with transverse short branchlets and ribs of leaves. On *Brachylaena discolor*.

In the following species we cannot gather from the authors' statements to which subgenus of *Psyche* they belong and with which other species described they may be identical.

- vuilleti*. **Ps. vuilleti** *Obth.* (72 i). Body greyish-brown. Wings hyaline, only at the inner margin of the hindwing with greyish-brown hair. 20 mm. Senegal. Larva on *Acacia fasciculata*. The sac is covered with tiny pieces of leaves; 25 mm long, 10 mm thick, pointed at both its ends. (See also p. 485 above at *brunnescens*.)
- joannis*. **Ps. joannis** *Obth.* (72 i). Body blackish-brown. Wings quite hyaline. 25 mm. Niger. Larva on the Combretacea *Guiera senegalensis*. The sac is about 30 mm long, 10 mm thick, according to OBERTHÜR's figure covered with uncommonly large pieces of leaves.
- joannisii*. ? **Ps. joannisii** *Mab.* (72 i). Contours like a species of *Oeceticus*, but placed to the genus *Psyche* by the author. Ashy brown, at the base lighter. The costal margin of the forewing at the base slightly concave. 32 mm. Madagascar. Not recognizable from this description, perhaps identical with *Deborrea malgassa*.

Subgenus: **Heylertsia** *Hmps.*

In the forewing veins 4 and 5 not stalked, vein 6 present, but in the hindwing absent. Type: *griseata* *Hmps.* from Ceylon.

- calamachroa*. **Ps. calamachroa** *Hmps.* Monotonously pale ochreous brown, antennae somewhat darker. 20 mm. East Africa.

6. Genus: **Apteron** *Mill.*

As to the European forms we refer to Vol. II, p. 363. In Africa only the sac of a species resembling the European *A. helix* was found.

- valvata*. **A. valvata** *Gerst.* The sac has $3\frac{1}{2}$ torsions, it may be wound to the right or left. Largest height and width each 10—11 mm. Colour earth-brown. East Africa.

3. Subfamily: **Chaliinae**

In the forewing from 1b and 1c no branch to the inner margin. Hind tibiae without spurs.

7. Genus: **Chalia** *Mr.*

Antennal pectinations decreasing in length towards the tips. Anterior tibia with a long spine. Wings broad. In the forewing all the veins are present, in the hindwing veins 5 and 8 are absent. Type: *doubledayi* *Ww.* from Ceylon.

- emiliae*. **Ch. emiliae** *Heyl.* (72 h). Body ochreous. Wings blackish-brown. Neuration rather variable. In the forewing veins 4 + 5 not always stalked, 9 + 8 may have a long stalk and 7 may branch off at the lower end, or vein 7 is free and only 8 + 9 are stalked. Vein 6 always absent. 22—24 mm. Delagoa Bay. The sac is covered with grey or brick-red sand, 35—55 mm long, 7—10 mm thick.
- salae*. **Ch. salae** *Heyl.* Only the casing was described. KIRBY placed it here, whereas the author denotes it to be an *Eumeta* (?). The sac has a diameter of 15 mm, a length of 43 mm, and it is regularly covered with branchlets of the same length, out of which the cocoon projects as in *Cl. moddermanni*.
- maledicta*. **Ch. maledicta** *Scheben* is likewise described only after the larval sac which is 27—52 mm long, conical, at the end 5 to 6 mm thick, covered with grey or yellow sand and with tiny pieces of bark. The only dark imago bred escaped. South-West Africa.
- münzneri*. **Ch. münzneri** *Strd.* Described after two sacs of hardly full-grown larvae. 16 mm long, 4 mm thick, of dark brown silk, densely clad with long grass-awns. East Africa.

4. Subfamily: **Psychoidinae.**

In the forewing veins 1b and 1c not anastomosing in the typical genera, without a branch to the inner margin. Hind tibia with one pair of spurs.

8. Genus: **Monda** *Wkr.*

Body very weak. Hind tibia with a feeble pair of spurs. Forewing without veins 7 and 10, hindwing without vein 6. Wings white or transparent. Type: *delicatissima* *Wkr.*

- delicatissima*. **M. delicatissima** *Wkr.* (72 i). Forewing from the apex to vein 4 and a little into the cell, as well as at the costal margin blackish-brown. Above and below vein 3 a feeble black spot, all the rest white hyaline. 24 mm. Cape Colony, Natal. Larva on *Desmonodium iucanum*. Sac 12 mm long, a "wandering four-sided pagoda".

M. junctimacula *Hmps.* (72 i). The black apical spot extends at the distal margin almost to vein 2. *junctimacula*. The discal spots are somewhat larger and more or less fused with the large apical spot. 20–24 mm. East Africa, Nyassa District.

M. fragilissima *Strd.* (72 i). The apical spot is much paler and does not extend at vein 4 to the distal *fragilissima*. margin. On the cross-vein it is parted by a white streak. Above and below vein 3 one large black spot each and inside beside the upper one another spot. Fringe dotted. 18 mm. East Africa.

M. immunda *J. & T.* Similar to *junctimacula* (72 i), but the body dark, not whitish. The two discal *immunda*. spots are absent. The blackish-brown apical spot extends to the centre of the cell; feebly to vein 2 and farther at the margin. 18 mm. Ruwenzori.

M. nigroapicalis *J. & T.* Forewing at the apex as far as the cell and to vein 2 or 3 blackish, also *nigroapicalis*. at the costal margin, where it is thinly scaled. Hindwing somewhat hyaline. The whole body is dark, only the front white. 22 mm. Tanganyica District.

M. cassualallae *B.-Bak.* only differs in the frons not being white, the whole body dark grey. 26 mm. *cassualallae*. Angola.

M. rogenhoferi *Heyl.* (72 i). Very small. On the forewing outside of a line from behind $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal *rogenhoferi*. margin to the inner angle blackish. 14 mm. Delagoa Bay, Transvaal. — The sac is outside almost ball-shaped, with a short point and a longer neck on the other side. This neck is inside continued to the apex, so that the sac has two coats.

M. heylaerti *Jun.* The grey darkening does not extend to the inner angle, but it is horizontally cut *heylaerti*. off, so that almost the posterior half of the wing remains white. (After a sketch in Ann. Transv. Mus. 3, p. 225). 13 mm. Delagoa Bay. — Larva on grass; sac 10 mm long, cylindrical, with fine little hairs of residues of grass.

M. stupida *Strd.* (72 i). In the bordering of the grey marginal area it resembles *junctimacula*, but much *stupida*. smaller. Neuration different. Forewing also without vein 6. 14 mm. Spanish Guinea. — **albata** *Strd.* All white *albata*. except the narrow dark costal margin. Same size and patria as *stupida*. It is presumably only a wiped off specimen of *stupida*.

M. bicolor *Strd.* (72 h). A counterpart to *heylaerti*. Forewing black, only at the inner margin more *bicolor*. than 2 mm broad white. The somewhat lighter margin is probably only wiped off. 22–23 mm. Uganda. — **afra**. **afra** *B.-Bak.* only differs in its larger size. 32 mm. Cameroon.

M. major *Heyl.* (72 i) is much stronger than the other species. Body black with white hair. Wings quite *major*. hyaline, the costal margin of the forewing being black at most. In the forewing veins 4 + 5 and 8 + 9 are stalked. 15 mm. Delagoa Bay. Sac round, transversely covered with small pieces of branches; 12–18 mm long, 9–12 mm thick.

5. Subfamily: Epichnopteryginae.

Separated from the *Psychinae* by two pair of spurs on the hind tibiae. Forewing without vein 9, hindwing without vein 4; veins 7 and 8 not connected by a bar. Some authors (such as HAMPSON) award this group the rank of a family.

9. Genus: **Epichnopteryx** *Hbn.*

Front tibia spineless. Forewing with an inserted cell. In the European species the sac is short and longitudinally covered with grass-blades. Type: *pulla* *Esp.* from Europe.

E. transvalica *Hmps.* All the veins on both wings from the cell. Wings monotonously blackish-brown *transvalica*. with a copper gloss. On the head a few white hairs. 18 mm. Transvaal.

6. Subfamily: Fumeinae.

Separated from the preceding subfamily by the front tibia always having a spur. Forewing with 11 free marginal veins.

10. Genus: **Fumea** *Steph.*

Spur of front tibia of variable length. Antennal pectinations beginning on the 3rd antennal joint. Sac cylindrical. Type: *casta* *Pall.* from Europe.

- obscurata*. **F. obscurata** *Meyr.* Body dark blackish-brown. Antennae with 5 pectinations. Forewing oblong, apex obtuse, distal margin rounded and oblique, dark greyish-brown. Hindwing dark blackish-brown, fringe at the ends grey. 11 mm. South Africa.
- ominosa*. **F. ominosa** *Meyr.* Body and wings dark blackish-brown. Fringe of hindwing not lighter. Antennae with 7 pectinations. 11 mm. Transvaal.
- luticoma*. **F. luticoma** *Meyr.* differs from *ominosa* in the ochreous head and antennae with 8 pectinations. 11 mm. Cape Colony.
- trimenii*. **F. trimenii** *Heyl.* Similar to the European *Bac. sepium* (Vol. II, pl. 55 i). Head greyish-brown, body yellowish-grey. Antennae dark brown with 24 joints. Forewing narrow, densely covered with yellowish-brown hair. Hindwing somewhat transparent. Apex in both wings produced, fringes yellowish-white, glossy, 13 mm. Delagoa Bay.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the Ethiopian *Psychidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

- aethiops Ps. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 6, p. 116.
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 junctimacula Mo. *Hmps.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 6, p. 116.
 junodi Ac. *Heyl.* C.-R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 34, p. 130.
 junodis Clan. *Conte & Van.* Labor. Soie Lyon 14, p. 123.
 kordofensis Ac. *Rbl.* Sitz.-Ber. Ak. Wiss. Wien 115, p. 493. *
 lutea Ac. *Stgr.* Hor. Ent. Ross. 7, p. 113.
 luticoma Fum. *Meyr.* Ann. Transv.-Mus. 6, p. 59.
 major Mo. *Heyl.* C.-R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 34, p. 182.
 maledicta Chal. *Scheben* Arch. f. Schiffs-Hyg. 14, p. 697.
 malgassa Deb. *Heyl.* C.-R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 28, p. 37.
 moddermanni Clan. *Heyl.* C.-R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 32, p. 59.
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 ominosa Fum. *Meyr.* Ann. Transw.-Museum 6, p. 45.
 pictipennis Clan. *Strd.* Arch. f. Naturk. 1912 (A. 12), p. 31.
 reimeri Ac. *Gacde*, Seitz Macrolep. 14, p. 485. *
 rogenhoferi Mo. *Heyl.* C.-R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 34, p. 181.
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 villeti Ps. *Oberth.* Ét. Léop. Comp. 3, Tab. 21. *
 zelleri Clan. *Heyl.* C.-R. Soc. Ent. Belg. 28, p. 98.

20. Family: Thyrididae.

The relation of this family of the *Heterocera* to the other groups of the „Bombyces“ has already been dealt with in Vol. 2, p. 371. Particular stress had been laid there upon the fact that the *Thyrididae* or *Siculidae* are so closely allied to some Pyralid genera that they might be most justly reckoned among the microlepidoptera. Amidst the *Pyralidae*, the *Simaethistis* seem to be very near to some of their genera, but the *Thyrididae* are so very variable in their habitus that nearly each of their genera exhibits other special relations. Some small white species from the genus *Rhodoneura* (= *Siculodes*) are so much like caddis-flies (*Hydrocampinae*) that they are only recognized as *Thyrididae* in the killing-bottle; this deception is effected not only by their way of flying but also by resting on their very thin and long legs with their wings spread. Quite different again are the *Dysodia* with their stout bodies; particularly the ♀♀ of *Dys. ignita* resemble a flying forest-bug or *Cetonia* (vid. Vol. 2, p. 372).

When the 2nd volume comprising the palaearctic species was published, hardly 200 forms had been ascertained. Today more than 500 are known, some of which, however, are doubtfully ranged among this family. More than half of the forms known belong to the gigantic genus *Rhodoneura* in which, however, by reason of great neural resemblances, very heterogeneous forms have been comprised. It most clearly shows the entire absence of all the bifurcations in the veins of the forewings, the subcostal branches and radials arising separately though close together from the upper cell-angle. In this way the *Thyrididae* differ particularly from the *Chrysanginae* which they resemble in other respects. Above all in a great disposition to deformations of the wings which are often most strangely distorted. In the very beautifully coloured *Risama picta* Wkr., from Southern Brazil, and the entirely dotted *Vadata macroptera* Wkr. the forewing shows a vesicularly lobated costal margin; in *Hepialodes*, from Guiana, the costal margin of the hindwing is bilobate; in *Draconia*, from South America, each wing despatches two large notches at the distal margin, whilst in the Indian *Camadenia* both wings are acuminate at the apices. Moreover, the wings of a great many species are most variably vitreous by hyaline places, from which the entire family and the typical genus derives its name (thyris=little window).

The family itself is presumably phylogenetically old. Certain genera, such as the *Herimba* which were formerly reckoned to the *Callidulidae* (vid. Vol. 10, p. 491) infer connections with the latter and the *Drepanidae* which are stated to have probably developed directly from a branch of the *Thyrididae*. In favour of their old age is, above all, the geographical range extending over the whole globe and comprising not only all the continents but also distantly remote islands. Only in Northern Europe and various places of Central Europe the family seems to be altogether absent; in all the warmer regions of the Earth it is well represented. In the Ethiopian region one fifth of the species known have been encountered, and among them are quite a number of genera which are also well represented in other faunae; anyhow it is characteristic of phylogenetically old genera that their frequently similar species are distributed over the whole Earth through all the faunal regions.

In the same way as the shape of the wings also the colouring and marking of the *Thyrididae* is frequently very peculiar, and nowhere do they exhibit any distinct connection with other creatures of the present epoch. A very strangely complicated netting, frequently with narrow meshes, covers — particularly in many South-American species — the whole surface of the wings and it is only interrupted by tiny hyaline spots and single confused lines the position and extent of which varies so much that even in large series there occur hardly two specimens of a species that are entirely alike in the scheme of markings, as for instance in many *Rhodoneura*, in nearly all the *Draconia*, and in the *Strigina*. In the Ethiopian fauna from which, however, almost only smaller forms are known, this reticulated marking is the most conspicuous in *Rhodoneura eugrapha* (76 e), *Rh. scardialis* (76 f), *Rh. obliquifascia* and others.

This reticulation on the mostly brownish ground probably is to represent the wrinkles of a shriveled leaf. CRAMER, moreover, reports of a dark brown, whitish-spotted and reticulate *Thyridida*, *Draconia peripheta*, which is said to keep its forewings lowered like a roof, when the insect is at rest, so that the hindwing projects far beyond the costa of the forewing. This would be the same position occupied by *Gastropacha populifolia* and *Amorpha populi* copying a small dry leaf. Unfortunately I am not able to judge whether this statement is correct or not, because I captured all the *Thyrididae* collected by me, when they were swarming, mostly on the lantern, and could not observe their resting position; when they settled down for a short time, all of them kept their wings half open.

Several attempts have already been made by former authors dealing with the *Thyrididae* to divide the family into different groups, for instance by GUENÉE and PAGENSTECHER. As the first and chiefly distinguished subdivision, the *Dysodia* (better known as *Varnia*) have been detached. Owing to a remarkable resemblance of the shape to the *Eutelia*, many were placed as Noctuids to the *Eutelinae*. This resemblance, however, exists only in the expanded insect in the collection; the *Eutelia* are known to exhibit such a peculiar resting position that in the living insect every resemblance disappears. Instead of keeping their wings half spread, the abdominal end raised, and clinging with their head down to the place they are resting on, like the *Eutelia* do, the *Dysodia* sit upright, with their wings folded though horizontally, similar to a *Malacosoma*, on blades or branchlets. The division formed by this genus, the somewhat Aegeriid-like *Hyperthyris* and the stout *Glanycus* was detached as the subfamily *Pachythyridinae*. — As the second division, GUENÉE denotes the *Striglininae*, about 50 mostly palaearctic forms some of which are so very similar to Noctuids from the *Thermesia*-group that they were formerly placed next to them. — The third division is chiefly composed of the genus *Rhodoneura* which alone contains more than 250 species, and of all the other genera; about 50 forms of the *Rhodoneura* (*Siculodes* Gn.) are known from the Ethiopian district.

1. Genus: **Dysodia** Clem. (*Varnia* Wkr.; *Pachythyris* Fldr.)

Strongly built. Palpi long, upturned. Antennae filiform. Forewing with an excurved or angular distal margin at vein 3, costal margin straight or indented behind the centre. All the veins free, 4 and 5 from the lower, 7 and 8 from the upper cell-angle. Hindwing angled at vein 3, sometimes also more feebly so at vein 2. Veins 4 and 5 from the lower, 6 and 7 from the upper cell-angle. Type: *vitrina* Bsd. from North America.

I. Costal margin of forewing slightly incurved.

- intermedia*. **D. intermedia** Wkr. (= *crassa* Wkr.) (76 e). Ground-colour reddish ochreous with dark reticulate lines and two dark, black-edged bands, the exterior one bifurcated. The anterior portion of the distal margin feebly darkened. Hindwing with a median band forming the continuation of the exterior band of the forewing.
- flavidula*. (Described after a specimen determined by HAMPSON as *intermedia* var.) 24 mm. Natal. — **flavidula** Wrr. Ground-colour more yellow without any red admixture. The ♀ is suffused with dark brown. Beneath on the forewing the costal margin and exterior band are olive green. Natal. Larva yellowish-grey, black-checkered, with subdorsal black spots. Tubercles with short bent thorns. The head and 2nd segment in front black.
- subsignata*. **D. subsignata** Warr. (76 e) differs from *intermedia* in a large, somewhat cordiform hyaline spot on the hindwing. The exterior band on the forewing is less broad at the costal margin, its exterior edge is more irregular. Beneath this band terminates in a triangular black spot in the submedian fold. The ground-colour corresponds in the ♂ with *flavidula*, in the ♀ with *intermedia*. The same is the case with the size. Natal. In the figured specimen from East-Africa the exterior edge of the band on the forewing is quite straight. Of the band on the hindwing of *intermedia* only the border-lines are present, the rest having vanished in the violettish-brown ground-colour.
- constellata*. **D. constellata** Warr. Forewing from the base to the dark olive brown exterior band pale olive brown and fused with the interior band. The exterior band from behind the centre of the inner margin to the costal margin near the apex widened, before the apex a dark line branches off to the centre of the distal margin. Before the latter between veins 2 and 5 pale yellow, the border around it pale olive brown. Hindwing behind the cell somewhat yellow, with distinct transverse lines and a broad dark median band which is forked at the anal end. In the upper cell-angle an oval small hyaline spot. ♀ 28 mm. Rhodesia.
- fenestratella*. **D. fenestratella** Warr. Forewing olive green, the marking dark olive brown. Costal margin with 4 dark spots. From the last spot a narrow exterior band extends parallel to the distal margin as far as vein 2, where it meets a short band from the inside. Before this V-shaped marking 2 small hyaline dots, behind the exterior arm 3 such spots between veins 2 and 5. A streak from the band to the distal margin as in *constellata*. Below vein 2 the band is more expanded, anal angle dark. Hindwing with a large anvil-shaped hyaline spot, surrounded by small hyaline dots and dark spots. Margin lighter. ♂ 20 mm. East Africa.
- flammata*. **D. flammata** Warr. (76 e). Colour of forewing deep red mixed with leaden grey and blackish brown. Transverse streaks brown. Below the costal margin broadly, and at the base of the inner margin narrowly leaden

grey. Costal margin with dark spots, between them red and ochreous brown. A lustrous red spot at the cross-vein, behind it a moon-shaped hyaline spot. Before and behind it dark blackish-brown and red spots from the costal margin to the median vein. Marginal area behind it orange with brown lines. Margin dark. Hindwing yellow and fiery orange with dark reticulate lines and a large square hyaline spot. Beneath easily recognizable. Flesh-coloured with a dark costal spot surrounding the hyaline spot of the forewing on the outside and inside rising up to the cell. ♂ 22 mm. Rhodesia, East Africa. The specimens in the Berlin Museum exhibit no lead-coloured areas, and little orange, chiefly red marking. Particularly dark is the figured specimen from Fernando Po, with a small hyaline spot on the forewing.

D. hyalotypa B.-Bak. Ochreous grey, a little red in the submedian fold. Behind the cell a quadri-*hyalotypa*. partite fiery red spot, below it in the submedian fold an ochreous brown spot. Hindwing at the base metallic red, at the anal angle a dark brown spot. The large reniform hyaline spot is edged with dark. Distal margin reddish-brown, before it ochreous brown spots. ♂ 20 mm. Angola. It may be, together with the above mentioned specimen from Fernando Po, the western form of *flammata*.

D. binoculara Warr. Here the deep red colouring predominates, the reticulation being blackish-brown. *binoculara*. Median band narrow, centrally strangulated, blackish. Hyaline spot at the cell-end oval. Hindwing the same in colour and marking. The large hyaline spot is round. ♂ 26 mm. Namaqua Land.

II. The two following species recognizable by the notched costal margin of the forewing.

D. zelleri Dew. (76 e). Red-brown with intense greyish-brown marking on the forewing. The exterior *zelleri*. band very broad at the costal margin, where it encloses a yellow streak, before and behind it a similar short streak. The band in the submedian fold distally angled, narrowly to the inner margin. Hindwing less marked greyish-brown, with dark reticulated lines. Hyaline spot bilobate, before the lower lobe another dot. Distal margin in both wings feebly angled also at vein 2. ♂ 27 mm. Chinchoxo (Congo).

D. angulata Warr. (76 e). Almost like *zelleri*, but on the forewing the median band is widened at the *angulata*. inner margin. On the hindwing the large spot is reduced to a fine dot, the accessory dot is also present. Both the wings are not angled at vein 2. The specimen figured is denoted as *humeralata* Hmps. i. l. 27 mm. Sierra Leone.

2. Genus: **Rhodoneura** Gn.

Palpi erect. Forewing with a pointed apex. All the veins free, 6—10 near the upper cell-angle. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 slightly, 6 and 7 more distantly separated from each other. Type: *pudicula* Gn. from Java.

I. Margin of hindwing slightly concave below the apex.

R. eugrapha Hmps. (= *alenica* Strd.) (76 e). Rusty yellow, with a rusty yellow median line on the *eugrapha*. abdomen. Forewing with a red-brown costal margin and similar lines, 3 of which are vertical, 2 oblique, partly bifurcated at the ends. Hindwing with similar lines. 30—35 mm. Ashanti, Spanish Guinea.

R. nigropunctula Pag. (= *seriata* Warr.) (76 e). Ochreous with indistinct pale greyish ochreous trans-*nigropunc-*verse bands in both wings and fine black central dots. On the forewing near the median and distal bands at the *tula*. inner margin darker brown. 26 bis 28 mm. East Africa, Natal.

R. catenula Pag. (76 e). Rusty red with brown short transverse streaks. On the forewing only a *catenula*. subapical line and a median shadow at the costal margin behind the cell more distinct. 32—36 mm. Cameroon.

II. Hindwing not concave at the distal margin below the apex.

R. thermographa Hmps. Body and wings yellowish white, abdomen at the base with brown spots. *thermo-*Forewing with chocolate brown reticulation forming several X-shaped figures. Besides a chocolate apical line, *grapha*. costal margin narrowly brown, and similar spots at the distal margin near vein 2. Fringe spotted yellow and brown. Hindwing likewise with chocolate reticulations. Fringe brown. ♀ 45 mm. Nigeria.

R. gemmata Hmps. Light rusty red. Forewing with dark brown reticulations and two feeble interior *gemma*. and exterior lines each. Hindwing similar. As the forewing beneath exhibits the same black spots with blue scales as in *catenula*, it may be that *gemma* is merely a small, more distinctly marked form of it. ♂ 25 mm. Nigeria.

R. myrsusalis Wkr. (Vol. II, pl. 56 f). This species being found everywhere in the tropics occurs in Africa *myrsusalis*. in the form — *idalialis* Wkr. (76 e). Greyish pink with a slight violet gloss, with dark bands of spots and fine *idalialis*. streaks. On the forewing with 2 hyaline spots and between them two yellow dots. 22—25 mm. *tibiale* Foyer, from the Seychelle Is. is probably the same species, as the chief difference stated, the thickened hind tibiae, may only signify "flattened".

- impletalis*. **R. impletalis** Wkr. I had no access to the description of this species.
- werneburgalis*. **R. werneburgalis** Kestn. Body pale red-brown. Wings hyaline white. Forewing almost quite red-brown, only in the centre and at the margin large spots of the ground-colour. Hindwing with few red-brown reticulated lines. At the apex and inner margin slightly suffused with brown. 35—38 mm. Madagascar.
- scardialis*. **R. scardialis** Rbl. (76 f). Golden brown on the forewing, chequered with many large and small whitish yellow spots. Hindwing whitish with golden brown reticulate lines. ♂ 30 mm. L. Tanganyika.
- micragraphalis*. **R. micragraphalis** Hmps. Pale red-brown with fine brown reticulated lines. Forewing with short rusty red streaks at the costal margin, an indistinct and irregular interior and median band, bordered by dark lines. and a similar subapical band. The exterior line is fine black, bifurcated at the anal angle. Hindwing with brown reticulated lines and small dark spots. Sierra Leone.
- miosticta*. **R. miosticta** Hmps. Pale rusty red. Both wings densely covered with fine dark brown reticulated lines. Costal margin of forewing at the base dark. At the cross-vein a dark moon-shaped spot. At the margin above vein 5 a dark spot, 4 smaller ones above it and one in the submedian fold. Hindwing likewise above vein 5 with a black dot. 25 mm. Ashanti.
- palairanta*. **R. palairanta** B.-Bak. Both wings creamy white, densely speckled with red-brown, and with fine similar reticulated lines. On the forewing the ground-colour is only visible in the median area, the oblique exterior line prominent. Costal and distal margins dark red-brown. Hindwing less densely reticulated. ♂ 30 mm. Lokoja.
- perigrapha*. **R. perigrapha** Hmps. In the colours similar to *palairanta*. Costal margin of forewing at the base brown. A double brown median line is more prominent and a V-shaped streak at the upper cell-angle, from where a double line goes to the inner margin. Behind it a line to the anal angle and the usual subapical line. Hindwing a little more brownish, with fine brown and dark reticulations. Body brownish-white, abdomen with a dark dorsal line. 22 mm. Gold Coast.
- subscripta*. **R. subscripta** Warr. Greyish-brown with feeble dark reticulations and transverse bands from $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin, there and at the inner margin somewhat more distinct. The last excurved on the centre of the wing, forming a small oval dark spot before the distal margin. Hindwing lighter, at the base and inner margin without distinct bands. Beneath lighter, whereby the dark bands are more conspicuous. At the median vein and vein 6 of forewing black scales with metallic gloss. ♀ 18 mm. Niger. The male of this species may be a specimen in the Berlin Museum, from Spanish Guinea, with dark bands at $\frac{1}{4}$, before and behind $\frac{1}{2}$ of the costal margin. The last is almost entirely fused with the dark distal margin. Beneath 4 dark brown bands, the two exterior ones interrupted in the middle. The subapical band is thick and dark, black metallic scales only at the median vein.
- pusillata*. **R. pusillata** Warr. Forewing pale ochreous brown, at the base somewhat rusty red, with rusty red-brown streaks and reticulated lines, without distinct lines. Hindwing the same. ♀ 17 mm. Niger.
- misalis*. **R. misalis** Karsch (= *palealides* Hmps.) (76 f). Head orange. Thorax and forewing pale yellow, costal margin and veins fine black. Abdomen and hindwing yellowish-white. ♂ 32 mm. Mashona Land, Togo.
- sigillata*. **R. sigillata** Warr. Greyish-white with grey reticulations. Forewing at the costal margin olive grey, especially at the base. At the cross-vein an 8-shaped mark, behind it in the centre of the wing an olive grey band and a similar costal-marginal spot before the apex, from which an interrupted submarginal line proceeds. Behind it small black spots. Hindwing with grey strigae, at the inner and distal margins somewhat black. Of the same colour a cellular spot. Fringes of both wings white. ♂ 26 mm. Niger District.
- flavula*. **R. flavula** Pag. (76 f). Yellowish-white with dense greyish brown reticulations. On both wings a black central dot and black marginal dots. ♀ 28—30 mm. Ogove.
- jejunalis*. **R. jejunalis** Gaede (76 f) is somewhat more brownish and smaller than *flavula*. Striation finer. On the forewing before the distal margin a parallel dark line somewhat distinct. Marginal dots of forewing faint, absent on hindwing. Central dots hardly distinct. Beneath on forewing as in *flavula*, the white apical spot with 2 black dots. ♀ 22—24 mm. Togo.
- plagiális*. **R. plagiális** Gaede (76 f). Ground-colour lighter, otherwise just like *jejunalis*. Besides on the hindwing at the centre of the inner margin a large blackish-brown spot and above the anal angle two small ones. ♀ 22 mm. Cameroon, Fernando Po.
- meriani*. **R. meriani** Gaede (76 f). Light violettish brown with a fine dark violettish-brown reticulation, without the dark costal margin of the figure. Beneath on the forewing a distinct dark subapical line enclosing a lighter area. 17 mm. Seychelle Is.
- apicale*. **R. apicale** Fryer (76 g). Similar to *meriani*. On the forewing the costal margin is dark-spotted. Below the base of vein 3 a white spot edged with black. Below it inwards two more small black dots. Beneath a

narrow dark brown apical spot. The white spot is very distinct. Hindwing without a white spot. 26 (16 ?) mm. Seychelle Is. If it were not for the difference of size, *meriani* might be considered a form of it, because both the species exhibit a remarkably pointed forewing.

R. albisignata Warr. Forewing pale ochreous with fine dark reticulated lines. On the costal margin 5 or 6 dark spots from which hardly noticeable bands proceed. Below and behind the cell grey. At the apex a round white spot as far as vein 5, with two black dots in it. Hindwing white, at the margin ochreous, with a dark basal and median band. ♀ 26 mm. Niger.

R. latizonalis Hmps. Pale ochreous brown. Forewing with dense fine brown reticulated lines. A black dot at the lower cell-end. Apical spot as in *albisignata*. Hindwing whitish, at the base and distal margin reddish, with a median band of black streaks. 26—30 mm. Sierra Leone.

R. flavicilia Hmps. Rusty yellow, with a slight silvery gloss, with numerous dark brown streaks. Forewing with an interior and median line, an oblique exterior line, and another one right behind it to the interior angle, and a subapical line. On the hindwing these lines are less distinct. Both wings with a fine marginal line. ♀ 20 mm. Rhodesia.

R. squamigera Pag. (76 g). Pale ochreous with fine red-brown lines in the basal half of the forewing. From the costal margin to the median vein and the subapical line slightly hued with red-brown. Behind the centre a band strongly widened at the costal margin, composed of red-brown lines, from which the subapical line branches off. In the hindwing the median band is more widely reticulated, in front narrow, at the centre of the inner margin broader. 22—28 mm. Natal.

R. fractifascia Warr. Similar, with narrower wings. On the forewing the red-brown hue extends to the inner margin and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the wing, so that the exterior band is not prominent. Subapical line stronger. Hindwing more densely striated than in *squamigera*. Median band still looser. Fringes in both wings dark brown. ♂ 25 mm. Niger.

R. obliquifascia Warr. (76 g). Also similar to *squamigera*. A rather distinct, equally broad band extends from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin on the forewing to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin on the hindwing. Subapical band strong. From the anal angle of the hindwing traces of a parallel short band proceed. ♂ 22—30 mm. Cameroon, Angola.

R. rostrifera Warr. Ochreous. Costal margin of forewing brownish-grey, striated blackish-brown. In the cell two dark spots from which indistinct bands extend to below the centre of the wing. The exterior dark brown band is oblique. Its interior border is concave, the exterior one bent to the centre of the distal margin. Hindwing with a dark brown band of reticulate lines from the centre of the costal margin to the anal angle. ♂ 28 mm. Natal.

R. hamatipex Hmps. (76 g). Rusty yellow with fine dark brown reticulations. On the forewing an indistinctly defined exterior band, at the costal margin broad, in the submedian fold slightly strangulated. Hindwing likewise with a median band. 17 mm. East Africa.

R. fulvipicta Hmps. Forewing white, finely dotted brown, at the costal margin black dots. Inner and distal margins pale brown. An elliptical rusty yellow spot edged with brown in and below the cell, and a similar round one below the cell-end. At the apex a white marginal spot. Hindwing similarly coloured with a feeble brown median band, excurved behind the cell, turning blackish at the inner margin. ♂ 20 mm. West Africa.

R. fuscibasis Hmps. (76 g). Ground-colour white. Forewing at the base with olive brown bands. At the costal margin dark brown short streaks and feeble bands in the median area. At the centre of the distal margin olive yellow. Hindwing white, slightly olive brown at the costal margin, with dark fine rings. At the apex olive yellow. ♀ in the median and distal areas on the forewing darker. 26—32 mm. Congo.

R. phoenicophora Hmps. Thorax rusty yellow. Abdomen and wings silvery white. Forewing with fine rusty red reticulate lines and black streaks. On the rusty brown costal margin red spots with black streaks. One rusty yellow circle each in the centre of the cell and at the end of it, from the latter a line bifurcating at the inner margin. Marginal area with black streaks and red spots. Hindwing with rusty yellow streaks. distal margin as on forewing. 22 mm. Niger.

R. acaciusalis Wkr. (76 g) is distributed from China to West Africa, where it occurs in the form — *acaciusalis*. **sordidula** Ploetz. Ground-colour white, centre of abdomen above brown. Forewing from near the base to beyond the centre brown with dark brown spots, with a slight violet gloss. Hindwing the same. Under surface intensely pink, especially the veins. 25 to 28 mm. Eastern and Western Africa.

R. multipunctata Hmps. (76 h). White. Forewing at the costal margin feebly brownish, uniformly striated olive brown. At the distal margin black short oblique streaks. Hindwing at the costal margin not darkened. Marginal streaks sometimes connected, otherwise as on forewing. 28—35 mm. Delagoa Bay. The typical specimens from India exhibit on the forewing 1 or 2 rows of black marginal dots and coarser, paler markings, so that it is not sure whether it is the same species.

R. opalinula Mab. (= *margaritalis* Hmps.) (76 h). With a mother-of-pearl gloss, transparent. Forewing at the costal margin somewhat violettish brown. Both wings with not very dense violettish brown reticulations. 32—36 mm. Madagascar.

- nudicornis*. **R. nudicornis** Gaede (76 g) is smaller, otherwise similar. On the forewing an interior and exterior line more prominent. At the distal margin on both wings densely reticulated reddish-violet lines, behind them a pink marginal line. 22—26 mm. Togo, Cameroon.
- betousalis*. **R. betousalis** Gaede (76 i). Rusty yellow with fine rusty brown lines. Behind the centre the borderlines of an exterior band, which is strongly widened at the costal and inner margins, between them behind and below the cell strongly narrowed. Subapical line very distinct, from it a branch farther parallel to the distal margin. 22—28 mm. East Africa.
- mellea*. **R. mellea** Saalm. (79 i). Similar to a pale *betousalis*. On the forewing the median band is represented by a line, its bifurcation at the costal and inner margins exactly as in *betousalis*, also the subapical line. The branch of the latter, however, is strongly angled inwards. Hindwing with a few more distinct lines, similarly placed as in *betousalis*. ♂ 30 mm. Madagascar. Separated from the likewise similar *eugrapha* by the absence of the indentation on the hindwing, a more slanting position of the subapical line on the forewing, and the absence of the accessory branch.
- arcuata*. **R. arcuata** sp. n. (76 i). Rusty yellow, slightly hued with pink on the hindwing. Somewhat similar to a diminutive *Prot. arcuatis*. Median line slightly angled at vein 5, its ends vertical to the costal margin and to the inner margin. Before it numerous feeble dark lines, slightly curved. Behind a line nearing it behind the cell and excurved at vein 2. Subapical line distinct, straight. Hindwing uniformly covered with fine reticulate lines. Marginal lines in both wings continuous, on the hindwing stronger. Under surface lighter, whereby the lines are more distinct. 16—18 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.
- bryaxis*. **R. bryaxis** Fawc. (76 i). Similar to an intensely marked *betousalis*. The two branches of the submarginal line towards the distal margin remarkably strong. 26—28 mm. East Africa. *betousalis* may be only a form of it (having been described later).
- curviflua*. **R. curviflua** Warr. Forewing brown with dark reticulations. At the costal margin pale spots. A curved black line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to $\frac{3}{5}$ of the inner margin, where it is thicker. A paler apical spot with 2 or 3 black dots is parted by a black line. From the interior angle in front traces of two short black lines. On the hindwing the curved black line is thicker, situate nearer to the centre. Before and behind it dark brown lines. Forewing very pointed, distal margin concave. ♀ 19 mm. Niger District.
- spilotata*. **R. spilotata** Warr. Forewing wooden brown with fine dark reticulations. Base and costal margin somewhat darker. An interior band feebly indicated, the exterior one broader, dark brown, irregularly edged with black, with a dark horizontal streak above the submedian fold. A row of black dots along the distal margin and one only to the centre. Hindwing less distinctly marked. 26 mm. Niger. — **complicata** Warr. Ground-colour ochreous, the dark marking much more distinct. On the veins the margins of the bands do not form any black dots as in the type. Niger District.
- bastialis*. **R. bastialis** Wkr. (= *fureatula* Pag.) (76 i). Wooden yellow with faint violettish-brown lines. An interior and a median fine line broadly bifurcates at the costal margin, the second also at the inner margin. The yellowish-white apical spot with 2 black dots, inside broadly edged with violettish-brown. Hindwing only with fine dark reticulate lines. 22 mm. West and South Africa, besides in India.
- ansorgei*. **R. ansorgei** Warr. (76 i). Rusty yellow with rusty brown lines. Median line as in *bastialis*, before it two straight lines, behind it a line slightly bifurcating at the inner margin. The feeble subapical line may be connected with the latter line. Hindwing similar. Costal margin of forewing with fine light dots which are more distinct beneath. 18—20 mm. Niger District.
- terreola*. **R. terreola** Mab. is not to be recognized from the description. Perhaps it was a bad specimen of *minutula* Saalm. (p. 495).

3. Genus: **Oxycophina** Warr.

Neuration as in *Rhodoneura*. On the forewing the anterior cell-angle projects far. Antennae also in the ♀ normally with two rows of pectinations. Type: *theorina* Meyr. from Australia. In the African species the cell does not project much.

a) The first two species with bipectinate antennae.

- pexa*. **O. pexa** Hmps. Ochreous and rusty red on the forewing, costal margin whitish. With indistinct rusty red spots except at the distal margin, where there are but few fine streaks. Traces of an oblique interior and exterior band. Hindwing similarly marked, only a grey median band bordered with rusty red streaks. The reticulate lines filled with yellow. Body greyish-white. 26—36 mm. Mashona Land, Cape Colony.

O. guttulata *Aur.* (76 i) is similarly coloured. Forewing at the eostal margin greyish yellow and the *guttulata*. inner margin hued with bluish grey. From the base to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the wings with red-brown reticulate lines and yellowish-white spots in them. On the hindwing similar, without a bluish-grey inner margin. The dark reticulate lines only extend to little more than the centre of the wing where they are distinctly cut off. Body coloured like the wings. 28—35 mm. Tanganyika, Transvaal.

b) Antennae with one row of pectinations.

O. serraticornis *Warr.* (76 h). Quite similar to *Rhod. opalinula* and *nudicornis*, but the thorax is also *serraticornis* red-brown. Lines with a leaden gloss, in the marginal area less pink. Only discernible by the distinctly uni-pectinate antennae of the ♂. 24—28 mm. Togo, Central Africa.

4. Genus: **Canaea** *Wkr.* (und *Warr.*)

Separated from *Rhodoneura* by the ♂ antenna showing but 1 long row of pectinations. Type: *semitesellata* *Wkr.* from Borneo.

C. janenschi *Gaede* (76 h). Thorax and forewing dark rusty brown. At the eostal margin yellowish spots, *janenschi*. from which light bands proceed to the lighter inner margin. Hindwing rusty yellow with brownish fine lines. Both wings at the distal margin narrowly blackish, fringes white. ♂ 16—18 mm. East Africa.

5. Genus: **Striglina** *Guen.*

Distinguished from *Rhodoneura* by the position of veins 9—11 in the forewing, arising much nearer to the base than in *Rhodoneura*. Type: *scitaria* *Wkr.* from Indo-Australia.

S. rothi *Warr.* Forewing orange golden. Veins and transverse lines deeper orange, at the eostal margin *rothi*. metallie black. The dark median band interrupted, before it in the cell and the submedian fold fine hyaline spots. A curved black line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the eostal margin to the distal margin near vein 3. The black marginal line at the ends of the veins and the fringes orange. Hindwing paler, the reticulated lines lighter orange. The hyaline spots before the median band more distinct, and another spot behind it. ♀ 22 mm. Niger District.

S. guttistigma *Hmps.* Body and forewing pale red-brown, with numerous indistinct dark streaks and *guttistigma*. an indistinct interior and median line, behind it blackish-brown, with a grey gloss almost to the distal margin. In the distal area between veins 7 and 1 a reddish-brown spot with 5 white dots at the margin. Hindwing ochreous brown with dark lines, with an irregular red-brown median band, ending very narrow at the inner margin. ♀ 32 mm. Niger District.

S. eguttalis *Gaede* (76 i). Similarly coloured. On the forewing an interior and median dark band, *eguttalis* obliquely outwards to the inner margin, edged with black. At the cross-vein a reniform macula surrounded by black. Marginal area darker brown with dark lines, with a grey gloss. Hindwing with traces of 2 bands near the base. ♀ 26 mm. Ogove.

6. Genus: **Betousa** *Wkr.* (*Hypolamprus* *Hmps.*)

Neuration as in *Rhodoneura* excepting veins 8 + 9 being stalked in the forewing. Type: *dilecta* *Wkr.* from Indo-Australia.

B. minutula *Saalm.* (76 h). Straw-coloured with a somewhat darker eostal margin on the forewing and *minutula*. fine dark brown reticulated lines. An interrupted median band hardly discernible, its anterior portion almost triangular, the posterior portion rectangular. 15 mm. Madagascar. — **majuscula** *Gaede* (76 i). Larger. Median *majuscula*. band hardly interrupted, its anterior portion owing to a distally projecting lobe quadrangular, the continuation only about half as broad. On the lighter under surface besides two interior dark bands, an H-shaped dark spot above the interior angle and a subapical small spot present. Hindwing in both forms above finely chequered dark, beneath the median band is represented by a spot behind the cell and before the centre of the inner margin. ♂ 20 mm. East Africa. It may be identical with *hamatipex* *Hmps.* described as *Rhodoneura*.

B. verticalis *Warr.* (76 g). Reddish-brown. Forewing with a dark brown marking in a vertical direction. *verticalis*. At the base 1 or 2 indistinct lines. Close before the centre a band and 2 exterior narrower bands, the second of which is interrupted below the centre. At the centre of the distal margin a shadow and before it a fine line. Hindwing with a few fine lines and a shadow at the centre of the distal margin and anal angle. ♂ 16 mm. Niger District. — This may be *B. obscuralis* *Hmps.* from India, which is said to occur also in West Africa. — In East-African specimens, which I range here, of the first band behind only the edge is present, the two exterior lines begin as long narrow triangles, the continuation is somewhat distally removed at about vein 3. ♀ 16 mm. East Africa.

disjuncta.

B. disjuncta *sp. n.* (76 i). Body rusty red. Forewing whitish yellow, at the base as far as $\frac{1}{3}$ rusty red, in the cell slightly bent forward, then straight to the inner margin in which there are some darker lines. Behind the centre a rusty red band, behind the cell strongly excurved and only discernible yet in the margins, then obliquely inward. Submarginal band from the costal margin to the centre and then below vein 2, where it is almost black. Behind it and partly also before it pink. Hindwing light brown with 3 rusty brown, somewhat undulating bands, the exterior one broader, at the centre of the distal margin effaced by white. Beneath somewhat more distinctly marked. ♂ 16 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

chrysotherma.

B. chrysotherma *Hmps.* Golden yellow. Forewing with numerous rusty red lines. Rusty red stripes below the costal margin to the centre and in the centre of the interior area. Behind the cell a curved band as far as vein 1, from the exterior edge of which, at vein 5, an excurved line extends to a little above the inner angle. The incurved subapical line is continuous along the distal margin. Hindwing with 3 more distinct rusty red lines in the basal area and a darker band behind the cell. ♀ 30 mm. Gold Coast.

aldabrana.

B. aldabrana *Fryer* (76 g). Compared with *minutula* (76 h), and therefore ranged here. Forewing light brownish, with a slight reddish-brown hue, uniformly finely striated dark brown. At the costal margin near the apex 2 black dots rather distinct. Hindwing more intensely reddish-brown, otherwise similar. In the ♀ both wings hued with brick-red. 15–18 mm. Seychelle Is.

7. Genus: **Dixoa** *Hmps.*

In the forewing veins 7 + 8 and 9 + 10 are stalked. Third palpal joint of ♂ short, of ♀ longer. Type: *albatalis* *Strk.* from India.

clathratipennis.

D. clathratipennis *Strd.* (75 i). Reddish-yellow with some fine red-brown lines. At or only behind the base of the forewing a red-brown spot, one behind the cell, sometimes connected with the band otherwise beginning at vein 2. Below $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin another spot being less distinct. On the hindwing the median band, which is strangulated there, is continued, besides traces of an interior band. 20 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea. — **discata** *Warr.* from Rhodesia, Natal, according to HAMPSON's figure is separated by more distinct marginal dots at most. Probably, however, the name *aenea* *Saalm.* from Madagascar has priority.

8. Genus: **Plagiosella** *Hmps.*

In the forewing veins 7 + 8 are stalked. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 arise from the same place, 8 as far as the centre of the cell close next to it, or partly fused with it. Type: *clathrata* *Hmps.*

clathrata.

Pl. clathrata *Hmps.* (76 g). Body rusty red. Wings with dense rusty red reticulate lines, the small spots between them yellow. On the forewing at the centre of the costal margin a rusty brown triangle. A band from the apex to the centre of the inner margin continuous on the hindwing, with a branch to the centre of the distal margin in both wings. 18–20 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon, Fernando Po.

strigifera.

Pl. strigifera *Strd.* (76 h). Reddish-yellow with few fine dark reticulated lines. A stronger line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin on the forewing, in the beginning excurved, continued to the centre of the inner margin of the hindwing. On the forewing an irregular subapical line. Beneath with an intense black central spot on the forewing. 24–30 mm. Spanish Guinea. The species is remarkably similar to the Indo-Australian *Thyridida* *Strigl. scitaria* *Wkr.*

9. Genus: **Proterozeuxis** *Warr.*

Forewing somewhat oblong, at the costal margin slightly concave, apex pointed, distal margin excurved. Hindwing similarly shaped. Veins 7 + 8 of forewing stalked. Antennae in both sexes bipectinate. Type: *splendida* *Warr.*

brunnea.

Pr. brunnea *Warr.* Dark brown, ♀ lighter, densely covered with dark reticulated lines. Besides on the forewing 4 vertical lines before the centre, the exterior line bifurcating at the costal margin, with a browner shadow at the cell-end, from where one branch runs to the inner margin, the other to the anal angle. Behind it a submarginal line. Hindwing only with the 3 last lines. 48–54 mm. Transvaal.

pectinifera.

Pr. pectinifera *Hmps.* Wings rusty yellow, densely striated rusty brown. On the forewing the interior line is rusty brown, excurved below the costal margin, otherwise incurved, median line straight. The exterior line forked above vein 5. From there one branch extends to behind the centre of the inner margin, the other undulated to the anal angle. Then another subapical line. Hindwing with a forked median line and a subapical line. ♂ 36 mm. Sierra Leone.

arcuatalis.

Pr. arcuatalis *Gaede* (75 h). Rusty yellow with numerous dark striae. On the forewing the interior and median lines are vertical, slightly incurved at the costal margin. The two exterior lines also vertical, behind the cell incurved to the costal margin. Subapical line straight. On the hindwing 1 or 2 interior lines, the median line posteriorly forked, the exterior one bent at vein 4. The ♀ selected for the figure has very sharp lines

and is redder than the ♂. 35—50 mm. Cameroon, East Africa.

Pr. splendida Warr. Forewing light ochreous, the reticulated lines and veins light rusty red, costal *splendida*. margin darker. The interior line is slightly curved from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to the centre of the inner margin. The median line from the centre of the costal margin excurved to the interior angle. The exterior line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin, almost touching the preceding line behind the cell, to the distal margin above the angle where it bifurcates. Subapical line forked at the costal margin. Hindwing similar. ♂ 34 mm. Natal.

Pr. ansorgei Warr. Dark ochreous with blackish-brown reticulated lines. Costal margin dark with *ansorgei*. darker spots. Interior line from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin to the centre of the inner margin, behind it two parallel lines enclosing a brown area and united at the lower angle of the cross-vein. Exterior line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costal margin, curved above vein 6, to the inner angle. Hindwing in the marginal area reddish, with a blackish-brown spot at the cross-vein. ♀ 54 mm. East Africa.

Pr. vittiferalis Gaede (= medjensis Holl) (75 i). Ground-colour ochreous with fine and coarser red-brown *vittiferalis*. reticulate lines which are partly confluent and thereby form an interior and an exterior band on the forewing. On the hindwing a feeble interior and broader median band. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 only shortly stalked. ♂ 35 mm. East and West Africa.

Pr. tessellata Warr. Ochreous, densely covered with dark reticulate lines, and with triangular brown *tessellata*. spots at the costal margin of the forewing. Of the brown main lines two near the base are vertical, behind them two at the costal margin are slightly excurved, the following two above the cell-end unite at the black spot at the cross-vein and again in the submedian fold, being separated between these places. Behind them a notched line to the inner angle, and the subapical line. On the hindwing 3 exterior lines and a spot at the cross-vein. ♂ 40 mm. Nyassa District.

Pr. orbiferalis Gaede (75 i). Red-brown, with a violet gloss. Both wings with small yellow spots and *orbiferalis*. larger white somewhat diaphanous ones. Marginal line red-brown. ♂ 24—28 mm. Togo.

10. Genus: **Tridesmodes** Warr.

Forewing at the costal margin typically somewhat concave, apex pointed. Veins 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 free, approximating 9. Hindwing somewhat triangular. Veins 6 and 7 separated, 8 close next to the cell. Type: *ramiculata* Warr. The species are white and all very much alike. They may not all be distinct species.

Tr. ramiculata Warr. Wings somewhat diaphanous, with numerous brown reticulated lines and very *ramiculata*. fine striae. On the forewing two median lines more distinct with a brownish spot between them at the costal and inner margins. The last line bent towards the distal margin. Hindwing similar, with brown veins. ♂ 19 mm. East Africa.

Tr. elephantinalis Karsch (76 h). Costal margin of forewing violettish-brown with short striae. The two *elephantinalis*. median lines only form a spot at the inner margin. The faint lines generally run parallel and vertically to the inner margin. Hindwing only with few (about 3) lines. 26—30 mm. Cameroon.

Tr. ansorgei Warr. (76 i). Costal margin of forewing blackish brown. Lines more or less reticulated, *ansorgei*. two interior lines being undulated, two exterior ones strongly curved, and a curved submarginal line ending at the inner angle and despatching 2 branches to the distal margin. Below the apex 1 or 2 black dots in distinction of all the other species. Marginal line black. Hindwing with less prominent single lines. ♂ 22—24 mm. Uganda.

Tr. cymaeasticha B.-Bak. Costal margin of forewing reddish-brown. Lines lilac grey; from them *cymaeasticha*. about parallel lines cross the wing. Hindwing similar. ♂ 30 mm. Niger District.

Tr. phricosticha B.-Bak. Lines greyish ochre, undulated. Traces of a cellular spot. Exterior line more *phricosticha*. prominent, as well as the double submarginal line with pink scales. Behind it black streaks which begin at the costal margin with 2 black apical dots. This mark also occurs in *Rhod. nudicornis*, but it by no means infers their identity. ♀ 32 mm. Niger District.

11. Genus: **Mathoris** Gn.

The two species, especially the first, resemble *Striglina*, but differ in the long-stalked veins 9 + 10 of forewing. Type: *vocata* Wkr. from South America.

M. lenistrialis Hmps. (= monotonicata Strd.) (75 i). Fiery red-brown, with numerous though rather *lenistrialis*. indistinct dark striae. On the lighter underside a dark median band on the forewing, very feebly continued on the hindwing. Tarsi with distinct white rings. 22—25 mm. Gold Coast, Togo, Niger District. Spanish Guinea. The ♂ (= *nigranal* Wrr.) has a black anal tuft.

M. magica Gaede (75 i). Blackish-brown with indistinct lighter brown bands on the forewing except in *magica*. the marginal area. Hindwing similar. Both wings with a light marginal line. Fringe white with a dark basal

line, on the forewing at the apex and behind the cell dark brown. Abdomen before the anal end with a red lateral spot. Legs with less conspicuous white rings. Wings beneath more variegated, forewing before the cell with red spots. 14—15 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

12. Genus: **Symphleps** Warr.

Separated from all the other genera by veins $10 + 8 + 9$ being stalked in forewing. Type: *atomosalis* Warr. from Australia. — The 3 African species look very different from each other.

- suffusa*. **S. suffusa** Warr. (= *signicostata* Strd.) (76 k). Rusty brown. Forewing at the costal margin, especially near the apex clay-coloured. Same colour before the distal margin which, however, is very dark rusty brown. Hindwing before the distal margin more broadly brightened. At the cross-vein a silvery white streak. 18—20 mm. Niger District, Spanish Guinea.
- trijuncta*. **S. trijuncta** Warr. (75 i). Wings somewhat more elongate. Ground-colour white. With short brownish streaks which are denser at the costal margin of the forewing. Black dots on the forewing before the distal margin, on the hindwing at the margin. 30 mm. Niger District, Cameroon.
- inops*. **S. inops** Gaede (75 i). Wings shaped as in *trijuncta*. Body brownish yellow. Wings yellowish white. Forewing at the base and costal margin somewhat browner, with some indistinct brownish yellow undulate lines parallel to the distal margin. On the hindwing these lines extend more distally at the inner margin. Fringes in both wings lighter. 26 mm. East Africa.

13. Genus: **Beguma** Warr.

Distinguished from all the other genera by the presence of an accessory cell in the forewing, from the apex of which veins 8 and 9 arise, 10 from its anterior edge. Palpi project far in the typical species. Type: *constellata* Warr. from India.

- radiata*. **B. radiata** Warr. Antennae of ♂ short-combed. Ground-colour reddish yellowish brown. Forewing with pale ochreous transverse bands which are reddish yellow inside. The dark ground-colour forms narrow triangles between the bands. The 3 interior and 2 exterior bands are approximated at the inner margin, the 4 median ones extend to the submedian fold. Veins in the distal area with reddish ochreous streaks. Hindwing with a similar interior band and one from the centre of the costal margin, which bifurcates four times. At the apex a light spot. ♂ 30 mm. Kassai R.

14. Genus: **Chrysotypus** Btlr.

Similar to the genus *Pygaera*. Thus probably veins $7 + 10 + 8 + 9$ of forewing stalked, but not veins 6 and 7 of hindwing. Type: *dives* Btlr.

- dives*. **Chr. dives** Btlr. Body blackish-brown, abdomen with ochreous brown hair. Wings glossy, dark golden brown, with two rusty red transverse lines, and a subapical line. Costal margin also rusty red, at the base darker. 50 mm. Madagascar.
- dawsoni*. **Chr. dawsoni** Dist. Body pale ochreous, thorax in front darker. Forewing ochreous brown, with 6 dark transverse lines. The first 3 near the base, more or less distinctly forked at the costal margin. The fourth a little behind the cell, beginning forked below the costal margin, the fifth forked at the inner angle, the sixth extending near the apex. Between them many short streaks. Hindwing quite similar. 40 mm. Transvaal.

15. Genus: **Argyrotypus** Btlr.

Similar to the preceding genus. Hindwing narrower, bevelled at the apex. Antennae more broadly combed, palpi longer.

- locuples*. **A. locuples** Btlr. Thorax red-brown, abdomen silvery grey. Forewing above dark red-brown, almost altogether covered with round silvery white spots. Hindwing lustrous silvery grey, at the inner angle with dark red-brown reticulated lines. 40 mm. Madagascar.

Note: *Camadeniana capitalis* Strd., described as *Thyridida*, belongs to the microlepidoptera.

Alphabetical List

of the Ethiopian *Thyrididae* with references to the original descriptions.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

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21. Family: **Metarbelidae.**

This family as well as its Indian representatives, the *Lepidarbelidae* (= *Arbelidae* Mr.) were only grouped as a separate family at the end of the last century. The few species that were known before were formerly treated as *Cossidae*, *Limacodidae*, or also as *Lasiocampidae*, many of them were also in different collections without having been determined or described. HAMFSON first comprised them as "*Arbelidae*" by combining the Indian species (with 3 inner-marginal veins) with the African ones (with 2 such veins). Beside a loam-coloured or dull greyish-brown colouring the species show few common external features; many are of the habitus of certain *Notodontidae*, such as the *Metarbela ochracea* (78 g) and *M. latifasciata* (78 g) which do not only exhibit the shape and attitude of the wings of a *Pygaera* but also quite a similar anal tuft ending in two lateral pencils as in the *Pygaera*. The largest species, *Saalmülleria stumpfi* (78 a), has a colouring and marking similar to the American *Crinodes bellatrix*, with the same glossy, wood-coloured brown wings and a remarkably darkened front body, peculiarly pointed abdominal combs, and a large anal pencil. Moreover the *Notodontidae* resemble the *Metarbelidae* in the bark-colour of the wings, a convergency produced by copying bark to such a degree that even glossy spots on the bark, produced by dew or rain-drops, are found in African *Metarbelidae* in exactly the same way as for instance in the palaearctic *Spatalia argentina*; and like the latter, also the African *Aethiopina argentiifera* (78 c) exhibits beside the silvery spot of the forewing a pointed anal tuft parted into 2 lateral tips.

Many *Metarbelidae* have the wing-contours of *Cossidae*, as for instance those of *Cossus* (*Lebedodes nigeriae*, 78 b), of *Holcocerus* (*Salagena discata*, 78 e), or of *Dyspessa* (*Arbelodes meridionalis*, 78 h), to all of which they are presumably allied. The few larvae known of this family live in wood according to the habits of the *Cossidae*, some probably also in the roots of bushes and trees, and like all the borers they have the disagreeable property of becoming slightly oleous in the collections. — The imagines are absolutely nocturnal and are probably taken only on the lantern. They seem to lack any internal protection, whereas the allied *Cossidae* seem to be sometimes protected by a disgusting smell and some *Zeuzeridae* even exhibit a distinct warning colour (*Callocossus auroguttata*, *Zeuzera pyrina*).

The range of the said group is absolutely Ethiopian. The genus *Metarbela* containing a great number of species has numerous representatives in the rainy tropical zones, whilst most of the other genera prefer more the steppe districts and countries with a long dry season, such as Natal, the Boer countries, and Cape Colony. None of the almost 120 forms hitherto known traverse the Sahara to the north, and the Indian allies — genus *Lepidarbela* Dall. (*Arbela* Mr.) — are separated from the Africans by the above-mentioned difference in the veins. A number of American forms seem to be more closely allied to the Indian group than to the Africans.

Proboscis absent. Palpi short or very short. Antennae of ♂ pectinate to the tips. Hind tibiae with 1 or 2 pair of spurs which are often very feeble. In the forewing but 1 inner-marginal vein, except in the first genus where the interior portion of a second vein is recognizable. Hindwing without frenulum, only with 2 inner-marginal veins whereby it is distinguished from the Indian *Arbelidae* with 3 inner-marginal veins. By the short parted cell on both wings and the almost invariably absent frenulum approximated to the *Lasiocampidae*, separated from them by the position of vein 2 in the forewing arising far basad in the *Lasiocampidae*. In the scheme of markings the species are partly similar to the *Cossidae*, partly to the *Limacodidae*, less to the *Thyrididae*.

I. Genera without an accessory cell in the forewing.

1. Genus: **Saalmülleria** Mab.

Antennae of ♂ as long as $\frac{1}{4}$ of costal margin, strongly pectinate. Abdomen with basal tuft and fan-shaped anal tuft. Veins 3 and 4 in both wings near together, 5 and 6 from $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cross-vein. In

the forewing $9 + 7 + 8$ stalked and $10 + 11$. In the hindwing behind the cell-end a bar extends from 7 obliquely distad to vein 8. Beneath the submedian fold of the hindwing is almost transformed into a 3rd inner-marginal vein. In the forewing the interior half of a 2nd inner-marginal vein is distinct. — The genus forms a transition to the Indian *Arbelidae* (with 3 inner-marginal veins on the hindwing) and to the *Cossidae* (with 2 inner-marginal veins on the forewing), for which reason SAALMÜLLER and MABILLE also placed them to the *Cossidae*. On account of the absence of the frenulum, however, it is correctly placed here.

stumpffi. **S. stumpffi** *Saalm.* (78 a). Ground-colour dark reddish-brown. Thorax, hairtufts at the beginning and end of abdomen very dark brown. On the forewing the base of the inner margin and a semicircular spot behind the lower cell-angle, and a round spot at the same place in the hindwing are just as dark. On the forewing before the distal margin 2 broad somewhat paler bands, interrupted by the veins. ♂ 65—70 mm. Madagascar.

2. Genus: **Lebedodes** *Holl.*

Shape of wings similar to the genus *Cossus*. In forewing veins 4 and 5 close together, 6 a little below the upper cell-angle, $9 + 7 + 8$ stalked, 10 and 11 coalescent. In hindwing the lower cell-angle projects far. Veins 4 and 5 slightly separated, 6 far from 7, 8 separated. Cell parted in its upper half by a vertical bar. Type: *coassula* *Holl.*

rufithorax. **L. rufithorax** *Hmps.* (78 a). Thorax dark rusty brown, forewing lighter rusty brown with a few dark brown reticulate lines, the exterior ones bifurcating at the inner margin. Inner-margin at base somewhat darker. Abdomen and hindwing pale red-brown, in the centre somewhat darker, before the margin feeble dark reticulate lines. ♂ 32 mm. Natal.

fumealis. **L. fumealis** *Janse.* Similar to *rufithorax*. But thorax not so dark. On the forewing the costal margin is slightly concave, the central spot larger, faded, extending from veins 2—6, in *rufithorax* hardly marked. Ground-colour more reddish-brown. The patch at the inner margin faint. In the ♀ more intensely dark at the cross-vein, behind it traces of a dark exterior band. The stripe at the inner margin as in *rufithorax*. 32—35 mm. Rhodesia.

bassa. **L. bassa** *B.-Bak.* (= *togoica* *Karsch*) (78 a). Body and forewing pale brown, somewhat reddish. Of the usual reticulate lines a slightly curved postmedian one and one before the distal margin are more intensely marked. The latter line is almost straight, only at vein 3 directed towards the inner angle. In *togoica* this line is not stronger and slightly bent. Inner margin at base almost black. Abdomen and hindwing more red-brown. 30—32 mm. Togo, Niger-District.

endomela. **L. endomela** *B.-Bak.* (78 a). Thorax dark brown, abdomen and forewing greyer brown with many indistinct dark lines and a dark radial patch. Tolerably distinct are only 2 lines, one from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin and a short one from the centre of vein 2 to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin. Base of inner margin dark. Hindwing pale grey with fine reticulate lines. 32 mm. Naudi District, Bar el Ghazal. A specimen from East Africa, which I take to be *endomela*, shows a slightly S-curved dark brown line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costal margin to $\frac{2}{3}$ of inner margin, and a second line parallel to it on the centre of the parted distal area.

jeanneli. **L. jeanneli** *Le Cerf.* Greyish-brown. Forewing with fine brown striae which are absent in many places. Inner margin at the base dark. Hindwing not marked. 32 mm. East Africa.

reticulata. **L. reticulata** *n. sp.* (78 a) has narrower wings than the other species. Ground-colour dark red-brown. Forewing with numerous dark reticulate lines almost vertical to the inner margin, nearly everywhere very indistinct. Inner margin not darkened at base. Hindwing somewhat lighter, without markings. ♂ 26 mm. Natal. Type in the Tring Museum.

natalica. **L. natalica** *Hmps.* Reddish-brown (78 i). Thorax and a stripe at the median vein of the forewing darker brown. This stripe is expanded into a spot behind the cell. Moreover a row of dark spots before the margin, and dark reticulate lines on the whole wing. Hindwing lighter red-brown with dark marginal dots. ♂ 32 mm. Natal.

The following species are larger, with a dark tuft at the base of the abdomen.

coassula. **L. coassula** *Holl.* (= *clathratus* *Grünbg.*) (78 b). Reddish-brown with a grey shine. Thorax and abdominal tufts almost blackish-brown. Forewing with distinct reticulate lines, a more distinct line at vein 2, one from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to the inner angle and one parallel to the distal margin meeting the other below vein 3. The base at the inner margin coloured like the thorax. Hindwing with dense rows of dark brown spots. 55 mm. Cameroon, Gold Coast.

wichgrafi. **L. wichgrafi** *Grünbg.* (= *durbanica* *Hmps.*) (78 b). Colour of body and wings somewhat darker than in *coassula*. The basal area from the costal margin to vein 2 darker. The dark reticulate lines are very fine. More distinct is only one parallel to the distal margin, showing an oval dark spot inside at the costal margin. Hindwing lighter, greyer. 45 mm. Senegal, Ivory Coast, Transvaal, Natal.

violascens. **L. violascens** *n. sp.* (78 b) resembles a light *wichgrafi*. Body and forewing violettish-brown. Forewing with a uniformly fine dark brown reticulation which is only somewhat stronger at the costal margin. Hindwing lighter brown, glossy. ♂ 36 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

L. castanea Janse (78 b) is like a small *wichgrafi*. Distal margin of forewing more oblique, hindwing *castanea*. rounder. Streaks of forewing indicating an exterior, submarginal, and marginal band. On the hindwing also traces of 3 such bands. ♀ 37 mm. Transvaal.

L. nigeriae B.-Bak. (78 b). Similar to *wichgrafi* in colour and size. On the forewing an undulating *nigeriae*. straight median line, an exterior line obliquely to vein 2, then straight to the inner margin and a line close before the distal margin. 50 mm. Niger District. The specimen figured from the Shari-Tsad District presumably belongs to this species.

L. naevius Fawc. (78 c). Similar to a somewhat greyer, unmarked *wichgrafi*. Only the thorax and the *naevius*. basal streak of the forewing dark red-brown. 36 mm. East-Africa.

L. schaeferi Grünbg. (78 c). Dark brown with numerous lighter brown, somewhat undulating lines. *schaeferi*. A slightly bent light postmedian double line, behind it two almost straight double lines and a feebler one before the margin. Hindwing as light as these lines. Colour of the body between them. 36—40 mm. Cameroon. In this species vein 11 of forewing is present and on half its length stalked with 10, whilst in the other species it is present at most as a short spur at the end.

L. fraterna n. sp. (78 c) corresponds to *schaeferi* in the different neuration. Ground-colour light brown. *fraterna*. The light shadow below vein 2 is somewhat broader. An exterior band parallel to the distal margin, and a marginal band indistinctly parted by light. On the centre of the inner margin a short line and 3 or 4 others nearer to the base, traced to the costal margin, all being darker brown. On the hindwing the colour of which corresponds to *schaeferi* only faint traces of a band before the distal margin. *castanea* may be similar, though hardly identical, since the neuration is different. ♂ 38 mm. Cameroon. Type in the Berlin Museum.

L. velutina Le Cerf. is quite different owing to the broader shape of the wings, the differently sized *velutina*. sexes, and the colouring. Body and forewing silvery grey, between the veins finely striated white, margin light reddish-yellow. Hindwing light grey with fine reticulation, brown, margin yellowish. ♀ with long hair-tuft at the end of abdomen. ♂ 20, ♀ 30 mm. East Africa.

3. Genus: **Lepidarbela** Dalla Torre.

The generic name replaces the preoccupied name *Arbela* Mr. from India. The only African species does not exactly correspond with the description of the genus in HAMPSON'S Moths of India. Antennae of ♂ shortly pectinated. Palpi moderately long. In the forewing vein 6 below the upper cell-angle, 10 + 9 + 7 + 8 stalked. In the hindwing exceptionally a frenulum present. Cross-vein in front distally angled, so that vein 6 arises farther from the base than 7; 8 connected with cell by a bar. At the inner margin 3 veins as otherwise only in the Indian forms. Hindtibia with one pair of spurs.

Lep. tegula Dist. (78 c). Body and wings lustrous light greyish-yellow. Thorax somewhat rusty brown. *tegula*. Forewing densely covered with ochreous brown bands which are somewhat rusty brown above the inner margin. At the cell-end a similar spot. 36—42 mm. Transvaal.

4. Genus: **Paralebeda** Hmps.

Antennae somewhat shorter pectinate than in *Lebedodes*. In the forewing veins 10 + 9 + 7 + 8 stalked. Veins 4 + 5 stalked or from the same place. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 from the upper cell-angle, from the cell an oblique bar extends to 8. Type: *carnescens* Hmps.

P. schultzei Aur. (78 c). Reddish-brown, with a violet gloss. On the forewing a dark band from $\frac{1}{4}$ of *schultzei*. the inner margin to the lower cell-angle, behind the cell a stretched spot. About vertically to the inner angle a light double line, behind it darker. Abdomen and hindwing somewhat lighter, hindwing with dark spots. 27 mm. Niger.

P. carnescens Hmps. Similar to a large *schultzei* suffused with flesh-colour. At the inner margin of *carnescens*. forewing before the centre a V-shaped dark spot, the dark shadow before the distal margin not parted by a double line. 38 mm. Natal.

5. Genus: **Aethiopina** n. g.

Antennae of ♂ short, with relatively long pectinations. Wings shaped as in *Paralebeda*. In the forewing veins 10 + 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 8 + 9 very long, 6 a little below the upper cell-angle. Vein 11 free. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked, from the cell an oblique bar to vein 8. Type: *argentifera*.

Aeth. argentifera n. sp. (78 c). Blackish-brown. Forewing at the costal margin with 4 broad yellowish- *argentifera*. brown spots. At the inner margin somewhat rusty brown, with 2 light streaks representing the inner and median

lines. Below vein 2 a large triangular spot, behind and below it 1 small spot each, the latter surrounded by rusty yellow scales. At the cell-end a black reniform spot, with a rusty yellow dot within. Behind it an indistinct double (?) faded distal line. Fringe speckled. Hindwing blackish-brown, fringe white. ♂ 20 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

semicirculata. **Aeth. semicirculata** *n. sp.* (78 e). Thorax and forewing dark red-brown. An interior and exterior lighter brown band seems to be present, also the costal margin lighter except at the base and apex. This marking is rather vague owing to the specimen having been damaged. Distal margin narrowly lighter with distinct dark semicircles at the edge. Fringe with reddish ground-line, as light as margin. Abdomen (oleous) and hindwing pale reddish brown. ♂ 30 mm. Abyssinia. Type in the Berlin Museum.

6. Genus: **Salagena** *Wkr.* (*Selagena* *Hmps.*)

In the forewing vein 10 from the cell, otherwise as *Paralebeda*. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 separated, from the same place or stalked, veins 6 and 7 more or less separated. The cell-end connected with vein 8 by an oblique bar. Faint traces of a third inner-marginal vein. Type: *transversa* *Wkr.*

tessellata. **S. tessellata** *Dist.* (78 d). This species has exceptionally a frenulum. Body ochreous. Forewing milky white, densely striated dark brown except on the centre of the inner margin, behind the cell and at the costal margin, where orange-yellow streaks predominate. Hindwing and abdomen of ♂ white, of ♀ ochreous with lighter fringe. In the ♂ the distal margin of the forewing is band-shaped less densely striated. 20—25 mm. Transvaal, East Africa. — **S. spiculata** *Karsch* (78 d) is more contrasting on the forewing. Marginal band very light, before it as far as the cell a dark band which is bordered by a large light basal spot. Togo, Angola. — *eustringata* *Hmps.* is contrary to it. The light spots on the forewing behind the cell and above the inner margin are small and distinct. East Africa, Somaliland.

albonotata. **S. albonotata** *Btlr.* (78 d). Forewing ashy grey, at the base whitish-brown, also at the costal margin and a little at the inner margin. Below and behind the cell one faded nut-brown longitudinal stripe each. The whole wing with white transverse striae and 6 pure white spots, 1 each in and behind the cell, 4 above the centre of the inner margin. Hindwing silky white. Thorax red-brown, abdomen with white hairs. 25—30 mm. East Africa. The figured ♀ shows only 4 light rings with dark fillings, but it probably belongs to this species.

reticulata. **S. reticulata** *Janse.* Thorax white with black and reddish scales. Abdomen white with brown tufts. Forewing whitish, hued with reddish-brown except behind the cell, narrowly under the median vein and more broadly below vein 2. Numerous fine vertical streaks, edged with black, in the median and distal areas centred with reddish-yellow, at the margin white streaks. Hindwing of ♂ white, of ♀ browner. 30 mm. Transvaal.

transversa. **S. transversa** *Wkr.* (= *strigosa* *Auriv.*) (78 d). Body and forewing blackish-brown. Forewing finely streaked yellowish-white, fringe spotted yellowish-white. Hindwing deep dark. Veins 4 + 5 on a short stalk. 22 mm. Congo District, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Delagoa Bay.

narses. **S. narses** *Fawc.* (78 d). Body and forewing rusty yellow. Abdominal tufts and rings on forewing rusty brown, filled with yellowish-white. The space around the cross-vein and below the base of vein 2 darker, often so as far as the base. Hindwing brownish ochreous, veins 4 and 5 almost from the same place. Antennae of ♀ without any dents. 25—30 mm. East Africa.

irrorata. **S. irrorata** *Le Cerf.* Thorax and forewing red-brown, somewhat violet, with small whitish or grey round spots, some of white are finely edged with black. Hindwing greyish-brown with traces of the same marking. Abdomen greyish-white, at the beginning and end red-brown. ♀ 30 mm. East Africa.

atridiscata. **S. atridiscata** *Hmps.* (78 d). Body dark brown, abdomen with white hairs. Forewing whitish and rusty brown with black rings. Median vein, apex, and inner angle of a purer white. Behind the cell a small black spot. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the anal angle white, veins 4 and 5 slightly separated. 30—32 mm. Cameroon, East Africa.

obsolescens. **S. obsolescens** *Hmps.* (78 e). Body whitish greyish brown, only the abdominal tufts darker. Forewing brownish white with somewhat faded black ring-spots, filled with yellowish especially at the inner margin. Hindwing greyish brown, somewhat spotted. 28—40 mm. Senegal, Natal, East Africa. — A specimen from Greater Comoro is intensely brownish on the body and forewings, so that the spots are very indistinct except a discal spot and some at the inner margin. Another specimen from the same habitat has just as indistinct markings, the ground-colour being much lighter. Both in the Tring Museum.

discata. **S. discata** *n. sp.* (78 e). Ground-colour similar. The spots on the forewing smaller, in the marginal area more distinct. At the end of the cross-vein a distinct oval black spot. Hindwing whitish, with variably distinct grey spots. 32—35 mm. Senegal. Type in the Tring Museum.

S. fuscata *n. sp.* (78 e). Body white, only thorax in front light rusty brown. Forewing suffused with *fuscata*, light rusty brown, only at the base, costal and distal margins purer white. Spots darker rusty brown, two of them at the cross-vein more prominent. Hindwing pure white. 25—28 mm. Ivory and Gold Coast. Type in the Tring Museum.

S. inversa *n. sp.* (78 e). Body and wings greyish brown. Forewing at the base and costal margin whitish *inversa*, with orange streaks. The rest of the forewing with short black streaks in straight rows. Fringe speckled. Hindwing with whitish fringe. ♂ 22 mm. Senegal. Type in the Tring Museum.

S. mirabilis *Le Cerf*. Thorax ochreous mixed with steel-blue, abdomen greyish white. Forewing the *mirabilis*, same, at the costal margin and inner margin somewhat darker. Below the cell, at the base and distal margin somewhat reddish yellow. Wing crossed by 8 rows of unequal spots in 2 groups of 4 rows each, approximating each other at the inner margin, parted in the centre of the wing. The exterior rows are oblique and fading anteriorly. Each spot is ochreous with a more or less intense steel-blue gloss, especially in the inner-marginal half. A very large steel-blue spot at the upper cell-angle. In the cell yellowish spots, at the costal margin steel-blue spots. Hindwing greyish-red. ♀ 46 mm. Angola.

S. cuprea *n. sp.* (78 e). Body and wings brown. Thorax and abdomen dorsally with coppery scales. *cuprea*. Forewing with white streaks, especially in the basal area, between them spots with a polished copper gloss. Hindwing without markings. ♀ 28 mm. Tchari-Tsad District. Type in the Tring Museum.

S. albicilia *Hmps*. Body rusty brown with some white hairs. Forewing rusty brown. At the base at *albicilia*, the costal margin and below it a few white spots. Below the centre of the cell and at the cross-vein metallic black spots. Behind the cell traces of 4 brown undulate lines, with some black scales from the costal margin to vein 5. At the margin near veins 6 and 7 a few black spots. Hindwing blackish-brown with a coppery gloss, fringe white. ♂ 30 mm. East Africa. — A ♂ from the Congo District lacks the black areas and the 4 brown lines: — **denigrata** *f. n.* ♂ 26 mm. Type in the Berlin Museum. In the forewing veins 9 + 7 + 8 on a long *denigrata*, stalk. In the hindwing veins 4—5 and 6—7 equidistantly separated.

S. nigropunctata *Le Cerf*. Body and forewing reddish-grey, between the cell and inner margin somewhat *nigropunctata*, more salmon-coloured. At the cross-vein a large black oval spot. Interior line double, from above the inner margin to the costal margin, behind it two median ones only reaching to the cell, all being undulate, black. Between the veins large grey dots, indistinctly black-edged, forming about 4 rows, the last of them at the distal margin. Hindwing somewhat lighter, with 6 indistinct rows of spots. Marginal line greyish-brown. ♀ 35 mm. Senegal.

S. violetta *n. sp.* (78 e) is quite differently marked. Body greyish-brown. Thorax and tufts on abdomen *violetta*, dark brown. Forewing yellowish-brown. At the costal margin reddish-brown spots, at the base a similar line and behind it a triangle. Above the centre of the inner margin a violettish-brown quadrangle as far as the cell, edged with black. At the cross-vein a dark oval violet spot. Marginal area in the interior half violettish-brown, inside edged with black, outside faded. The rest dark red-brown, inside white-edged, at the veins parted by light, with a large white spot below the apex. Hindwing greyish-brown. Distance between veins 3 and 4 almost smaller than between 4 and 5. ♂ 32 mm. Nyassa District. Type in the Berlin Museum. A specimen from Senegal (Tring Museum) shows unicoloured intensely red-brown forewings.

7. Genus: **Stenagra** *Hmps*.

Antennae of ♂ dentate. Forewing very narrow, at the apex rounded, distal margin oblique. Inner margin projecting at base. Vein 5 rather far in front, 6 from the upper angle, veins 9 + 7 + 8 stalked, 10 and 11 free. In the hindwing vein 5 also farther in front, 6 + 7 on a long stalk, from the cell-end a bar to veins 8.

St. multipuncta *Hmps*. Body and forewing red-brown, hued with violettish grey, with black spots. *multipunctata*. One of them is round below the base of the cell, a triangular one in the cell above vein 2, and one at the upper cell-angle. A distal row of 7 round spots as far as below the base of vein 2. Before the margin smaller spots edged with grey. Hindwing pale red-brown. ♀ 23 mm. Niger District.

8. Genus: **Marshalliana** *Aur*.

Antennae of ♂ with long, strong pectinations, which are very short in the ♀. Palpi very short. Wings broad. In the forewing the anterior portion of the cell is strongly removed towards the base. Vein 6 far below the upper angle, 7 + 10 + 8 + 9 stalked. In both wings veins 3, 4 and 5 equidistant. In the hindwing 6 + 7 stalked. From the cell an oblique bar to vein 8. Type: *bivittata* *Aur*.

M. bivittata *Aur*. (78 e). Greyish-brown with a violet gloss. On the forewing on the median vein a *bivittata*, white narrow band across $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the wing with a branch at vein 2. From $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin, to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the inner margin an indistinct line, angled at vein 5. Hindwing lighter greyish-brown. ♂ 22—27 mm.

Mashonaland. In the same district besides, and in Cameroon apparently exclusively, a form occurs in which the band on the forewing is not forked, but fills up the whole space between veins 3 and 5. Hindwing of ♂ almost white.

jansei. **M. jansei** *sp. n.* (78 f). Similar though larger. Ground-colour more reddish brown. The upper branch of the white radial line is entirely absent, the branch at vein 2 feebler, below it as far as the inner margin considerably darker. Cross-vein slightly darkened, the exterior line sometimes indicated by some dots. Hindwing paler red-brown. ♂ 30—32 mm. East Africa. Also a damaged specimen from Cameroon probably belongs to this species. The ♀ of it shows the same colouring on both wings, the white radial line is indicated in but 1 of 2 specimens. ♀ only present from the Transvaal. JANSE takes this to be the normal ♀ of *bivittata*. Type ♂, ♀ in the Berlin Museum.

9. Genus: **Ortharbela** *Aur.* (*Arbelodes* *Hmps.*)

Separated from the preceding genus in the neuration only by the free course of vein 10 of forewing. Legs long-haired. Type: *guttata* *Aur.*

guttata. **O. guttata** *Aur.* (78 f). Brownish-black, abdomen at base lighter. Wings blackish. Forewing with brownish-yellow spots, one at the cell-end, 5 before the distal margin, and a streak at the inner margin. At vein 2 some white dots. Hindwing without marking, fringe with light tips. 23 mm. East Africa.

castanea. **O. castanea** *n. sp.* (78 f). Thorax and forewing unicoloured dark chestnut, fringe somewhat lighter. Abdomen and hindwing blackish brown, fringe at the tips orange. Beneath both wings blackish-brown. Fringe of forewing with an orange basal line, on the hindwing quite orange. ♂ 17 mm. Cameroon. Separated from the typical species by the anastomosis of veins 7 and 8 in the forewing. Type in the Berlin Museum.

tetrasticta. **O. tetrasticta** *Hmps.* Body dark brown. Forewing dark reddish-brown. At the base of the inner margin and a spot behind the cell brownish ochreous. Below vein 2 to the inner angle an oblique row of 4 white dots. Hindwing blackish-brown, fringe grey. 22—24 mm. East Africa.

obliquifasciata. **O. obliquifasciata** *Hmps.* Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen white mixed with dark brown. Forewing grey and dark brown. At the costal margin black dots and an oblique blackish lunular line from the apex to vein 5 where the continuation is removed parallel distally. Hindwing pale reddish-brown. ♂ 24 mm. Sierra Leone.

bisinuata. **O. bisinuata** *Hmps.* Thorax and forewing grey and reddish brown. In the interior area dark reddish-brown spots parted by a pale streak in the submedian fold, and a similar one at vein 2. One spot each with a light edge at the cell-end and below it at the inner margin. Submarginal line dark brown, between veins 7 and 4 incurved, otherwise excurved. Hindwing ochreous, at the margin reddish-brown. ♂ 28 mm. East Africa.

semifasciata. **O. semifasciata** *n. sp.* (78 f). Body dark greyish-brown, somewhat reddish. Wings pale reddish-brown. Forewing with dark brown marking. Interior line represented by a short streak in the cell, behind it 2 dots at the upper and lower edges of the cell. A little behind the centre of the inner margin a broad band anteriorly as far as the cell, enclosing a white spot below vein 2. Exterior line only marked by a few dots. At the ends of the veins more distinct black dots. ♂ 22 mm. Adamaua. Type in the Berlin Museum.

albivenata. **O. albivenata** *Hmps.* Body brown and greyish-white. Forewing greyish redbrown, At the basal half of vein 1 a strong white streak, the rest and the other veins as well as the costal margin finer white. In the interior area at the costal margin dark streaks. Behind the cell a row of dark dots and a fine double line, fringe with white dots. Hindwing greyish-brown, fringe with white tips. ♀ 28 mm. Natal.

rufula. **O. rufula** *Hmps.* Body pale rusty brown. Forewing the same. A fine brown undulating interior line and two median lines from the cell. Exterior line more distinct, incurved below vein 7 and at vein 3. Close behind the cell a brown ring. Hindwing pale rusty yellow. ♂ 26 mm. East Africa.

diagonalis. **O. diagonalis** *Hmps.* Thorax blackish-brown, abdomen ochreous brown, at the end darker. Forewing red-brown, dusted with blackish-brown, with a very oblique black streak from the costal margin before the middle to the anal angle. A blackish interior line from the cell, median line angled at the lower cell-angle, exterior line irregularly undulated. Hindwing pale ochreous brown. ♂ 30 mm. Gold Coast.

minima. **O. minima** *Hmps.* Body black and pale yellow. Forewing black and rusty red, at the base whitish. An indistinct interior and median black line. Discoidal spot black. Exterior line more distinct, the space before it to the median line more intensely rusty red. The black submarginal line incurved in the middle, behind it rusty red. Hindwing blackish-brown, with a grey gloss. 18 mm. East Africa.

II. The following genera have an accessory cell in the forewing.

10. Genus: **Metarbelodes** *Strd.*

Similar to the following genus. Antennae of ♂ with long, strong pectinations. In the forewing veins 7 and 10 + 8 + 9 from the apex of the accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked, 8 connected with the cell by a bar near the base. Type: *umtaliana* *Aur.*

M. umtaliana *Aur.* (78 f). Thorax and forewing yellowish-brown, with variably distinct dark transverse *umtaliana*. lines and marginal dots. Below vein 2 a broadly faded yellowish-white stripe. Abdomen and hindwing yellowish-white. ♂ 25—30 mm. East Africa, Mashonaland.

M. obliquilinea *B.-Bak.* Thorax greyish ochreous, abdomen dingy grey. Forewing reddish ochreous *obliquilinea*. with a dark grey line below the cell and vein 2, the latter towards the inner margin narrowly edged with creamy white. Transverse lines indistinct, best visible in the basal area which thereby turns more reddish. Hindwing creamy white. ♂ 26 mm.

11. Genus: **Metarbela** *Holl.*

Antennae in nearly all the species relatively long and in the ♂ with moderately long, in the ♀ with very short pectinations. Apex of forewing more pointed or more rounded. Vein 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 and 8 + 9 from the apex of the accessory cell, 10 somewhat basad to the latter. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 moderately long-stalked, 8 connected with the cell by a bar. Type: *stivafer* *Holl.*

1. *arcifera*-group. Small species with very long and strongly pectinate antennae.

M. arcifera *Hmps.* (78 f). Body and forewing ochreous brown. Below the cell beginning from the base *arcifera*. and at vein 2 a narrow white band, also the base at the inner margin white. Apical area whitish, only veins brown. Hindwing white, veins finely brown. 20—26 mm. East Africa, Uganda. — **pagana** *Strd.* On the *pagana*. forewing above vein 2 more intensely brown, otherwise pale, without markings. Hindwing not so purely white. ♂ 22 mm. East Africa. It may be only a faded *arcifera*.

M. pallescens *Le Cerf.* Forewing white, at the base somewhat rusty brown. At the inner margin an *pallescens*. irregular grey spot. At the inner angle a dark shadow, in front continued in dark streaks. Hindwing dingy white. ♂ 22 mm. East Africa. This may also be only a faded *arcifera*.

M. laguna *Hmps.* Thorax and forewing pale rusty brown. Basal area, a triangular area from the lower *laguna*. cell-angle to the inner margin and the distal area except at the costal margin whitish-brown. In and below the cell a dark streak which is below white-edged above and under vein 1. Besides a triangular white spot connected with an elliptical dark spot between the submedian fold and the inner margin. Before the margin 3 elliptical dark spots, decreasing posteriorly. Dark marginal spots, fringe white. Hindwing brownish white. ♂ 25 mm. Gold Coast.

2. *stivafer*-group. Larger species with shorter antennae, especially short in the type.

M. onusta *Karsch* (78 f). ♂ golden yellow with brown marking. At the cell-end a ring. Vein 2 dark *onusta*. and indistinctly so prolonged to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the costal margin. Exterior line from near the apex, incurved behind the cell, then notched parallel to the distal margin. At the margin dark lunae. Hindwing yellowish-white. ♀ more intensely reddish brown, only costal margin lighter. An interior line is also visible from $\frac{1}{4}$ costal margin to $\frac{1}{3}$ inner margin. At the cross-vein a narrow rectangle. Hindwing rusty yellow. 26—30 mm. Togo.

M. cymaphora *Hmps.* (= *neurosticta* *Hmps.*). Thorax dark yellowish-brown. Forewing with a lighter *cymaphora* gloss. The dark radial line only at vein 2 itself, posteriorly white-edged, below it near the inner angle 2—4 white dots. At the cross-vein an almost quadrangular dark, light-edged spot. The dark submarginal line is concave behind the cell, inside with whitish streaks. At the costal margin near the apex dark and light dots. Hindwing pale yellowish-brown. ♂ 22—26 mm. Rhodesia, Transvaal.

M. bipuncta *Hmps.* Body and forewing pale red-brown, at the costal and inner margins somewhat *bipuncta*. darker. The triangle from the median vein to the apex and inner angle dark violettish-brown. Below the basal half of vein 2 two small silvery dots with a little black between. Before the margin a pale line, from vein 4 incurved. Hindwing glossy dark red-brown. ♂ 28 mm. East Africa.

M. quadriguttata *Aur.* Body dark brown, thorax at the end and abdomen at the base, with white hairs. *quadriguttata*. Forewing blackish with yellow short streaks, costal margin chiefly yellow. Below the end of vein 2 there are 4 small white spots. Hindwing blackish-brown, at the costal margin lighter. ♂ 24 mm. Fernando Po.

- triangularis.* **M. triangularis** *n. sp.* (78 f). Thorax dark reddish-brown. Forewing below the cell and vein 2 just as dark, the broad distal margin parted by a light line and connected with the spot at the cross-vein is more violettish-brown. The remaining, almost triangular portion is lighter brown. Hindwing and abdomen light greyish-brown. ♀ 26 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.
- ochracea.* **M. ochracea** *n. sp.* (78 g) resembles *triangularis*. From the light ochreous triangular area of the forewing a stripe extends to the inner margin. The streak at the cross-vein is distantly separated from the darker distal area which is also parted by a light line. Body and hindwing as dark brown as the dark places in the forewing. ♂ 30 mm. Type in the Hamburg Museum.
- latifasciata.* **M. latifasciata** *n. sp.* (78 g). Body and wings violettish-brown. On the forewing a spot in the cell-end and a broad band from vein 2 to below the costal margin and the slightly waved light submarginal line darker reddish-brown. Median vein and vein 2 somewhat lighter. Both wings with somewhat lighter fringe. ♀ 28 mm. East Africa. Type in the Tring Museum.
- distincta.* **M. distincta** *Le Cerf.* (78 i). Flesh-coloured reddish. A dark band from the cell-end to the inner margin, in the middle connected with the broad marginal band in which there is a light partition-line. The whole marking is edged with black. Hindwing light brownish. ♀ 29 mm. East Africa.
- bifasciata.* **M. bifasciata** *n. sp.* (78 g). Thorax and forewing orange red. An interior and exterior broad band formed by black notched distinct lines with a slightly grey interior area. Exterior line above vein 2 with an inward projection. Before the margin a faded dark line. Abdomen and hindwing light reddish-brown. ♂ 32 mm. Niger District. Type in the Tring Museum.
- stivafer.* **M. stivafer** *Holl.* (78 g). Thorax rusty brown, abdomen yellowish-brown. Forewing golden yellow, at the margin violettish grey, with an indistinct brown marking. A curved interior line, at the cell-end an 8-shaped marking, dark. Submarginal line incurved behind the cell, then vertical to the inner angle, inside broadly edged with violettish grey and connected with a spot at the cell-end. A distinct white line at the base of vein 1, from there to vein 2 and then along the distal margin. At the inner margin below it darker. Hindwing ochreous. ♂ 30 mm. Sierra Leone, Spanish Guinea, Congo.
- nubifera.* **M. nubifera** *B.-Bak.* Forewing grey, especially dark below the cell. Exterior band broad and dark grey from the costal margin to vein 2 and above the latter inward to its base. Costal and distal margins dusted dark, only the veins paler. In the cell a dark rhomboid spot. Hindwing greyish-brown. ♂ 32 mm. East Africa.
- inconspicua.* **M. inconspicua** *n. sp.* (78 g). Thorax dark brown. Forewing greyish-brown. At the cross-vein traces of a dark streak. The light exterior line slightly concave behind the cell, inside edged with dark, somewhat dentate. Hindwing lighter. ♂ 28—32 mm. Angola. Type in the Tring Museum.
- erecta.* **M. erecta** *n. sp.* (78 g). Thorax and forewing reddish brown. In the cell 2 dark streaks, at the cell-end a ring. The inner margin as far as the cell and vein 2 brightened, above it somewhat darker. Submarginal line dark, slightly concave behind the cell. Margin with fine black dots. Hindwing like the inner margin. on the forewing. In a somewhat red specimen there are traces of 2 dark streaks above the centre of the inner margin. ♂ 28 mm. East Africa, Angola. Type in the Berlin Museum.
- vau-alba.* **M. vau-alba** *Hmps.* Body and forewing rusty brown and brown. At the cross-vein a large oblique brown-edged luna, confluent with a V-shaped marking at the median vein and vein 2. Before the margin 2 indistinct dark lines close together, concave behind the cell. At the margin red-brown triangles at the veins. Hindwing of the same ground-colour. ♂ 28 mm. Central Africa.
- dialeuca.* **M. dialeuca** *Hmps.* Body and forewing pale red-brown, vein 2 faded white. Through the cell-end 2 oblique dark streaks and from the submedian fold 2 divergent streaks to the centre of the inner margin. The oblique brown submarginal line is faded. ♀ 24 mm. East Africa, Natal.
- plagifera.* **M. plagifera** *n. sp.* (78 h). Body and forewing orange, in the basal area browner, with indistinct lines. The fine exterior line is blackish, almost straight, slightly inbent behind the cell. Behind it in the centre of the marginal spot indistinct dark spots between the veins and smaller marginal dots at the ends of the veins. Hindwing whitish yellow. ♂ 22 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum. In the type veins 7 + 8 + 9 of forewing stalked, but the scheme of markings exactly that of *Metarbela*.
- cremorna.* **M. cremorna** *Hmps.* Body and forewing yellowish white with brown patches. Costal margin rusty brown, behind the centre as far as vein 3 the same. Exterior line fine black, wavy, behind the cell and at vein 2 incurved and very indistinct there, forming 2 streaks at the inner margin. Before the distal margin a line of dark scales, marginal dots black. Hindwing slightly reddish. ♂ 30 mm. Gold Coast.
- rufa.* **M. rufa** *sp. n.* Thorax dark rusty brown, abdomen lighter. Forewing dark red-brown, at the median vein and vein 2 whitish. A dark ring with its apex at the centre of the cell, followed towards the inner margin

by 2 divergent lines. The enclosed space somewhat greyer. At the cross-vein a dark streak. The notched submarginal line is concave behind the cell, inside finely edged with whitish. Hindwing brown. ♂ 30 to 32 mm. Cameroon.

M. rava Karsch. Greyish-brown. On the forewing a faded dark brown exterior line, somewhat dentate, *rava*. connected with a large spot behind the cell-end. Besides traces of an oblique dentate median line. Apex more acuminate than in other species. Hindwing somewhat more reddish. ♂ 28 mm. Cameroon. — **reticulosana** Strd. *reticulosana*. (78 g). The name may remain for a somewhat more distinctly marked form. At the costal margin of the forewing distinct dark dots, 2 streaks in the cell and the two lines more distinct than in the damaged *rava*. The postcellular spot is smaller. ♂ 28 mm. Spanish Guinea. *bucana* Strd. is only a badly preserved *rava*.

M. fumida Karsch (78 g). Smaller and darker than *rava*. Marking in the very good specimen indistinct. *fumida*. At the cross-vein only a streak. Exterior line not different. Apex also pointed. Margin somewhat greyer, with black dots. Hindwing blackish-brown. ♂ 20–22 mm. Togo, Cameroon.

M. funebris n. sp. (78 g). Forewing dark reddish brown, without markings, apex pointed. Abdomen *funebris*. and hindwing somewhat more blackish-brown. ♂ 22 mm. Niger District. Type in the Tring Museum.

The following species with a variable scheme of markings differ much more from the preceding ones.

M. pygatula Strd. (78 h). Greyish-brown, at the thorax darker, with a dark brown marking. A broad *pygatula*. radial stripe from the base of the costal margin to below the centre of the distal margin. Median band notched, exterior band very dentate, above vein 5 far inward, otherwise from the apex to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the inner margin. Hindwing reddish-brown. The type is very small, in the hindwing veins 6 + 7 on a short stalk (according to STRAND not stalked). ♂ 20–28 mm. Cameroon, Spanish Guinea.

M. cinereolimbata Le Cerf. Forewing reddish brown, black dots at the costal margin and vein 2. From *cinereolim-* the apex to the basal third a dark brown dentate shadow. Inner and distal margins somewhat grey. Marginal *bata*. dots black. Abdomen and hindwing paler. ♂ 26 mm. East Africa. It may be the eastern form of *pygatula*.

M. alluaudi Le Cerf. Forewing slate-coloured, at the base of the inner margin black, the rest of the wing *alluaudi*. except the basal area densely strewn with light dots. Hindwing pale grey with greyish-brown dots. Both wings thereby reticulately marked. ♂ 33 mm. East Africa.

M. perstriata Hmps. (78 h). Yellowish brown, thorax somewhat darker. Forewing reticulately covered *perstriata*. with numerous dark red-brown streaks. Heavier streaks at the middle and end of the cell. Hindwing without markings. ♀ 20 mm. East Africa.

The following species differ in their small size and more delicate body.

M. micra Karsch (78 h). Forewing brown. At the costal margin and in the discal area as far as the *micra*. inner margin yellow and a few white circles edged with black. Below the apex a dark radial streak. Abdomen and hindwing somewhat lighter brown. ♂ 18 mm. Togo.

M. triguttata Aur. (78 h). Forewing brown. Exterior line similar as in *erecta*, not dentate. Below the *triguttata*. base of vein 2 three small white spots (in a ♂ on the left side 4). Abdomen and hindwing lighter greyish-brown. 17–21 mm. Cameroon. Lado, Bar el Ghazal. In this species vein 8 of hindwing anastomoses with the anterior edge of the cell.

M. trisignata n. sp. (78 h). Body and forewing quite similar to *triguttata*, but the white maculae at *trisignata*. vein 2 removed as far to the margin as in *quadriguttata*. They consist of a fine streak near the distal margin, then follows a fine dot and a shorter thick streak inward. Hindwing hardly lighter than forewing. ♂ 18 mm. South West Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

The three following species, by their white marking, form the transition to the genus *Arbelodes*.

M. albitorquata Hmps. Body golden brown with white scales. Forewing brass-coloured, dusted with *albitor-* red-brown. At the costal margin a row of blackish-brown and white dots. One white spot each at the base *quata*. of the costal margin and in the submedian fold. At the inner margin the base is white-edged, at its centre there is a triangular spot. Costal margin from before the middle to the apex white, below it narrower white, then forming a bilobate spot and forked near the inner angle. Hindwing white, behind the cell golden brown, towards the anal angle only narrowly so. ♂ 28 mm. Transvaal.

M. flavicolor Janse. Thorax and forewing umber brown. Hindwing and abdomen dark chromatic *flavicolor*. yellow. Forewing at the costal margin dark brown. A fine dark transverse line beginning at the cross-vein, semicircularly excurved, then straight to the inner margin, behind it as far as the margin glossy dark brown. A triangular white spot at the base in the submedian fold, before and behind it small nut-brown spots. A pear-shaped hazel spot in the centre of the wing below vein 2. Hindwing at the margin all round dark brown. ♂ 34 mm. Natal.

M. costistrigata Hmps. Body and forewing greyish white, suffused with blackish-brown, at the distal *costistri-* margin almost blackish. At the costal margin, and at the base of the submedian fold black streaks. Around *gata*.

the cross-vein an incomplete black V. Below the lower cell-angle a horseshoe-shaped dark spot, outside white-edged. Exterior line black, as far as vein 6 oblique, then straight to vein 2. Before the margin white streaks between the veins and dark marginal dots. Fringe speckled. Hindwing lighter. ♂ 26 mm. Transvaal.

diodonta. **M. diodonta** Hmps. (78 h). Body greyish-brown. Forewing brownish white, at the costal margin with blackish-brown dots. Interior line traceable. In the middle of the inner margin an irregular dark spot. At the two angles of the cell dark lines. Exterior line strongly dentate, band-shaped. Hindwing brownish-white. The ♀ on both wings browner. 20—24 mm. East Africa.

leucostigma. **M. leucostigma** Hmps. Body blackish-brown. Forewing brownish white, suffused with blackish-brown. Recognizable by a large elliptical white spot below the cell from near the base to vein 2, below black-edged. An oblique faded finely dentate black line from the apex to above the centre of the inner margin. Before and on the margin a series of black dots. Hindwing greyish-brown. Fringes of both wings speckled. ♂ 36 mm. Basutoland.

sticticosta. **M. sticticosta** Hmps. Body and forewing greyish-brown. Costal margin intensely spotted black. At the base a black narrow loop. Exterior line oblique, below vein 5 somewhat excurved and outside faded, at the inner margin on both sides with white scales. Before it at the inner margin a brown, white-edged spot. Before and at the margin small dark spots. Hindwing greyish-brown. ♂ 34 mm. Natal.

iridescens. **M. iridescens** Janse differs from *sticticosta* in the longer stalk of veins 8 + 9 in the forewing, vein 8 of hindwing not being connected with the cell by a bar. Thorax silvery white. Abdomen and both wings cinnamon brown. Costal margin of forewing spotted. In the centre of the cell some black dusting, behind it white scales. Above the centre of the inner margin an irregular spot, anteriorly rounded, black-edged, at the base broader. Exterior line black, from the costal margin inward, as far as vein 5 broad, then narrower, before it white scales. Marginal area white-scaled, at the ends of the veins large dark spots. Hindwing with a dark hue. ♂ 38 mm. Transvaal.

tuckeri. **M. tuckeri** Blt. looks exactly like a *Psychida* and was also described so, besides conspicuous for the large spur of the anterior tibia and the stunted palpi. ♂ dark brown. Forewing with a bilobate black spot at the centre of the inner margin. Hindwing at the apex copper-brown. ♀ somewhat less dark. 10 lin. Natal. Larva on *Cryptocarya woodii* and *Cestrum aurantiacum*.

12. Genus: **Arbelodes** Karsch (non Hmps.)

Forewing with a straight costal margin, inner margin S-shaped. Veins 7 + 8 + 9 from the apex of the accessory cell, 10 from its anterior edge. In the hindwing vein 8 anastomoses with the centre of the cell, 6 + 7 are stalked. Antennae of ♂ with very long pectinations (longer than in *arcifera*), in the ♀ short-combed. Type: *meridialis* Karsch.

meridialis. **A. meridialis** Karsch. (78 h). Greyish-brown. Forewing at the costal margin with black dots from which indistinct dark transverse lines extend. At the inner margin behind the centre a dark brown erect spot almost to vein 2, behind it a white spot to vein 2, before it only some white scales. At the ends of the veins dark brown dots, the margin before it narrowly greyer. Hindwing greyish-brown, without markings. In the ♀ a dark nebulous band from the costal margin near the apex to the white spot at the inner margin. 25—30 mm. Cape Colony, Natal.

collaris. **A. collaris** Aur. (78 h). Thorax and forewing blackish brown. Tegulae and patagia partly white. Forewing at the costal margin with a row of black dots as far as the exterior line. Basal area black, strongly excurved, white-edged. At the centre of the inner margin black, behind it white, in the cell a triangular black spot. Behind it as far as the exterior line light. The latter black, almost rectilinear, somewhat undulating, inside white-edged. Margin grey. Hindwing blackish-brown. ♂ 28 mm. Transvaal.

heringi. **A. heringi** Janse. Thorax olive brown, tegulae and patagia white-edged, mixed with white scales. Forewing olive brown. Costal margin broad white, with dark dots, especially in the apical portion, in the centre projecting a little proximad. Veins behind the cell partly white. Distal half of median vein and vein 2 below broadly silvery white, despatching a branch to vein 1, so that a T-shaped marking is produced, which may be somewhat interrupted. The interior third of the distal area behind the cell darker, often dentately defined. At the margin fine black dots, before them white partly confluent dots, before them a few larger black ones. Hindwing greyish-brown. ♂ 25—26 mm. South-West Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

griseata. **A. griseata** Janse. Similar to *meridialis*. Body and wings pale greyish-brown. Forewing at the costal margin dark brown. Exterior line faded, irregular, behind it light-edged spots between the veins. Below the cell near the base black dusting forming a V. Similarly in the cell-end and at vein 2 a V, in one specimen the black dusting is continued to vein 7. An oblique white line from the median vein to the anal angle. ♂ 27 mm. Transvaal.

13. Genus: **Teragra** Wkr.

Forewing with an oblique distal margin. Vein 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 + 8, 9 and 10 from the apex of the accessory cell. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 from the same place or separated. Vein 8 as far as to the centre of the cell beside it. Type: *conspersa* Wkr.

I. Antennae of ♂ very long combed. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 almost from the same place.

T. ochreicosta *n. sp.* (78 i). Thorax reddish brown. Forewing at the base and costal margin ochreous *ochreicosta*. with dark streaks. $\frac{1}{3}$ From hardly to more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin a red-brown band to the apex. The margin itself is also narrowly red-brown with yellowish-white marginal streaks. Type in the submedian fold below the base of vein 2 somewhat white. In the cotype which was chosen for the figure a streak upwards and feeble scales downwards at vein 2. Abdomen and hindwing brown, somewhat spotted. ♂ 26—28 mm. Senegal, Togo, Niger District. Type in the Berlin Museum, cotype in the Tring Museum.

T. basiplaga *n. sp.* (78 i). Similarly coloured as *ochreicosta*. In the cell of the forewing a short thick *basiplaga*. red-brown streak, its continuation sharply inward to the inner margin near the base, above it in the cell a lighter streak. Behind it between vein 1 and the submedian fold also lighter. From the costal margin near the apex to the inner margin an inwardly sharply defined line somewhat more oblique than the distal margin, behind it darker brown. Abdomen and hindwing reddish brown. ♂ 28 mm. Gold Coast. — **fuscoradiata** *f. n.* *fuscoradiata*. Only the costal margin broadly lighter ochreous brown, at the distal margin brown stripes between the lighter veins. This faded form is more common. Gold Coast. Both the types in the Tring Museum.

T. simillima *Hmps.* Similar to *Met. obliquilinea*. Body rusty brown. Forewing yellow and rusty *simittima*. brown, especially at the costal margin and in the cell. Interior line fine, double, dark, undulate. Before it a black dot under the cell. Behind and below the lower cell-angle dark brown. Vein 2 whitish. The exterior line is fine blackish, proceeding from the apex, excurved at vein 5 and incurved above vein 1. Margin somewhat blackish brown with black marginal lunae. Hindwing yellowish white. ♂ 22—24 mm. East Africa.

T. simplicius *Le Cerf.* Forewing dull greyish yellow, only at the base more densely dusted with brown, *simplicius*. elsewhere less so. Traces of an exterior line being incurved behind the cell. At the margin a distinct undulate dark line. Hindwing paler, without markings. ♂ 21 mm. East Africa. — **insignifica** *f. n.* (78 i). Thorax and *insignifica*. forewing dark red-brown. Exterior line hardly recognizable, the undulate marginal line distinct though without points at the veins as is the case in *simplicius*. Abdomen and hindwing little lighter. ♀ 30 mm. Togo. — **clarior** *f. n.* (78 i). Pale red-brown. Traces visible of an exterior line being strongly inbent behind the cell. Marginal line absent. ♀ 28 mm. Adamaua. Both the types in the Berlin Museum.

II. Antennae of ♂ short-combed. Veins 6 and 7 of hindwing from the same place.

T. umbrifera *Hmps.* Body and forewing greyish red-brown. An interior and a double median line *umbrifera*. brown, oblique, undulate. The latter filled with red-brown. Exterior line angled below the costal margin, then almost straight, whitish. Behind it a triangular red-brown spot as far as vein 2. Before the margin black lunae. Hindwing greyish-brown. ♂ 42 mm. Sierra Leone.

T. angulifascia *n. sp.* (78 i). Dark greyish-brown, thorax particularly dark. The black interior line is *angulifascia*. vertical, somewhat notched, connected with a black ring below vein 2. At the inner margin black bows. At the costal margin near the apex black spots. Exterior line sharply angled at vein 5. Before and behind it at vein 2 fine white dots, outside on its whole length broad black stripes. Before the margin dark rings. Abdomen and hindwing lighter, greyish-brown. ♂ 24 mm. Sierra Leone. Type in the Tring Museum.

T. quadrangula *n. sp.* (78 i). Violetish-brown. On the forewing a light interior line, at the median vein *quadrangula*. sharply angled outward, inside dark-edged. At the end of the cell a rectangular dark red-brown, light-edged spot. Close behind it a fine white median line, projecting inward at vein 2. The space between the two lines somewhat greyer. Exterior line white, somewhat outwardly angled at vein 5. Abdomen and hindwing equally coloured. ♂ 24 mm. East Africa. Type in the Tring Museum.

T. tristicha *Hmps.* Body and forewing light rusty red. By the 4 white dots below vein 2 similar to *tristicha*. *M. cymaphora*. At the costal margin black dots. In the lower cell-end a rusty red black-edged stripe, as far as the likewise black-edged discal spot. An interior and a median undulate black line from the centre of the wing to the inner margin. A similar line before the margin.

T. trimaculata *sp. n.* (78 i). Thorax and forewing olive brown. Costal margin light with a few dark *trimaculata*. spots. Marking darker olive brown. A basal band obliquely inward, composed of 4 spots, the two middle ones being larger. An almost semicircular spot at the upper cell-angle and a somewhat triangular spot below the end of vein 2. The latter spot inside white-edged, at vein 2 with 4 and at the inner margin with 3 white spots.

Behind the dark exterior line which is slightly inbent above vein 5 there is a light brown margin. Abdomen and hindwing coloured like this margin. ♂ 24 mm. Type in the Tring Museum.

althodes. **T. althodes** *Hmps.* is rather differently marked. Thorax reddish-yellow, abdomen and forewing yellowish white. Below and behind the cell numerous rusty red lines. Costal margin and cell with small rusty red and chocolate spots. Besides 3 stronger streaks below the cell and a spot at the cross-vein. Hindwing lustrous yellowish white, at the margin striated red-brown. ♂ 36 mm. Transvaal.

III. Antennae of ♂ short-combed. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 distantly separated.

guttifera. **T. guttifera** *Hmps.* Dark greyish-brown. Forewing at the costal margin greyish-yellow, with numerous round yellowish white spots, edged with dark brown, only at the costal margin and in the cell absent. Hindwing the same, the number of spots variable. In the only ♂ present the costal margin of the forewing is strongly inbent. 28–52 mm. Natal, Transvaal.

conspersa. **T. conspersa** *Wkr.* Greyish-brown. Thorax in front brown. Forewing everywhere and hindwing at the costal margin with numerous black transverse streaks. Both wings with a brown marginal line. ♀ 30 mm. Port Natal.

vogti. **T. vogti** *B.-Bak.* Pale grey. Forewing with a dark brown basal area, extending below the cell as far as the centre of the inner margin and almost to the costal margin. A broad faded dark brown exterior band, very little oblique. The whole wing looks somewhat spotted. Hindwing with a darker brown hue. ♀ 35 mm. Dunbrody.

irvingi. **T. irvingi** *Janse.* Body and wings wood-brown. Forewing in the centre of the costal-margin as far as vein 1 b suffused with cinnamon brown. On both wings fine sepia brown reticulate lines. Hindwing at the inner margin cinnamon brown. Fringes of both wings speckled wood-brown and sepia brown. Separated from the similar *conspersa* by but 1 pair of spurs on the hind tibiae and a greater distance of veins 7 + 8 and 9 in the forewing. ♂ 29 mm. Transvaal.

Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the forms of the African *Metarbelidae*.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

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22. Family: *Aegeriidae* (Sesiidae).

The *Aegeriidae* are a group of lepidoptera the exterior of which is most distinctly accommodated to a certain principle. They are lepidoptera transformed according to the general physical law for insects without an interior protection by copying well protected insects and have thereby lost all their lepidopteral resemblance. Even the chief characteristic feature of the lepidoptera, the scales of the wings, are often missing here nearly altogether. Traces of these scales, which are found on the emerging imago, but which are shaken off at the first trial of flight, give evidence of their original presence, and in fact there are yet single species which, owing to certain circumstances, have preserved their scaled exterior. Among the almost entirely diurnal *Aegeriidae* there also occur a few species with nocturnal habits, and although this nocturnal habit is undoubtedly a secondarily acquired exception (for instance in the genus *Weismannia*), we notice that the wasp-like exterior already begins to disappear in these nocturnal lepidoptera; the mostly distinct Hymenoptera-like mark of the wings is obscured in the same way as the Hymenoptera-like hyaline patches in the *Weismannia*-wings are covered again with a slight veil of scales, being the result of the transition of the insect to its nocturnal life in which mimicry is of no use. On looking at the plate 51 of Vol. II we at once see how very much the shadow-like coloured *Weismannia agdistiformis* contrasts with the other figures of the plate, all of which represent heliophile insects.

Another reason why the original scaled exterior was preserved is that in the range of the Ethiopian *Aegeriidae* wasps or bees do not always represent the best protected insects and, thereby, the fittest models. The great predominance of yellow and black wasps with hyaline wings only occurs in the palaearctic and perhaps yet the nearctic regions. Already in North Africa the wasps with yellow abdominal rings and hyaline wings are considerably inferior to differently coloured Hymenoptera, and taking into account that the *Aegeriidae* number among the most adaptable insects we must not expect them to be transformed according to models of an inferior protection. The more the Ethiopian *Aculeatae* with dark or variegated wings predominate over the yellow-marked wasps (predominating with us), the more the *Aegeriidae* of these districts lack the yellow abdominal belts and the hyaline areas in the forewings. The Ethiopian *Aegeriidae* chiefly exhibit dark blue forewings in accordance with most of the African *Pompilidae*, many *Sphegidae*, also species of bees; *Macrotarsipodes haugi* (77 a), *Megalosphecia gigantipes* (77 e), and many *Melittia* (*occidentalis*, *abyssinensis*, 77 g, *heckmannia* 77 h), *Cryptomima hampsoni* 77 h, *Paranthrene anthrax* 77 h, *Conopsia terminiphora* show on the forewings the blue colour characterizing the wasps of their patriae. But not only the shape and colour of the wings have been copied from the *Aculeatae*, but also other organs are used for deception, particularly the hindlegs. The imitation of the "collecting-trousers" (exhibited by the bees bearing the pollen of flowers) by the *Aegeriidae* cannot be explained by any reason other than mimicry. In capturing *Melittia bombyliiformis* (Vol. II, pl. 51 a) on blossoms in Shanghai I ascertained that these organs, i. e. the hind tibiae being provided with a thick brush, distinctly hinder the imago in drinking from blossoms with deep calyces. The insect forcing itself into the blossom in search of honey must stretch these hind tibiae posteriorly upwards and must keep the wings quiet so long, whereas in drinking from flowers without calyces it buzzes on like a *Haemorrhagia*. In such cases only the bee-like coloured abdomen of the *Melittia* and the trousers projecting from the calyx are to be seen; unless being closely examined (which is quite impossible with the instinctively acting enemies of lepidoptera) this deception will remain unnoticed both by animal and man.

These fictitious trousers of the *Melittia* are not only of about the same shape as those of bees, but also their colouring is unmistakably copied; in quite a number of cases we even find the collected pollen imitated by a fictitious golden yellow layer on the outside of the brush of the hind tibiae (*Mel. auriplumia*, 77 f, and *victrix*, 77 g). In order to complete the masking they also exhibit a stout body, a bee-like thickened abdomen, contrary to the *Aegeriidae* copying the *Ichneumonidae* or *Sphegidae* (e. g. the *Synanthedon*).

The chief thing of this protective mimicry being only the outward appearance and not the strict accuracy of the copy, the most conspicuous formations of the models have mainly been copied. Whilst the bees exhibit the collective trousers being packed with pollen, the *Sphegidae* most remarkably show prolonged hind tibiae and femora signifying organs for carrying captured animals. Thus we see the hindlegs of the blue copyists of *Sphegidae* or *Pompilidae* monstrously prolonged (*Megalos, gigantipes*, 77 e) though not brush-like expanded, but by the appressed dense fur and thickened calibre they copy the strong muscular prehensile organs of their models. The *Aegeriidae* of the Ethiopian region behave exactly like the neotropical *Syntomidae* of the genus *Macrocneme* which likewise copy the wasps of the genus *Pepsis* not only in shape and colouring of the wings, but which also most strikingly let their prolonged and steel-blue haired hind tibiae hang down when on the wing, just like the *Pompilidae* do with their prolonged legs. — The Cameroon Aegeriid *Cryptomima hampsoni* (77 h) exhibits, as another mark of resemblance to *Aculeates*, a fictitious sting of 2 cm length.

The distribution of the *Aegeriidae* is quite universal, and it is to be considered a fact that the part they are playing in the household of Nature is generally depreciated on account of their discovery being so difficult. The great frequency of their larvae even with species, such as the *Bembecia*, whose imagines are hardly ever discovered in free nature even by expert collectors, gives us an idea of the great seclusion in which these insects live. It is only when collecting Hymenoptera with eagerness and experienced knowledge that we recognize in what numbers at least some species occur. In North Africa I succeeded in capturing, in one forenoon, more than 20 specimens of 5 species, and in the Itatiaya Mts. I was able to capture *Aegeriidae* almost every day and once I fetched, with one blow of the net, 4 specimens from the blossoms. Otherwise, however, the *Aegeriidae* are all, except very few species, very rarely met with. Moreover, it must be considered that the time for observing other diurnal lepidoptera begins with their swarming time, whereas here with the *Aegeriidae* it usually stops with the breaking of the flying hour, because they then submerge amidst the confusing multitude of their models. This behaviour of the tropical *Aegeriidae* is quite similar to that of the palaearctic *Aegeria*; if one omits collecting them on the trunks where they emerge early in the morning before they fly away, it is difficult to capture any number worth mentioning.

Nearly all the *Aegeriidae* love flowers and are not dainty in the kind of their food. They also like to go to baits, and in wasp-traps which are set for destroying the wasps we almost regularly find drowned *Aegeriidae* in the flying time. Apparently relying on their Aculeata exterior they mostly remain on the blossom from which they suckle the honey, and it is then very easy to approach them. The *Synanthedon* can mostly be taken from the blossoms with the glass or the hand; only when they rest shortly on leaves, or in swarming itself they fly off in a very dexterous way and are difficult to pursue, and once being scared away they generally do not return. The flight of the lighter species is swift and restless, usually very much influenced by the habits of the model. The *Aegeria* resembling the yellow plait-wasps fly straight on and somewhat clumsily, like stout *Vespa*-♀. The *Synanthedon* recalling *Ichneumonides* use to make quick oscillating movements before settling down, in the same way as we see it done by the ichneumons which they resemble. The *Melittia* exhibit a searching swarming flight like that of bees collecting honey. The *Aegeriidae* seem not to fly continuously, for when they are wandering on mountain-slopes, meadows, or along hedges, they make a halt for a while on leaves and stalks after short flights.

Like many smaller though fugitive lepidoptera the *Aegeriidae* are likewise very generally and uniformly distributed over the globe. They are to be found in all the faunae; nowhere in crowds, often even very rarely, but nowhere absent — excepting the cold zones. So far it might appear that the tropics are less abundant in species than the temperate zones, just like in the other lepidopteral families; but the reason for this is undoubtedly the fact that the temperate zones have been well searched, whilst the tropics will probably produce yet a considerably large number of hitherto undiscovered species. It is just from the Ethiopian region where the vast dry and sunny steppes are particularly favourable for the development of great numbers of *Aegeriidae* that we may expect yet especially many new forms.

Of the almost 1000 forms hitherto known one fifth occur in the Ethiopian, one fifth in the Indo-Australian, two fifths in the American, and the rest in the palaearctic region.

This universal and, to a certain degree, uniform distribution corresponds very well to the assumption that the *Aegeriidae* are descendants from an old root. They are generally considered to have proceeded from a Tineid branch, without many other intermediate stages than the *Pyralidae*, to their present stage. Out of the primitive, mostly nocturnal, hidden-living *Tineida*, which have hardly deviated from the *Lepidoptera laciniata* — the “*Protolpidoptera*” — and have developed from the *Micropterygidae*, the mimetically adapted, heliophile blossom-loving animals of the *Aegeriidae* have grown. Some suppose a close affinity of the *Aegeriidae* with the *Yponomeutoidea* (FORBES), whereas PACKARD derives them directly from the *Thyrididae* which FORBES ranges with the *Pyralidoidea*, next to the *Pyralidae* and separates by the *Tortricoidea* (including the *Cossus*) from the *Yponomeutoidea*. At any rate all agree that they have not yet quite abandoned the image of the “*Microlepidoptera*”, for which reason their mimetic adaptation to *Aculeatae*, which by no means belong to the very old insects, is of great interest. There is probably little cause to infer from the larval life in the wood their close affinity to the *Cossidae*. Above all the neurulation of the *Aegeriidae* does not prove any analogies by relations, since the mimetic adaptation to the narrow hymenopterous forewing has caused a peculiar, rather violent transformation, i. e. the inner margin of the forewing and the costa of the hindwing are inverted, so that both wings are fastened together; otherwise the hindwing would too easily glide over the somewhat concave inner margin of the forewing, which dislocation would mostly disable the insect to fly. Thus the space necessary for a strong submedian vein is abolished, so that the latter has disappeared altogether or is obliterated to hardly perceivable traces, whereas in the *Pyralidae* — even the *Crambinae* with their extremely narrow wings — it is still strongly developed. Only with the plume-moths in which a similarly violent transformation has taken place — though for other reasons — the submedian vein is pressed down from the surface of the forewing to the inner margin.

We know as much as nothing about the larvae of the Ethiopian *Aegeriidae*. But the larval life and exterior is so very conformable in the different genera of the palaearctic species, that it will be probably the same also with the Ethiopian forms being in many ways allied with the palaearctic ones; we therefore refer the reader to what has been said about them in Vol. II, p. 375—414.

Family Aegeriidae.

The proboscis may be normal or absent. Palpi almost invariably upturned beyond the frons. Antennae in the middle or mostly towards the end slightly thickened, ciliated, or dentate, often also only filiform, almost invariably with a hair-pencil at the end. Middle and hind tibiae often scaled or long-haired to different degrees. Abdomen cylindrical or conical, mostly provided with an anal tuft. Forewing always rather narrow, costal margin before the apex sometimes more bent. Veins 7 + 8 almost invariably stalked. In the broader hindwing a third inner-marginal vein (1 a) rarely present, mostly only 1 b and 1 c. Vein 4 or 7 often absent. In enumerating the genera we conform with the pedigree mentioned by HAMPSON in Nov. Zool. 26.

1. Genus: **Grypopalpia** Hmps.

Proboscis present. Second palpal joint with a long pencil. Antennae of ♀ plain, at the ends broad. Hind tibiae and first tarsal joint strongly haired. In the forewing vein 8 is absent, in the hindwing vein 4. Veins 3 and 5 rise from the lower cell-angle, 6 below the upper angle, 8 hidden in the marginal fold.

G. iridescens Hmps. Thorax black, glossy. Abdomen red, at the base and some segmental margins *iridescens*. black. Hindlegs red except at the base of the tibiae and on the first tarsal joint. Abdomen beneath orange-red excepting the base. Forewing black with a blue-green gloss. Hindwing only at the margin so, in the interspaces hyaline. Fringes of both wings black. ♀ 20 mm. Natal.

2. Genus: **Crinipus** Hmps.

Palpi erect, 2nd joint moderately hairy. Proboscis present. Antennae of ♂ with fine ciliary tufts. Middle and hind tibiae in the centre and at the end with hair-tufts, the hind tarsi only on the 1st joint. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 from the cell-angle, 7 + 8 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 5 from the cell-angle, or on a short stalk, 6 separated from 7.

leucozonipus. **Cr. leucozonipus** *Hmps.* Body bluish-black. Palpi in front, frons and a streak behind the eyes white. Tibiae, tarsi, and the 4th segmental margin finely edged with white. Wings hyaline. Forewing with black margins and a broad cross-vein. Fringes of both wings brown. 16 mm. Aden.

3. Genus: **Lepidopoda** *Hmps.*

Proboscis normal. Palpi in front coarsely scaled. Antennae of ♂ finely dentate, of ♀ plain. Hind tibiae and the first two tarsal joints densely haired. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 stalked. In the hindwing 3 + 5 on a short stalk, 6 close below the upper cell-angle. Type: *heterogyna* *Hmps.* from India.

pictipes. **L. pictipes** *Hmps.* Head golden yellow, thorax and abdomen black. Patagia with orange tips. Abdomen at the base with reddish-yellow, at the end with white scales. Anal tuft white. Forewing hyaline, costal margin black, towards the apex narrower, besides the margins and the broad cross-vein are black. Hindwing at the veins and margins narrow black. At the base of the inner margin a few yellow hairs. Fringes of both wings blackish-brown. ♂ 26 mm. Rhodesia.

sylphina. **L. sylphina** *Hmps.* The yellow areas on the body ochreous. Abdomen with white segmental margins, anal tuft reddish-yellow. Second palpal joint with a white base. On the forewing the costal margin is equally broad black, the cross-vein less broad than in *pictipes*. The hyaline places on the hindwing with a red-brown shine. At the inner margin with black and white scales, excepting the anal angle. ♀ 18 mm. Sierra Leone.

4. Genus: **Episannina** *Aur.*

Proboscis normal, palpi with appressed scales. Antennae at the end very feebly thickened. in the ♂ very finely ciliated. Anterior tibiae in the centre hairy. Middle tibiae at the end with a tuft of scales extending to the first tarsal joint. Hind tibiae with remarkably thick scaling, not extending to the tarsi. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 near together, 4, 5 and 6 equidistant from each other. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 stalked, 5 from the centre of the cross-vein. Type: *chalybea* *Aur.*

chalybea. **E. chalybea** *Aur.* (= *pulchra* *Le Cerf*) (77 a). Bluish black. Forewing at the costal and inner margins broad black like the cross-vein, distal margin more than twice as broad black, between them hyaline. Hindwing at the distal margin less broad black, cross-vein somewhat stronger than the other veins. On the 4th abdominal segment a fine yellowish-white margin. 22—25 mm. Cameroon.

perlucida. **E. perlucida** *Le Cerf* (77 a). Greenish-black, anal tuft of ♂ parted. First palpal joint all white, the second only in front white. Tibiae outside at the base and the tarsi at the end of the first joint white. Abdomen on the second and fourth segments finely edged with white, beneath all white. Wings more intensely hyaline owing to narrower black margins, on the forewing the black margin inside slightly notched. 18—21 mm. Ogowe.

albifrons. **E. albifrons** *Hmps.* Bluish-black. Frons and palpi in front white, except apically. Anterior coxae white, middle tibiae with a white band, the bluish-black tuft of the hind tibiae with a white spot. Abdomen beneath white, only the two first segments somewhat black. The wedge-shaped area in the forewing shortly triangularly hyaline, the exterior hyaline area formed of hyaline streaks, outside dentate, a small longitudinal area at the base. On the hyaline hindwing the margin and veins are black, the cross vein anteriorly more intensely black. Interior area black, with a silvery blue gloss. The base at the inner margin with white hairs. ♀ 18—22 mm. Gold Coast.

flavicineta. **E. flavicineta** *Hmps.* Violetish-black. Frons and palpi somewhat white. Margins on the first and third abdominal segments fine yellow. Legs partly white. Abdomen beneath ochreous white. Forewing greenish-black with a broad cross-vein. The longitudinal area at the base narrow, the wedge-shaped area at the cell-end triangular. The exterior hyaline area between veins 9 and 3 only leaves a narrow margin. Hindwing with a narrow black margin. Hair at the inner-margin as far as beyond the middle ochreous. Beneath on the forewing the costal margin and median vein are golden yellow. ♂ 16 mm. Gold Coast.

modesta. **E. modesta** *Le Cerf* (77 a). Bronze black. Frons and basal halves of palpi beneath white, the anterior segmental margins of the abdomen with white scales. Abdomen beneath light greyish brown, anal tuft reddish-brown. Tibiae at the end and tarsi beneath white. Forewing with a small longitudinal area and wedged area, also the exterior hyaline area similar to *flavicineta*. Hindwing very narrowly margined with violetish-black. At the base of the inner margin white hair. Beneath golden yellow as in *flavicineta*. Tibiae much less densely haired than in the other species. ♀ 18 mm. Cameroon.

5. Genus: **Tipulamima** *Holl.* (Macrotarsipodes *Le Cerf*)

Proboscis normal, palpi obliquely porrect. Tibiae with few hairs. Tarsi rather long, on the last joint a fine hair-tuft. Anal tuft feeble. In the forewing vein 1 very short, 2 and 3 near the cell-angle, 5 from the

centre of the cross-vein, 7 + 8 halfway stalked, 10 + 11 at the base distantly separated, then nearing each other. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a short stalk, 7 absent. Type: *flavifrons* Holl.

E. grandidieri *Le Cerf* (77 a). Palpi thin, yellow. Body and margins of wings bronze black, the sides *grandidieri*. at the anal tuft and the legs yellow except few black places. Costal margin of forewing inside on $\frac{4}{5}$ of its length with a red line. Cross-vein and the narrow inner margin yellow. On the hindwing the veins 2–5 with yellow scales except at the end, the cross-vein fine. Margin narrow, black. Tarsi of hindlegs somewhat hairy. ♂ 26 mm. Madagascar.

T. pyrosoma *Hmps.* Palpi and antennal tips orange. Tegulae, patagia and the last segments on the *pyrosoma*. abdomen edged with red, the whole under surface red. Hind tarsi bluish-black, otherwise the legs almost quite red. On the forewing the narrow margins and veins are black, only at the base somewhat red. Hindwing also narrowly black. Fringes of both wings coppery brown. Beneath both wings at the costal margin orange beyond the middle. ♀ 28 mm. East Africa.

T. flammipes *Hmps.* ♂ bluish-black. Frons somewhat white. Palpi, antennae above, margin of tegulae *flammipes*. and patagia orange-red. Prothorax, abdomen beneath, and legs almost quite orange-red. On the forewing the margins and the cross-vein are bluish-black, the exterior hyaline area outside bordered undulately. Hindwing narrowly margined with black, inner margin with yellow hairs. ♀ with white antennal tips. thorax red with a black spot. Abdomen at the base red with a black median streak and red segmental margins. Abdomen beneath with a black ring-band. Both wings at the inner margin with a red base. On the forewing the distal margin broad with yellow scales. ♂ 30, ♀ 24 mm. Uganda.

T. opalimargo *Le Cerf* (77 a). Bluish-black. Antennal tips and palpi brick-red. Thorax with a similar *opalimargo*. reflection. The 3 first abdominal rings beneath yellowish-white. Legs black and brick-red. Both wings at the base with brick-red scales. Costal margin and cross-vein black, the distal hyaline area luniform. Hindwing narrow black, cross-vein only anteriorly black. ♀ 44 mm. Madagascar.

T. flavifrons *Holl.* (77 a). Head and anterior half of thorax orange, otherwise bluish-black. Forewing *flavifrons*. only with a feeble hyaline streak at the base. On the hindwing the interior half is hyaline, behind it another hyaline streak. Forelegs altogether and middle legs partly orange. ♂ 28 mm. West Africa.

T. haugi *Le Cerf* (77 a). ♀ similar to *flavifrons*, thorax and legs the same, all the rest bluish-black. *haugi*. Abdomen beneath whitish ochreous except at the end. Forewing as far as the cross-vein glossy blue excepting the margins. Hindwing with a smaller basal area, behind it also glossy blue. ♂ only on the forelegs and palpi orange, otherwise bluish-black. The two first abdominal segments lighter. On the forewing the costal margin is broad black as far as the very broad cross-vein. Distal hyaline area round. Hindwing with a relatively broad margin, in the submedian fold with points inwards, the cross-vein triangular. 30–35 mm. Ogowe.

T. nigriceps *Hmps.* Bluish-black. Thorax mixed with orange. Chest, front and middle tibiae orange, *nigriceps*. abdomen at the base with 3 yellow spots. Forewing as in *haugi*-♀. Hindwing besides with 2 hyaline streaks above veins 4 and 5 and a small spot above the base of vein 2. Veins and cross-vein purely black. As far as vein 3 violettish-black, then bluish-black. ♀ 26 mm. Sierra Leone.

T. festiva *Holl.* (77 a). Violettish-black. Head at the base of the antennae and thorax orange, the *festiva*. latter with a blackish-brown central spot. Palpi below white like the abdominal margins on the 4th, 6th and 7th segments. Anal tuft in the middle below and hair of legs white. Forewing with narrow dark margins and similar cross-vein. Hindwing very narrowly margined. 18 mm. Ogowe.

T. sophax *Drc.* Thorax greenish-black, abdomen of ♂ orange, on the 4th segment dark green, in the *sophax*. ♀ greenish-black. Forewing at the base hyaline reddish. Costal margin, cross vein and the other veins black. Hindwing with fine black veins. 18 mm. Uganda, East Africa, Rhodesia.

T. sexualis *Hmps.* ♂ body black. A streak on the tegulae and 3 segmental margins on the abdomen. *sexualis*. as well as the palpi in front yellow. Legs with yellow and white spots. Forewing at the margin and veins blackish-brown. At the base and outside at the cross-vein yellow scales. Distal margin at the apex broad black, also with yellow scales. Hindwing narrowly margined with blackish-brown like the anterior portion of the cross-vein. ♀ palpi, antennae beneath and the margin of patagia fiery red. Thorax posteriorly with a red streak. Abdomen with 2 red, 1 yellow and 2 more red bands. Anal tuft at the end and legs with fiery red spots. Forewing at the base, outside at the cross-vein and in the marginal area fiery red. 22–26 mm. Niger District. — **waterloti** *Le Cerf.* ♀ (77 b) smaller. The red places on the palpi, patagia, and abdomen are yellow *waterloti*. instead of red. Only the cross-vein and the distal margin with red scales. ♀ 21 mm. Dahomey.

T. malimba *Holl.* Blackish-brown. Frons, palpi, and antennae below orange. A streak on the patagia *malimba*. and the 2nd and 4th abdominal segments above, as well as the legs orange. Hyaline areas at the costal margin narrow, the dark margins with yellow radial streaks. Hindwing narrowly margined with dark brown. ♀ 20 mm. Ogowe.

tricincta.

T. tricincta *Le Cerf* (77 b). Bluish-black. Palpi, collar and margin of patagia pale yellow. Abdomen with some red scales. The margins on the 2nd, 4th, and 7th segments above and on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th beneath pale yellow, the base beneath white. Tibiae with white scales, white spurs and reddish-yellow hairs on the upper side, tarsi somewhat white-spotted. Forewing with a bluish-black costal margin and broad cross-vein, distal margin violettish-black. At the cross-vein outside and at the distal margin some reddish scales. Costal margin beneath reddish-yellow. Hindwing finely edged with violettish-black.

auronitens.

T. (?) auronitens *Le Cerf*. Body grey. Antennae before the tips above white. Thorax at the end laterally with a golden yellow hair-pencil. On the abdomen the two first and last segments are golden yellow, the antennae and legs similarly coloured. Forewing hyaline, costal margin grey. The base, the cross-vein outside, and the marginal area golden yellow. The veins in the distal hyaline area black. Hindwing hyaline, finely edged with black, inner margin with golden yellow hair. ♀ 18 mm. Congo District.

6. Genus: **Macrotarsipus** *Hmps.*

Palpi with appressed hair, erect. Antennae not ciliated, very long, moderately thickened. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 close together, 7 + 8 stalked, the others at equal distances. In the hindwing veins 3 and 5 rise from the same place, like 6 and 7. Legs very long, especially the hind tarsi which are densely haired in the terminal halves above. Type: *albipunctus* *Hmps.* from India.

africana.

M. africana *Beutnm.* (= *belia* *Drc.*) (77 b). Body greenish-black, abdomen beneath whitish. Palpi beneath, as well as anterior and posterior coxae white, legs with white rings. Forewing with 3 small hyaline spots. In the longitudinal area a narrow streak, in the wedged area at the end an oval spot, the distal hyaline area larger, rounder, in *belia* more elongate. Hindwing narrowly margined with black. ♀ 26—34 mm. Ogowe.

microthyris.

M. microthyris *Hmps.* Blackish-brown. Palpi creamy white, last joint orange with black scales. Tarsi with yellow rings. Wings as in *africana*. Distal hyaline area between veins 7 and 4. ♀ 28 mm. East Africa.

7. Genus: **Epitarsipus** *Le Cerf*.

Proboscis normal. Palpi without a hair-pencil. Antennae almost as long as forewing, at the end feebly thickened. Legs long, hind tibiae and tarsi very long. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 very near, 10 and 11 in the first half separated, 7 + 8 halfway stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a very short stalk.

rufithorax.

E. rufithorax *Le Cerf* (77 b). ♂ body bluish-black. Frons and partly the palpi white. Thorax behind and the 1st abdominal segment laterally margined with hemochrome, besides 3 fine white lines on the abdomen above, under surface in the basal half white. Hind tibiae and tarsi bluish-black, the former with black and white places. Forewing hyaline, at the base black scales, costal margin and distal margin fine brown, cross-vein black. Hindwing hyaline, with a short streak at the cross-vein. ♀: thorax behind not red. Tegulae and 2 segments at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of abdomen finely edged with red, abdomen beneath at the base with a triangular white spot, legs black with white rings. On the forewing the inner margin is fine red, all the other margins fine black 18—22 mm. Madagascar.

8. Genus: **Monopetalotaxis** *Wllgrn.*

Proboscis short. First palpal joint with a pointed hair-pencil which is appressed to the second joint, the hairs more laterally placed, so that an indentation is produced towards the apex. Antennae at the ends thickened, in the ♂ with one row of denticles. Frons with a long hair-tuft. Forelegs short. Middle and hind tibiae short-haired. On the posterior tarsi the first joint slightly haired in one row. In the forewing veins 2, 3 and 10, 11 close together, 7 + 8 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 + 5 on a long stalk, 6 and 7 rise almost together. Type: *doleriformis* *Wkr.*

doleriformis.

M. doleriformis *Wkr.* (= *wahlbergi* *Wllgr.*, *taylori* *Drc.*) (77 b). Thorax and abdomen at the base reddish brown, the rest blackish-brown with white segmental margins. Legs black, with white rings. On the forewing the veins and apex reddish-brown, cross-vein black, outside edged with red. Hindwing also with reddish-brown veins, at the cross-vein a small red dot. 25 mm. Transvaal.

candescens.

M. candescens *Fldr.* (77 b). Antennae of ♂ ciliated. Ground-colour black. Head, margins of patagia and segmental margins of abdomen orange, collar fine red, tibiae with black and yellow stripes. Forewing with a white basal spot. Below the costal margin and above the inner margin a red line, cross-vein and distal margin broad black, distal margin parted by red. Hindwing narrowly margined with black.

pyrocraspis.

M. pyrocraspis *Hmps.* Antennae of ♂ strongly ciliated. Palpi white, second joint laterally black. Thorax dark brown, frons fiery red. Antennal shaft above red, legs brownish ochreous and red-brown.

Abdomen blackish-brown with whitish ochreous segmental margins and bands on the 5th and the two last segments. Beneath with white and red scales. Anal tuft yellow on the sides and below. Forewing dark brown and fiery red. A short red streak below the costal margin, the subcostal and median veins, inner margin fiery red to the cell-end. Longitudinal area narrow, wedge-area short. In the distal hyaline area between veins 9 and 3 the veins are red, like the luna at the cross-vein outside. On the hindwing the margin and veins are brown, the fringe at the inner margin and anal angle yellow. ♂ 28 mm. Cape Colony.

M. chalciphora *Hmps.* Body black with a lead-coloured gloss. Thorax behind and abdomen on the *chalciphora*. 2nd and 3rd segments with fiery red spots, 4th segment with a yellow band, 5th, 6th, and the end fiery red. Palpi and antennae for the most part fiery red. Tibiae fiery red, only the hind tibiae inside black. Tarsi yellow, inside white, hind tarsi inside somewhat orange. Forewing with black veins, costal and inner margins golden yellow with red. Cross-vein and distal margin golden yellow, the latter suffused with blackish brown. Hindwing hyaline with yellow veins, margin and fringe of both wings blackish brown. Beneath with golden yellow marking. ♀ 25 mm. East Africa.

8. Genus: **Synanthedon** *Hbn.*

Proboscis normal, palpi slender, on the 1st joint below hairy. Antennae preapically thickened, in the ♂ crenate. Anal tuft in both sexes strong. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 stalked, the others at equal distances. In the hindwing veins 3 + 5 shortly stalked, 6 below the upper cell-angle, cross-vein somewhat oblique. 3 inner-marginal veins present. Type: *vespiformis* *L.* from Europe.

S. pyrethra *Hmps.* Body blackish-brown, with a silvery gloss. Head orange-red, frons with a white *pyrethra*. spot. Forelegs orange, middle legs red. ♀ forewing orange-red, cross-vein red, behind it traces of hyaline spots, base and costal margin blackened. Hindwing hyaline, veins, costal and distal margins orange-red, the anterior inner-marginal vein with a black streak. Fringe on both wings blackish brown. ♂ forewing with a reddish-brown costal and distal margin. At the inner margin and below the costal margin at the base a red streak. Cross-vein broad black, behind it the veins red. On the hindwing the interior area is scaled red, with a black streak at the base at the inner margin. 38 mm. Cape Colony.

S. semirufa *Fldr.* Body black, head red, patagia with a white margin. Forewing red. In the cell, on *semirufa*. the centre of the distal area and at the distal margin black. Hindwing at the margin broad black, otherwise varying between red and hyaline. 25 mm. Cape Colony.

S. bifenestrata *n. sp.* (77 b). Body and palpi orange-red, beneath lighter. Antennae black with white *bifenestrata*. tips. Legs orange-red, tibiae black. Anal tuft laterally black. Forewing orange-red, costal and inner margins black. At the cell-end a small parted hyaline area and behind it a small one, above and below the latter a hyaline dot. Marginal line fine black. Hindwing hyaline, narrowly edged with bluish-black. Fringe on both wings blackish-brown. Beneath forewing more narrowly margined with black, hindwing with a reddish-yellow costal margin. ♂ 19 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

S. erythromma *Hmps.* Body black. Frons, neck-ring, segmental margins, and anal tuft (partly) white. *erythromma*. Palpi almost entirely white. Middle and hind tibiae orange with red hairs, the middle tibiae at the end white-haired, the others black-haired. Hind tarsi with black and red hairs on the 1st joint, below white. Forewing hyaline, the margins and veins black. Cross-vein with a red spot, edged with black. In the marginal area red scales. Hindwing on the veins and distal margin narrowly black. Beneath the marking is more intensely scaled red. ♂ 20 mm. East Africa.

S. rubripicta *Hmps.* Body black, frons white. Abdomen with yellow margins on the 1st and last *rubripicta*. segments, a yellow band on the 4th segment, the latter also beneath. Anal tuft mixed with red, antennae also red. Palpi orange. Forelegs yellow, tarsi above somewhat black. Middle and hind tibiae with red hairs in the middle and at the end. Hind tarsi with black and red hairs, last joint above white, spurs also white. Forewing with black margins and veins. Somewhat red at the base of the inner margin, above vein 1 as far as the cell-end and below the centre of the costal margin. Cross-vein black with a red median streak, also on the centre of the marginal area red streaks and scales. Hindwing with a narrow margin. At the upper angle of the cross-vein a black and red spot. Beneath the costal margin of the forewing more intensely red. 18 mm. Sierra Leone.

S. mesochoriformis *Wkr.* Greenish-black. Antennae reddish-yellow, at the tips black. Patagia and *mesochori-* segmental margins of abdomen above pale. Abdomen beneath pale, at the base lateral white hairs. Wings *formis*. hyaline. Forewing at the cross-vein and apex golden violet. 16 mm. Natal.

S. vassei *Le Cerf* (77 b). Brownish-black. Frons white, patagia at the end orange, abdomen above *vassei*. laterally white on each segment, so that the ground-colour forms flat triangles. Palpi and forelegs white. Middle and hind tibiae below white-haired, above orange with black places. On the forewing the longitudinal area very fine to the centre of the wings. Cross-vein as broad black as the margins, inside the hyaline areas dusted somewhat yellow. Hindwing narrowly margined with black. ♂ 28 mm. Mozambique.

S. flavipalpis *Hmps.* (77 b). Brownish-black. Frons and nearly the whole palpi yellow, patagia edged *flavipalpis*. with yellow. Anterior coxae and partly the tibiae yellow, abdomen laterally and the anal tuft spotted yellow.

Spurs and tarsi beneath white. Forewing at the margins with a silvery gloss. The distal hyaline area margined with orange. Hindwing narrowly edged with dark. Cross-vein in front feebly thickened. ♂ 22 mm. Central Africa, Rhodesia, Transvaal.

auripes. **S. auripes** *Hmps.* Dark coppery brown. Palpi and margins of patagia yellow. Stripes on tibiae, tarsi and segmental margins of abdomen also yellow like the anal tuft. Frons laterally and anterior eoxae white. On the forewing the distal hyaline area not margined with orange, on the hindwing the cross-vein in front thicker. ♀ 20—22 mm. Gold Coast.

exochiformis. **S. exochiformis** *Wkr.* (= *albifrons* *Hmps.*). Black, with a blue gloss. Frons and palpi in front white. Abdomen with a white line on the 5th segment, beneath all white. Anterior eoxae, middle tibiae partly and the bluish-black hind tibiae with a spot white. Tarsi white and black-ringed. In the forewing the longitudinal area only at the base, the wedge-area in the cell-end triangular, the distal hyaline area composed of short hyaline streaks, outside dentate. On the hindwing the cross-vein in front black, the bluish-black inner margin at the base with white hairs. In the ♀ the middle and hind tibiae less hairy, anal tuft above white, abdomen beneath brownish. 18—22 mm. Gold Coast.

nyanga. **S. nyanga** *Beutenm.* Bronze black. The two last segments of the abdomen beneath and middle eoxae white. Forewing with narrow black margins, the costal margin beneath yellowish. ♀ 17 mm. Ogowe.

9. Genus: **Camaegeria** *Strd.*

Similar to *Synanthedon*. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 rise close together, 9 and 10 near the upper cell-angle, 11 somewhat farther towards the base, 7 + 8 on a long stalk. Hindwing as in *Synanthedon*, with 2 inner-marginal veins. Hind tibiae with some hairs beside the unequal pairs of spurs. Antennae at the end slightly thickened, with small bristles at the tips. Palpi with appressed scales.

auripicta. **C. auripicta** *Strd.* (77 e). Body black. Thorax with a golden yellow median line, abdomen with similar dorsal spots. Anal end yellow. A broad lateral band on the thorax and two thirds of the length of the abdomen yellow. Palpi yellow, hind tibiae and tarsi yellow and black. Forewing hyaline, the margins and the steep cross-vein narrow black. Hindwing with a fine black streak at the cross-vein in front. 22—25 mm. Cameroon.

10. Genus: **Hypanthedon** *Hmps.*

Also the 2nd palpal joint at the base hairy. Small hair-tufts on the vertex and laterally on the thorax behind, and at the base of the abdomen, anal tuft small. Also the front and middle tibiae long-haired. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 near together, 7 + 8 stalked, 9 more remote from 7. Hindwing as in *Synanthedon*. Type: *marisa* *Drc.*

marisa. **H. marisa** *Drc.* Brownish-black. Tegulae edged yellow. Legs with yellow and black rings. Forewing with reddish-brown fringe, veins and transverse streak. Hindwing with dark brown veins and fringe. 25 mm. South and Central Africa.

11. Genus: **Podosesia** *Möschl.*

Palpi thin, somewhat shorter than in the other genera. Antennae of ♂ dentate, of ♀ plain. Hind tibia at the end with a long pencil, tarsi very long, especially the basal joint, with short and dense hair. Abdomen at the base somewhat narrower. In the forewing also vein 3 + 4 on a short stalk. Type: *syringae* *Möschl.* from South America.

suroides. **P. suroides** *Hmps.* Body and forewing bluish-black. Palpi in front and tarsi excepting base white. Chest laterally pink. Forewing not hyaline. Hindwing greenish-black. With hyaline basal streaks in the cell and as far as the inner margin. Beneath with a more violet gloss. In the ♀ the hindwing above is bluer with less green. 34—40 mm. Central Africa.

12. Genus: **Malgassesia** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis present. Palpi erect, thin. Antennae a little more than half the length of the costal margin, in the ♂ feebly thickened at the ends. Tibiae without a hair-pencil, somewhat longer than normally. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 close together, 10 and 11 only separated in the first quarter of their length, 7 + 8 stalked to more than half their length. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 short-stalked, 5 from the middle of the cross-vein, 3 inner-marginal veins.

rufescens. **M. rufescens** *Le Cerf* (77 e). Body reddish-yellow. Palpi somewhat black. Antennae above bluish-black. Abdomen with 2 broader black bands, beneath with black segmental margins. Hind tibiae and tarsi reddish-yellow and black. Forewing at the inner-margin fine reddish-yellow; costal margin, distal margin, and cross-vein fine blackish-blue. Hindwing finely margined with blackish-blue, veins slightly red-brown. ♂ 20 mm. Madagascar.

13. Genus: **Euhagena** *H.-Edw.*

Proboscis short. Palpi porrect, densely haired. Antennae of ♂ ciliated, at the end thickened. Tibiae long-haired, the tarsi not. Neuration as in *Paranthrene*. Type: *nebrascae* *H.-Edw.* from North America.

E. nobilis *Drc.* Body black, abdomen beneath and legs brown. Forewing brown, at the apex paler. *nobilis*. Hindwing creamy white. Fringes of both wings dark brown. ♂ 35 mm. East Africa.

14. Genus: **Chamanthodon** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis short. Palpi oblique. Body long and thin, laterally compressed, anal pencil long. All the tarsi long. In the forewing vein 1 stunted, 2 and 3 close together, 7 + 8 stalked on $\frac{1}{3}$ of their length, 10 absent. On the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a very short stalk from the lower cell-angle, 5 from the middle of the cross-vein, 6 and 7 anastomosing. Type: *hypochroma* *Le Cerf* from India.

Ch. elymais *Drc.* Antennae with a yellow ring before the apex, otherwise black like the head and *elymais*. thorax. Tegulae, patagia, abdomen, and legs yellow. Abdomen with 3 bluish-black bands in the type, otherwise only at the base and end yellow. Forewing hyaline yellow at the base and in the distal hyaline area as far as the margin. A spot at the cross-vein, the veins and fringe black. The light basal spot may also be absent. Hindwing hyaline, at the costal margin yellow, fringe black. 18 mm. Delagoa Bay, Transvaal.

Ch. tropica *Beutenm.* (77 c). Head and thorax in front black. Thorax behind, palpi, abdomen above *tropica*. and legs orange, anal tuft above black, beneath golden yellow. Antennae before the tips white. Forewing orange. Costal margin and distal margin brown. Wedge-area short, distal hyaline area very narrow. Hindwing hyaline, margin narrowly brown. Forewing beneath golden yellow, turning brown distally. 13—15 mm. Ogowe. In a specimen from Cameroon the forewing is predominantly brown, only before and behind the distal hyaline area orange.

Ch. chrysopasta *Hmps.* Antennae before the tips white. Palpi partly orange. Thorax bluish-black *chrysopasta*. and abdomen blackish-brown, both with orange scales; anal tuft in the centre orange. Legs and abdomen beneath chiefly orange, anal tuft entirely orange. Forewing blackish-brown with many orange scales. The short wedge-spot is parted by a black streak. Cross-vein almost entirely orange. The distal hyaline area composed of short streaks between veins 4 and 7 and a small spot below them; outside edged with orange. Hindwing hyaline, narrowly margined with dark. Veins 5—1 and the inner margin as well as the distal margin inside yellow. Beneath the costal margin of the forewing is black, of the hindwing orange. ♂ 20 mm. Rhodesia.

Ch. striata *n. sp.* (77 c). Thorax probably bluish black with orange margins. Abdomen above bluish *striata*. black with orange segmental margins, beneath pale yellow. Anal tuft black, in the middle and below yellow. Palpi and legs pale yellow. Antennae black, before the tips yellowish-white. Forewing orange, costal margin and all the veins black, cross-vein broad black. Behind it hyaline dots are marked only in one of the two specimens. Hindwing hyaline, cross-vein broad dark, the narrow black distal margin inside orange. Beneath the forewing is more intensely yellow, only in the distal area with black veins and margin. Hindwing with an orange cross-vein and margins, fringe above and beneath blackish-brown. ♂ 20 mm. Sierra Leone. Type in the Berlin Museum.

Ch. brillians *Beutenm.* (77 c). Body with orange-red and black stripes. Forewing orange-red. Wedge- *brillians*. area punctiform, the distal hyaline area only at the ends marked by one hyaline dot each. The surroundings blackish-brown like the distal margin. Hindwing in the cell and below it hyaline, otherwise orange red, distal margin narrow blackish-brown. 13—16 mm. Spanish Guinea, Ogowe.

Ch. ochracea *Wkr.* Reddish-yellow, abdomen with violettish-black segmental margins. Wings hyaline. *ochracea*. Forewing at the distal margin violettish-red, hindwing more narrowly margined. 18 mm. Natal.

Ch. hilariformis *Wkr.* Dark green. Antennae before the tips white. Thorax with 2 white streaks, abdomen *hilariformis*. of ♂ at the base with a white lateral streak, of ♀ behind the middle with a white line, anal tuft white. Forewing dark green with a hyaline discal spot, in the ♀ parted. Hindwing with a narrow violet margin. 16 mm. Natal.

Ch. xanthopasta *Hmps.* Black. Palpi chiefly white. Thorax with yellow scales, abdomen with pale *xantho-* yellow spots, beneath with yellowish-white segmental margins. Tarsi white, tibiae with yellow and black *pasta*. places. Forewing hyaline with black margins. At the costal margin, below it, at the median vein, and above the inner margin white streaks. Cross-vein outside edged with golden yellow, and a similar spot in the apical area as far as vein 4. Hindwing hyaline. Veins inside and hairs at the inner margin white. Cross-vein in front, veins outside, and the distal margin narrowly black. Beneath on the forewing the costal margin and the veins inside, on the hindwing the veins on their whole length white. ♂ 28—30 mm. South Africa.

Ch. leucocera *Hmps.* Thorax blackish-brown, with a bronze gloss. Frons white, palpi pale yellow. *leucocera*. Antennae with white tips. Abdomen orange with blackish brown spots and bands. Legs orange, hind tibiae

and tarsi with black rings. Forewing hyaline, veins and margins dark, cross-vein broad black. Distal hyaline area composed of 4 streaks, with a black notch between veins 7 and 8. On the hyaline hindwing the costal margin as far as the middle yellow. ♂ 16 mm. East Africa.

fulvipes. **Ch. fulvipes** *Hmps.* (77 c). Dark brown. Palpi yellow with a dark ring. Abdomen with yellow scales and orange lateral streaks, anal tuft at the end, and legs almost entirely orange. Forewing hyaline. Margins with a slight coppery gloss, the cross-vein triangular black. Distal hyaline area short, with 3 or 4 parts. Hindwing hyaline, narrowly margined, inner margin at the base orange. ♀ 22 mm. Congo.

amorpha. **Ch. amorpha** *Hmps.* Blackish-brown with a blue gloss. Frons and palpi partly white. Abdomen above with a white margin on the 4th segment, beneath all the segments are margined with white. Middle and hind tibiae and tarsi white-spotted. Forewing with a short hyaline area of 5 parts, otherwise as *fulvipes*, the hindwing too. Beneath both wings at the costal margin at the base orange. 16 mm. Delagoa-Bay.

tapeina. **Ch. tapeina** *Hmps.* Body black with a bluish-green gloss. Palpi, a spot behind the patagia, and the anal tuft reddish-yellow. Abdomen on the 2nd and 4th segments with golden brown spots. Middle and hind tibiae with reddish-yellow hair in the middle and at the ends, tarsi with similar rings. Forewing hyaline, margins and cross-vein brown, the distal hyaline area between veins 9 and 3 almost as far as the distal margin. Both wings with white fringes. ♂ 14 mm. Transvaal.

leucopleura. **Ch. leucopleura** *Hmps.* Ground-colour as in *tapeina*. On the abdomen at the base laterally white scales, on the 4th and 6th segments white lateral streaks, legs with white streaks. Forewing in the marginal area and on the fringe with red-brown scales, without hyaline places. Hindwing at the apex red-brown. The cell, short streaks behind and below it hyaline, cross-vein in both wings black. ♀ 18 mm. Transvaal.

chalypsa. **Ch. chalypsa** *Hmps.* Ground-colour the same; abdomen on the sides with reddish-yellow scales, anal tuft in the middle and beneath the same, palpi and legs partly reddish-yellow. Forewing not hyaline, with coppery brown fringe. Hindwing as in *leucopleura*. Beneath in the proximal area the costal margin of both wings and the median vein of the forewing reddish-yellow. ♂ 24 mm. Natal.

critheis. **Ch. critheis** *Drc.* Ground-colour black, with some yellow marking. The 4th segment on the abdomen and an apical spot on the forewing yellow. Only the hindwing hyaline, distal margin, veins and apex black. 18 mm. Delagoa Bay.

tiresa. **Ch. tiresa** *Drc.* Similar. On the abdomen the 1st and 4th segments with a white margin. Legs and anal tuft white-spotted. Forewing without an apical spot, otherwise as *critheis*. 12 mm. Delagoa Bay.

heliostoma. **Ch. heliostoma** *Meyr.* Similar. Antennae before the tips white. The 4th segmental margin in the ♂ ochreous, in the ♀ whitish. Forewing violettish-black, costal margin bluish-black. Hindwing hyaline. 18–23 mm. Natal.

15. Genus: **Chamaesphecia** *Spul.*

Proboscis strong, palpi below at the base hairy. Antennae of ♂ ciliated. In the forewing vein 1 stunted, 10 and 11 rise separated and are fused at the end. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a short stalk, 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, 6 from the upper angle, 7 absent. Type: *empiiformis* *Esp.* from Europe.

ethiopica. **Ch. ethiopica** *Hmps.* Body blackish-brown with greyish-white scales. Palpi partly white. Segmental margins of abdomen and the anal tuft laterally white. Abdomen beneath greyish-brown, only on the 4th segment a white line. Tibiae and tarsi with white rings. Forewing hyaline, margins, veins, and cross-vein coppery brown. Distal margin somewhat broader, between veins 7 and 8 with a tooth inwards. Hindwing with a narrow margin. Beneath on the forewing the median vein and the costal margin are yellowish-white. ♀ 24–28 mm. Central Africa.

rhodia. **Ch. rhodia** *Drc.* Body black. Forewing hyaline with black margins, at the distal margin a grey line, without any other markings. Hindwing normal. 18 mm. South Africa.

clathrata. (?) **Ch. clathrata** *Le Cerf* (77 c). The whole body as far as the anal tuft bluish-black. Forewing purple black, with a tiny hyaline spot in the cell and a small one behind it. Hindwing with a broad distal margin and broad cross-vein. Tibiae and tarsi bluish-black, with fine white rings. ♀ 14 mm. Ogowe.

16. Genus: **Lophoceph** *Hmps.*

Proboscis normal. Antennal end somewhat thickened, hardly ciliated. On the vertex a hair-pencil between the antennae. Abdomen of ♂ in the type very long, on the 3 last segments with lateral hair-tufts, bent downward, ♀ with a large anal tuft. Tibiae with a few hairs beside the spurs. On the forewing veins 2 and 3 near together, 7 + 8 stalked, 9 from the upper cell-angle, 11 absent. In the hindwing veins 3 + 5 stalked, 6 below the upper angle. Type: *abdominalis* *Hmps.*

L. abdominalis *Hmps.* Body black, with a steel-blue gloss. Frons and palpi in front white. On the abdomen the 2nd segmental margin above white, white scales on the 3rd to 6th segments; beneath a white band on the 2nd segment, and the 4th to 6th segments white, the anal tuft laterally white, too. Forewing hyaline, veins, costal and inner margins narrow blackish-brown with a green gloss. Distal margin coppery brown, projecting inward at vein 7. Cross-vein broad. Hindwing hyaline, narrowly margined. Beneath the forewing in the distal area somewhat golden yellow, hindwing at the costal margin yellow, from the direction of the cross-vein notched black. ♀ abdomen above with white margins from the 2nd to 6th segments. 14—16 mm. East Africa.

L. quinquepuncta *Hmps.* Antennae of ♂ well ciliated, abdomen normal. Body bronze black. Tibiae and tarsi with white rings. Forewing dark brown, with a violet and coppery brown gloss, at the distal margin yellow scales. In the cell-end a round hyaline spot, the distal hyaline area composed of 4 dots in an incurved row. Hindwing finely margined with dark brown. 16 mm. Sierra Leone.

L. alenicola *Strd.* (77 c). Blackish-green. Palpi beneath white, also frons somewhat white. Abdomen on the 2nd, 4th, 6th segments margined with bluish-white, beneath on the 4th, 5th, and 6th segments almost fused bands. Legs with fine white rings. On the forewing the costal and inner margins fine black. Cross-vein and distal margin broad, filled somewhat coppery brown, the distal margin in the middle broadly projecting inward almost to the cross-vein, beneath reddish-yellow between the black veins. Hindwing finely margined. On the inner margin with whitish-grey hairs. ♀ 15 mm. Spanish Guinea, I. of Eloby.

17. Genus: **Rodolphia** *Le Cerf.*

Palpi porrect, the 2nd joint very long. Neuration as in "*Sesia*", thus probably in the forewing only veins 7 + 8 stalked, in the hindwing 3 + 5 on a short stalk, 6 below the upper cell-angle. The principal mark of distinction is a truncate cone on the frons.

R. hombergi *Le Cerf* (77 c). Black. Palpi beneath white, laterally on the 2nd joint red. Antennae before the tips with a red spot. Thorax with 3 red lines. Abdomen above with greyish-brown segmental margins. Each ring in the middle and laterally with fiery red spots. Forewing bronze black with 2 very small hyaline spots, one each in and behind the cell, the latter spot parted by veins 4 and 5. Costal margin and inner margin as far as below the cross-vein, the cross-vein on $\frac{2}{3}$ of its anterior length, a narrow line in the cell, the distal margin of the distal hyaline area, and some marginal spots beautifully yellowish-red. Hindwing hyaline, cross-vein outside and vein 5 yellowish-red. ♀ 20 mm. Madagascar.

18. Genus: **Aenigmina** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis feeble. Palpi little bent, neat. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the costal margin. Tarsi long, legs not hairy. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 from the same place, 4 and 5 near together, 6 and 9 somewhat isolated. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 stalked, 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, 7 absent. Traces of a third inner-marginal vein.

A. aenea *Le Cerf.* Body bronze black. Palpi yellow, the dark red antennae at the base yellow, at the end black. Tibiae and tarsi yellow. Forewing bronze black, costal margin and cell bright yellow. Hindwing: marginal band broad at the costal margin, cross-vein in front broadly scaled. Kilimandjaro. — **latimargo** *Le Cerf.* On the hindwing the bronze black marginal band extends farther inward to the lower cell-angle. Kilimandjaro.

19. Genus: **Conopia** *Le Cerf.*

Somewhat different from *Synanthedon* by very long antennae ($\frac{4}{5}$ of the length of the costal margin). Also the 3rd palpal joint is long. In the forewing vein 3 is sometimes absent. Legs quite hairless. Type: *stomoxiformis* *Hbn.* from Europe.

C. gabuna *Beutenm.* (77 d). Thorax greyish-black with 3 yellow lines, palpi below yellowish-white. Abdomen bluish-black, the margins on the segments 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 golden yellow and a yellow lateral line as far as the first margin. Anal tuft laterally yellow. Anterior coxae white, tarsi on one side yellow. Forewing hyaline, the bluish-black distal margin and the cross-vein very broad. Hindwing hyaline, narrowly margined. Beneath on the forewing silvery rays before the margin. In the larger ♀ the segmental margins on the abdomen are white. Hind tibiae with a white ring. 20—25 mm. Ogowe.

C. gracilis *Hmps.* (77 d). Body dark brown, with a silvery blue gloss. Palpi and chest yellow, frons laterally white. Legs brown, tibiae and tarsi with yellow rings. Abdomen in the middle narrower. The margins on the segments 3, 5, 6 and 7 white, anal tuft laterally white. Forewing hyaline, the margins blackish-brown, with a coppery gloss, cross-vein and distal margin broad. Hindwing corresponding to forewing. ♂ 24 mm. Cameroon.

C. nuba *Beutenm.* Bronze black. Frons laterally and palpal tip white. Abdomen with yellow margins on the 2nd, 4th, and the two last segments. Legs with white rings. Forewing hyaline, the bronze black margins moderately broad. 14 mm. Ogowe.

- flavipectus*. **C. flavipectus** *Hmps.* Bluish-black. Margins of patagia, palpi in front and thorax a little posteriorly yellow. Frons laterally white. Chest and legs for the most part yellow. Abdomen at base narrower, each segment with a yellow band, the long anal tuft with a yellow dorsal and lateral stripe. Abdomen beneath striped white. Forewing with narrow black margins, at the base and above the inner margin yellow scales. Hindwing with brown fringe. ♂ 22 mm. Gold Coast.
- maculiventris*. **C. maculiventris** *Le Cerf* (77 c). Bluish-black. Palpi below, thorax behind and below yellow. On the abdomen the 2nd, 4th, and 5th segments are margined with yellow, beneath at the base and in the middle with a broad yellow band. Legs with yellow and black spots. Forewing very narrowly margined with black. At the distal margin the bifurcation of veins 7 + 8 is still visible. Hindwing still more narrowly margined. ♂ 20 mm. Cameroon.
- cyanescens*. **C. cyanescens** *Hmps.* (77 d). Thorax coppery brown, patagia with a yellow margin. Abdomen bluish-black with fine white segmental margins. Legs with white rings. Forewing hyaline, margins blackish-blue. 22 mm. Congo District, Rhodesia.
- iris*. **C. iris** *Le Cerf* (77 d). Bluish-black. Palpi below white. Thorax with 3 yellowish-red longitudinal lines and a similar terminal line. On the abdomen the 1st, 4th, and 6th segments are margined with white. Anal tuft with a white tip. Beneath the 4th ring is margined with white. Anterior coxae white, legs otherwise with white rings. Forewing with a broader black distal margin than in *maculiventris*. ♀ 25 mm. Cameroon.
- monozona*. **C. monozona** *Hmps.* differs much in the fiery red marking. Body dark brown, mixed with yellow and fiery red. Palpi at base white, margins of patagia fiery red. Abdomen with a yellowish-red band on the 5th segment. Anal tuft at the end red, also the lateral tufts near the end. Anterior coxae white. Forewing coppery brown. Wedge-area and longitudinal area only semi-diaphanous, somewhat brownish. Costal margin fiery red, cross-vein brown. Distal hyaline area composed of 4 small short divisions. Hindwing with brown margins, cross-vein blackish. Beneath at the costal margin yellow and fiery red. ♀ 24 mm. Cape Colony.
- platyuriformis*. **C. platyuriformis** *Wkr.* Coppery black. Palpi below at the base white. Thorax with 3 yellow lines, the 4th segment on the abdomen white-edged. The long anal tuft on the sides with a few white hairs. Forewing hyaline, the margins with a slight violet gloss. Hindwing corresponding to forewing. ♂ 16 mm. Cape Colony.
- albiventris*. **C. albiventris** *Beutenm.* (77 d). Black. Frons and palpi excepting tips white. Patagia behind and thorax beneath laterally white. Abdomen with a metal-green gloss, above the 4th and last segment with a white ring, beneath the 3rd, 4th and 5th segments white; legs with white rings, anterior coxae white. Forewing violettish black with a hyaline basal streak and a small white postmedian spot of scales. Hindwing hyaline, margin broad violettish-black. ♂ 11 mm. Ogowe. A specimen from the Coll. Dr. A. SCHULTZE, identified by Prof. AURIVILLIUS, has dark palpi, on the abdomen beneath only the 4th and 5th segments are white. —
- alenicum*. **alenicum** *Strd.* (77 d) has more distinctly white anterior coxae. The white areas on the forewing better visible. ♂ 20 mm. Spanish Guinea.
- leucogaster*. **C. leucogaster** *Hmps.* (= *albiventris* *Le Cerf.*) (77 d). Brownish-black. Frons somewhat white. Abdomen impressed in the middle, 2nd and 4th segments finely margined with white, also the anal tuft with some white hairs. Abdomen beneath in the centre broad white. Forewing with a separated narrow wedge-area and longitudinal area, the distal hyaline area small, divided into 3 parts. Hindwing with a feeble streak at the cross-vein and a narrow margin. 15 mm. Ogowe.
- olenda*. **C. olenda** *Beutenm.* (77 d). Violettish-black. Palpi white, excepting tips, legs with white rings, anterior coxae white. Forewing with a very small hyaline spot in the cell and a larger one behind it. ♀ 15 mm. Ogowe.
- pauper*. **C. pauper** *Le Cerf* (77 d). Bronze black. Frons white, palpi black. 4th segment of abdomen margined with white, beneath white excepting base and end. Wings as in *olenda*. ♀ 16 mm. Cameroon.
- trithyris*. **C. trithyris** *Meyr.* Violettish-black. Antennae before the tips white, palpi yellowish-brown. Abdomen without light margins. Forewing at the inner margin with a coppery gloss, in the marginal area ochreous on $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the wing. A small quadrangular hyaline spot in the middle of the cell, of the distal hyaline area only the two last spots in front and behind are preserved. Hindwing hyaline. ♀ 14 mm. Sierra Leone.
- guineabia*. (?) **C. guineabia** *Strd.* (77 d). Body brownish-black. Palpi, legs, and 3rd abdominal segment above yellow. Forewing violettish black without hyaline spots, hindwing hyaline, almost without a margin, only the fringe black. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 on a very long stalk, vein 9 rising with them from the same place. The specimen being very much damaged, the genus cannot be ascertained for certain. 28 mm. Spanish Guinea.

The following species described as "*Sesia*", may also belong to *Conopia*.

- donckieri*. (?) **C. donckieri** *Le Cerf* (77 e). Thorax greyish-brown. Abdomen above black, the 2nd segment is broadly margined with yellowish-white, the 6th light grey, abdomen beneath greyish-brown. Forewing hyaline, margined with greyish-brown. Cross-vein dull black. At the base of the cell, below the costal margin, and below the cross-vein yellow scales. Hindwing hyaline, margined with greyish-brown, only at the apex yellow, inside of it somewhat black. ♀ 32 mm. Madagascar.

(?) **C. setodiformis** *Mab.* Antennae black, with a pale yellow ring before the thickened portion, abdomen yellow at the base. Forewing hyaline, inner margin yellow, the distal hyaline area prolonged towards the anal angle, so that its outer margin appears to be impressed. Between the veins yellow scales. Hindwing narrowly edged with black, at the apex somewhat broader. Size not mentioned. Madagascar. *setodiformis.*

The following genera are wasp-like.

20. Genus: **Hymenosphecia** *Le Cerf.*

Palpi long, oblique, 1st and 2nd joints with a long dense hair-pencil. Abdomen somewhat wasp-like; hind legs short. In the forewing the cell is very long, vein 1 feeble, 2 and 3 distantly separated, 4 nearer to 5, 7 absent, 10 and 11 distantly separated at the base, at the end very near together. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 not stalked, 5 above the centre of the cross-vein, 6 and 7 united.

H. albomaculata *Le Cerf* (77 e). Bronze black. Frons somewhat white, 3rd palpal joint and antennal base white. Abdomen above at the base laterally yellow, beneath white. Forewing violettish black, in the cell 2 hyaline rays. Hindwing hyaline, with a somewhat bluish gloss, margin fine brown. ♀ 34 mm. Uganda. *albomaculata.*

21. Genus: **Vespanthedon** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis feeble. Palpi somewhat shorter than usual. Antennae moderately long, crenulate. Abdomen as in *Hymenosphecia*. Anterior tibiae outside somewhat hairy. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 somewhat nearer together, 7 + 8 stalked on $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length, 10 rising near 9. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 stalked.

V. cerceris *Le Cerf* (77 e). Somewhat like *albomaculata*. Palpi chiefly yellow, frons laterally white. Thorax with yellow spots. Abdomen at the base above, on the following segments laterally with yellow spots, beneath the anterior half is white. Legs black and yellow. Forewing with faded margins, cross-vein hardly prominent. Hindwing scarcely margined. ♂ 30 mm. Delagoa Bay. *cerceris.*

22. Genus: **Sphecosesia** *Hmps.*

Proboscis normal. Palpi at the base long-haired. Antennae of ♂ finely ciliated, behind the middle strongly thickened. Legs hairless. Abdomen very much like that of wasps. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 stalked. Type: *pedunculata* *Hmps.* from India.

S. brachyptera *Hmps.* (= *Ichn. pedunculata* *Hmps.*). Black, with a silvery blue gloss. Palpi in front, frons laterally white. Legs spotted yellow, spurs white. Abdomen on the 4th segment beneath with a white band. Forewing hyaline, at the margins and cross-vein bluish-black, at the apex the marginal band broader. Hindwing corresponding to forewing. ♂ 16 mm. Gold Coast. *brachyptera.*

23. Genus: **Alonina** *Wkr.*

Palpi long porrect, hairy excepting last joint. Antennae in the middle thicker, crenulate. Hind tibiae densely haired, tarsi very long. Forewing before the apex bent, veins 4 and 5 from the same place, 7 + 8 stalked, 9, 10 and 11 near the cell-angle. In the hindwing veins 4, 5 and 6, 7 near the angles, 8 near 7. Beneath on the forewing in the cell near the base a little hollow. Type: *rynchiiformis* *Wkr.*

A. rynchiiformis *Wkr.* Rusty red. Antennae and legs reddish. Anal tuft reddish-yellow. Hind tibiae black with a red streak near the base, spurs white. Forewing hyaline, costal margin reddish, the narrow cross-vein inside violet, otherwise reddish, like the distal margin, too. ♀ 26 mm. Natal. *rynchiiformis.*

A. difformis *Hmps.* Body dark brown mixed with reddish-yellow. Anal tuft fiery red. Antennae and palpi reddish-yellow. Anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi orange, hind tibiae black, their ends and the tarsi reddish-yellow, spurs white. Forewing hyaline yellow, veins, margins, cross-vein coppery brown, marginal band at apex broader. Hindwing hyaline yellow, veins reddish-yellow, in the interior area black. Distal margin black. In the ♀ the antennal base is brown. Abdomen with a grey dorsal line and anal segment. Forewing golden yellow, at the costal margin as far as the centre and at the inner margin narrower black. Distal margin somewhat broader blackish-brown. Hindwing at the base black, in and behind the cell somewhat orange, otherwise as in the ♂. 44—48 mm. Natal. *difformis.*

A. longipes *Holl.* (77 e). Palpi, antennae and body black. Tibiae and tarsi orange, margined with black. Wings black, hindwing at the apex with a blue gloss, at the inner margin below the cell somewhat hyaline. ♂ 55 mm. Ogowe. *longipes.*

24. Genus: **Pedalonina** *gen. nov.*

Proboscis stunted, palpi projecting obliquely. Antennae absent. Hind tibiae and tarsi as long as in *Megalosphecia*, but only very slightly haired. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 close together, 4—6 separated, 7 + 8 on a long stalk, 9 and 10 near the upper cell-angle, 11 farther inward. In the hindwing veins 3 + 5 slightly stalked, 6 below the upper cell-angle.

semimarginata. **P. semimarginata** *sp. n.* (77 e). Body dark red, abdomen on the sides with a greyish-yellow spot, beneath light brown with a bluish-black spot near the base. Palpi and middle tibiae rusty yellow, tarsi black. Hind tibiae and tarsi bluish-black. Tibiae at the ends with a rusty yellow spot. Forewing almost to the cross-vein hyaline, the cross-vein orange. Behind it the distal marginal half is yellow. Hindwing at the apex broad black with blue scales. Under surface the same. ♂ 32 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

25. Genus: **Megalosphecia** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis normal, palpi long and obliquely projecting. Antennae long, in the middle thicker. Hind tibiae and especially the tarsi very long, the former hairy. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 near together, 4 more remote, 5 below the middle of the cross-vein, 7 + 8 + 9 stalked, 10 close next to it, 11 far inward. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 5 above the middle of the cross-vein, 6 and 7 united, 8 near 7. Besides 3 inner-marginal veins. Type: *gigantipes* *Le Cerf.*

callosoma. **M. callosoma** *Hmps.* Head and tegulae yellowish-red, thorax brown, margins of patagia and thorax behind red, behind it ochreous hair. On the abdomen the 1st segment black with yellow hairs, the others with black and red bands and yellow marginal lines, beneath black except the yellowish-red anal segment. Anterior and middle legs yellowish-red, hind tibiae black with a yellowish-red streak, tarsi pale yellow. Forewing hyaline, veins greyish-black and fiery red. Costal margin as far as the cell-end fiery red, then black. In the cell fiery red streaks. Cross-vein black, margined with red, especially inside. Below the costal margin behind the cell and at the inner margin a red streak. Margin brownish-black. Hindwing hyaline. Beneath both wings somewhat red at the margin and veins. ♀ 40 mm. Rhodesia.

gigantipes. **M. gigantipes** *Le Cerf* (77 e). Thorax greenish-black. Patagia margined with orange. Palpi and legs orange with few black places. Abdomen bluish-black. Forewing brownish-black, hindwing black, at the distal margin somewhat hyaline, with a blue gloss. Sometimes the palpi are brown, the patagia not margined with orange — **obscura** *Le Cerf*, but also the antennae may be orange instead of blackish. 65 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon.

26. Genus: **Metasphecia** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis normal, palpi moderately long. Antennae short, at the ends thickened. Tibiae strong, hairless, tarsi short. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 from the same place, 4 near 3, 5 and 6 below the upper angle, 7 + 8 on a very long stalk, 10 and 11 distantly separated at the base. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 on a short stalk, 6 and 7 united. 3 inner-marginal veins.

xanthopyga. **M. xanthopyga** *Aur.* (= *vuilleti* *Le Cerf*) (77 e). Blackish brown. Frons and palpi excepting tips white. Legs black with few yellow places. Thorax with 3 yellowish-white spots. Abdomen almost to the middle black, near the base with a yellow lateral spot, the rest above and beneath lemon-coloured. Both wings narrowly margined with black. On the forewing the costal margin outside and the cross-vein somewhat stronger. 30 mm. Senegal, Adamaua.

27. Genus: **Callisphecia** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis normal, palpi hairy. Antennae longer, at the ends thicker. Hind tibiae inside densely haired. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 from the same place, 7 free, but 8 + 9 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 + 4 on a short stalk.

oberthüri. **C. oberthüri** *Le Cerf* (77 f). Similar to *xanthopyga*. Thorax without light spots. Hind tarsi and anal end of abdomen more reddish-yellow. Beneath on the abdomen yellow spots as far as the base, but the lateral spot is absent. ♀ 38 mm. Cameroon.

bicincta. **C. bicincta** *Le Cerf* (77 f). Brownish-black. Frons somewhat white. Palpi yellow. Beside the base of the wing on the thorax a white dot. Abdomen on the 4th and 5th segments with yellowish-white margins, beneath with a yellow middle stripe. Hind tibiae black with some yellow, hind tarsi yellow, forewing hyaline, very narrowly margined with blackish-brown, the cross-vein slightly broken, beneath with a reddish costal margin. Hindwing very finely margined. ♀ 28 mm. Cameroon.

28. Genus: **Melittia** Hbn.

Proboscis normal, palpi short-haired. Antennae at the ends very thick, in the ♂ finely dentate. Posterior tibiae and especially the tarsi humblebee-like long-haired. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 stalked, the others at about equal distances. In the hindwing veins 2, 3, 4 distantly separated, 5 in the middle of the cross-vein, 6 + 7 long-stalked. Most of the species exhibit the hyaline forewing broadly margined with dark, particularly at the apex, with a broad cross-vein. On the hindwing the margin is narrow, the cross-vein little marked. In the last species the forewing and also part of the hindwing is not hyaline, for which reason they look somewhat different. Type: *bombyliiformis* Cr. from India.

M. haematopis Fawc. (77 f) differs much from the other species. Head red-brown, thorax and abdomen *haematopis*. white, the latter with brown segmental margins and hemochrome spots on each segment. Legs brown. Posterior tibiae thinly white-haired, with black and red tufts. Forewing not hyaline, yellowish-brown or reddish-brown, in the cell hemochrome scales. Hindwing hyaline, with a blue gloss. 26—34 mm. East Africa.

M. pyropis Hmps. Head mixed with white, abdomen above brown with white segmental margins, the *pyropis*. 5th segment all white, beneath white. Hind tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown, mixed with black, outside with 2 white spots on the tibia and 1 on the tarsus. Hair inside blackish-brown. Forewing hyaline, the dark areas with reddish-yellow scales, the cross-vein with fiery red scales. Hindwing at the inner margin orange. ♀ 42 mm. Central and South Africa.

M. oedipus Oberth. Thorax olive green, abdomen blackish with white segmental margins, the 4th *oedipus*. segment white, abdomen beneath all white. Hind tibiae and tarsi black with white patches. On the forewing the inner margin and the edges of the cross-vein with red scales. On the hindwing the black inner margin with white scales. East Africa. The type was a very rare form. Normal specimens: = *ignidiscata* Hmps. (77 f) *ignidiscata*. are much more scaled red on the forewings (OBERTHÜR's figure shows no red colouring at all). Abdomen above only with fine white segmental margins, the hyaline areas yellowish. ab. *thoracalis* Strd. has a brownish thor- *thoracalis*. ax, the hyaline areas being clear. East Africa. Rhodesia, Transvaal.

M. chalconota Hmps. (= *oedipoides* Strd., *congoana* Le Cerf) (77 f). Similar to *oedipus*. The front hairs *chalconota*. on the posterior tibiae are slightly brownish. Forewing at the base with yellowish-brown spots, the veins in the marginal area are light. 32—36 mm. Gold Coast, Cameroon, Congo District, East Africa. Presumably only a form of *oedipus*.

In the following species the inner margin of the hindwing is very narrowly black.

M. brevicornis Aur. (77 f). Palpi with long grey hairs. The distal hyaline area on the forewing extremely *brevicornis*. narrow, the wedge-shaped area and the longitudinal area also shortened. At the cross-vein and before the distal margin dusted with bluish-white. Posterior tibiae in front above with small brown spots, the rest covered with blackish hair. Abdomen on the 4th segment margined with white, beneath all white. 22 mm. Cameroon.

M. auripilumia Hmps. (= *laboissierei* Le Cerf) (77 f). Similar to *brevicornis*. The exterior hyaline area *auripilumia*. almost circular, the two other hyaline areas well developed. Abdomen with fine white segmental margins, beneath yellowish-white. Posterior tibiae below black, outside brown and reddish, above as far as the middle dingy yellow, outside with 3 white spots. 26 mm. Congo District, Uganda.

M. usambara Le Cerf (77 f) is somewhat larger than *brevicornis*, with broader wings. The distal hyaline *usambara*. area on the forewing only composed of 4 very short small areas. Hindwing at the inner margin with pale blue hairs. Posterior tarsi not hairy to the ends, posterior tibiae black, outside with white hairs. ♀ 30 mm. Usambara.

M. bouletti Le Cerf (77 g). Olive green, only the 3 last abdominal segments above blackish. Palpi olive *bouletti*. green. Forewing only very narrowly margined with blackish, the cross-vein also narrow. At the distal margin near the apex a few white scales. Hindwing at the inner margin greyish-brown. Hind tibiae at the base black, in the middle outside dingy yellow, at the ends with reddish tips. Tarsi black, above inside with reddish hair-tips on the two first joints. According to the figure with OBERTHÜR, however, quite unicoloured olive green. ♂ 35 mm. Delagoa Bay.

M. laniremis Willgr. Body violettish-black, the segmental margins on the abdomen yellow. Forewing *laniremis*. hyaline with blackish-brown margins and cross-vein. Hindwing very finely margined with dark. Hind legs yellow, white and black. 37 mm. Cape Colony.

M. aethiopica Le Cerf (77 g). Olive black. Abdomen above with fine white segmental margins, below *aethiopica*. white with 4 black dots near the base, anal tuft laterally white. On the forewing the cross-vein and the distal margin broadly olive black. At the centre of the distal margin bluish-white scales. Hyaline areas separated. Hindwing narrowly margined, inner margin not scaled. Hind tibiae basally black, with long white hairs above, in the middle blackish brown and white, at the ends and the tarsi bluish-black with white patches. ♂ 22 mm. Abyssinia.

In the following species the inner margin of the hindwing is yellow-haired.

- endoxantha.* **M. endoxantha** *Hmps.* Thorax olive brown, abdomen blackish brown, laterally at the base with orange hair, segmental margins white, under surface also white. Distal margin of the hyaline forewing broad, especially at the apex, where it shows reddish-yellow scales inside and bluish-white ones before the distal margin. Cross-vein inside and outside as well as the inner margin with reddish-yellow scales. Hindwing also at the cross-vein with yellow scales. Hind tibiae with reddish-yellow and black hair, with a white spot at the middle and end. Tarsi basally reddish-yellow and white, inside and at the end black. ♀ 34 mm. East Africa, Delagoa Bay.
- chrysobapta.* **M. chrysobapta** *Hmps.* Thorax olive golden, behind with yellow tufts. Abdomen at base golden yellow, the other segments black with golden segmental margins and metallic glossy hair. Beneath yellowish-white with golden yellow lateral tufts. Wings hyaline yellow. Forewing with yellow and reddish-yellow scales at the narrow margins, the cross-vein also narrow. Hind tibiae with yellow and black bands, in front with reddish-yellow hair. Tarsi black, on the basal joint somewhat yellow and reddish-yellow in front, at the end white. ♂ 40 mm. Rhodesia.
- ursipes.* **M. ursipes** *Wkr.* Head somewhat white. Tegulae and patagia edged with white. Abdomen violetish-black with white segmental margins, beneath whitish. The black margins of the wings with reddish-yellow scales. Hind legs rusty red and black haired. Perhaps discernible by the white margins on the thorax according to this description. 24 mm. Natal, East Africa.
- victrix.* **M. victrix** *Le Cerf* (77 g). ♂ body bronze brown, on the thorax darker, the segmental margins on the abdomen greyish-brown with black dorsal dots, under surface white. Forewing with a rather broad black distal margin and cross-vein. Margins scaled somewhat reddish, before the distal margin an angular pale blue line of scales. Hindwing with an entirely hyaline inner margin. Hind tibiae black-haired below before and behind the middle and inside, outside yellowish-brown, mixed a little with white above and at the end, behind the first pair of spurs a white spot. The inner spurs all black, the outer ones behind yellowish-white. Tarsi black-haired, on the basal joint below with a white spot. ♀ abdomen black, on the first segment brown, the second in front somewhat black, then yellowish-white, under surface greyish-white. Forewing with a relatively broad cross-vein, before the distal margin a twice bent bluish-white line of scales. Hindwing at the inner margin with reddish golden hair. Tibiae with reddish-yellow hair, laterally inside at the base yellow, at the end white. Tarsi black, outside reddish-yellow, the last joint yellow. 20—32 mm. Cameroon.
- acosmetes.* **M. acosmetes** *Hmps.* Thorax blackish-brown, with a bronze gloss. Forewing with blackish-brown margins, slightly dusted with white, cross-vein broad. Hind legs with black, reddish-yellow and white hairs, tibiae with broad white scales before and behind the middle. ♂ 34 mm. Uganda.
- rufodorsa.* **M. rufodorsa** *Hmps.* Thorax red-brown, abdomen blackish-brown with yellowish-white segmental margins, under surface white. Palpi white, antennae at the ends red-brown. Forewing with blackish-brown margins. Wedge-shaped area and longitudinal area narrow and short, yellowish hyaline, the former at the end split. Distal hyaline area large. Hindwing yellowish-hyaline. Margins fine blackish-brown, at the inner margin somewhat yellow. Legs blackish-brown, red-brown and white. ♂ 32 mm. Cape Colony.
- Hindwing at the inner margin blue-white.
- amblyphaea.* **M. amblyphaea** *Hmps.* Body red-brown with some white scales, vertex white, abdomen beneath yellowish-white. Forewing with small yellowish hyaline areas, similar to *brevicornis*. The margins red-brown, strewn with bluish-white scales, especially at the apex. Cross-vein almost triangular. Hindwing also yellowish hyaline. ♂ 28 mm. East Africa.
- Forewing not or hardly hyaline.
- lentistriata.* **M. lentistriata** *Hmps.* Head greyish-brown, thorax olive green, abdomen blackish-brown, beneath white. Forewing blackish-brown. Below the centre of the cell a short hyaline area and behind the cell 4 tiny short hyaline areas. Hindwing narrowly blackish-brown. Hind tibiae with black hair inside and at the end, outside white with fiery red scales at the end. Tarsi black, the scales on the 1st joint outside fiery red, at the base black, with white tips. 22—30 mm. East Africa.
- xanthogaster.* **M. xanthogaster** *Hmps.* Body blackish-brown with a few white scales. Abdomen beneath yellow. Antennal shaft above yellow. Forewing blackish-brown with some bluish-white scales. Distal hyaline area composed of 3 or 4 short areas. Hindwing at the inner margin with silvery blue scales. Legs blackish-brown. Hind tibiae and tarsi with somewhat reddish-brown hair, the tibiae also with white scales.
- aenescens.* **M. aenescens** *Bldr.* Thorax golden yellow, with a green gloss, abdomen blackish-blue with golden yellow segmental margins. Antennae above bluish-black, below straw-coloured, in front rusty red. Forewing blackish-blue with a small hyaline spot above vein 3. Hindwing hyaline. Hind legs black. Hind tibiae with black, red and white hair. Tarsi outside black, inside white. 37 mm. Central Africa.
- natalensis.* **M. natalensis** *Bldr.* may be the same species as *aenescens*. Thorax greenish-brown, abdomen blackish-brown, the segmental margins with greyish-white scales. Legs as in *aenescens*. Antennae below and at the ends

outside rusty red. Forewing dark chocolate, hindwing margined with dark chocolate. Besides on the forewing the same hyaline spot as in *aenescens*, hindwing at the inner margin with blue scales.

M. occidentalis *Le Cerf* (77 g). Forewing purely black, not chocolate-brown. This will probably be *occidentalis*. the case also in all the fresh specimens of *natalensis*. Above the small hyaline spot mostly a small hyaline dot besides. 36—38 mm. Togo, Congo District, Uganda, Rhodesia, East Africa, Delagoa Bay.

M. ruficincta *Fldr.* Thorax and forewing blackish-brown, forewing with a red marginal line. Hindwing *ruficincta*. hyaline. Cross-vein and distal margin fine black. Abdomen red with light segmental margins and large black dorsal spots. The type is now without its abdomen and legs. 32 mm. Sudan.

M. aurociliata *Aur.* Head yellow. Thorax and abdomen damaged. Forewing greenish-black with *aurociliata*. yellow scales, at the base of the costal margin a yellow spot. Hindwing with yellow and black margins. Fringes in both wings yellow. Hind tibiae and tarsi black, outside yellow, tarsi with white rings. 24 mm. South-West Africa.

M. ectothyris *Hmps.* Head and tegulae orange. Thorax and abdomen brown. Behind the tegulae and *ectothyris*. at the patagia somewhat yellow, abdomen with an orange band on the 2nd segment and at the end. Forewing golden green with golden yellow scales. Hindwing brown with a blue gloss, before the margin hyaline. Fringes of both wings greyish-brown. Hind legs blackish-brown, tibiae above excepting base and tarsi excepting ends orange. ♂ 40 mm. Transvaal.

M. aureosquamata *Wllgr.* (= *houlberti* *Le Cerf*) (77 g). Head and thorax orange, abdomen black. *aureosqua-* *mata*. Forewing black, strewn with light scales. Hindwing with a greenish-blue gloss, with dark fringe. Hind tibiae and tarsi black, outside orange. 32—36 mm. Uganda, Central to South Africa.

M. abyssiniensis *Hmps.* (77 g). Head, tegulae and patagia in front orange. Thorax and abdomen black, *abyssinien-* *sis*. abdomen with a slight blue gloss. Wings black. Forewing with a green gloss, strewn with light scales. Hindwing more glossy blue, the marginal area may be hyaline, with black veins. Legs as in *aureosquamata*. 34—38 mm. Abyssinia.

The two following species resemble those mentioned last by the densely scaled forewing, but they differ in other marks and are no genuine *Melittia*.

M. iridisquama *Mab.* Thorax olive brown, abdomen bluish-black with long black hair on the two last *iridisquama*. segments and white anal pencils. Hind tibiae reddish, outside somewhat white-haired like the end of the tarsi. Palpi and chest yellow. Forewing black, before the distal margin a band of blue scales, behind the centre a small comma-shaped hyaline spot. Hindwing hyaline, distal margin reddish-black, inner margin with blue hair. West Africa.

M. azrael *Le Cerf* (77 h). Body bronze black, with a blue gloss. Thorax in front orange-red. Hind *azrael*. tibiae black with some white scales, but the tarsi only with thorns, without the usual long hair. Forewing bluish-black with a few white scales. Hindwing the same and with a silvery white dot at the base of the wing. ♀ 26 mm. Congo District.

29. Genus: **Lenyra** *Wkr.*

Proboscis absent, palpi porrect. Hind tibiae hairy as in *Melittia*. In the forewing vein 2 nearing vein 3, 9 + 7 + 8 stalked, 10 and 11 near the angle. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, 7 absent. Type: *astaroth* *Westw.* from India.

L. heckmanniae *Aur.* (77 h). Antennae and palpi apparently somewhat longer than in the genotype. *heckman-* *niae*. Antennae reddish-brown. Body presumably bluish-black. Forewing with a slight steel-blue gloss, black, towards the apex especially beneath somewhat copper-red, at the cross-vein an intense black spot. Hindwing more intensely glossy blue. Hindlegs (absent now in the type) black-haired. ♂ 48 mm. Madagascar.

30. Genus: **Echidgnathia** *Hmps.*

Proboscis stunted. Palpi shorter than usual, on the 2nd and 3rd joints with spinous hairs. Antennal end thickened. Middle and hind tibiae on the spurs and tarsi at the end of the 1st joint with tufts of scales. Abdomen with lateral tufts excepting the base. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 stalked, the others uniformly separated. In the hindwing vein 3 nearer to 5 than to 2, 4 absent, 6 above the centre of the cross-vein.

E. vitrifasciata *Hmps.* Body dark brown, abdomen with yellowish-white segmental margins. Frons *vitrifas-* *ciata*. and palpi partly white, like the abdomen beneath excepting the end. Tibiae and tarsi with tufts of red-brown and black hair, tarsi with white rings. Forewing reddish and blackish-brown with white scales, especially in

the cell-end and at the distal margin. A black incomplete ring behind the cross-vein, filled with red-brown. Before the margin a faded black line. Hindwing blackish-brown, dusted with white. The cell and the space below it almost to the inner margin hyaline. ♀ 20—24 mm. Mashonaland.

31. Genus: **Thyranthrene** *Hmps.*

Proboscis stunted. Palpi normal, 1st and 2nd joints in front long-haired. Antennae of ♂ with distinct pectinations. Tibiae and 1st joint of the hind tarsi rather long-haired. Abdomen as in *Echidnathia*. Neuration the same. Type: *obliquizona* *Hmps.*

obliquizona. **T. obliquizona** *Hmps.* (77 h). Black, with a blue gloss, with yellow scales. Palpi yellow. Abdomen with white lateral streaks. Forewing dark coppery brown with yellow scales. Wedge-shaped area short triangular, distal hyaline area close behind the cross-vein narrow and oblique. Hindwing narrowly margined with coppery brown, cross-vein broad dark. ♂ 24 mm. Rhodesia.

metazonata. **T. metazonata** *Hmps.* Body blackish-brown. The first two palpal joints white and black, abdomen with a white and ochreous line on the penultimate segment, anal tuft ochreous and white in the centre. Hind tibiae above with pale brown and white hair, tarsi white. Abdomen beneath with brownish-white segmental margins. In the forewing another short longitudinal area, behind the distal hyaline area as in *obliquizona* with a row of hyaline white dots before the distal margin. Hindwing hyaline at the costal margin, behind the cell and with marginal dots as in the forewing. Fringes of both wings red-brown. ♂ 26 mm. Natal.

squamata. **T. squamata** *n. sp.* (77 h). Body greenish-black. Palpi black-haired, the 3rd joint at the base white. patagia in front rusty yellow. Abdomen on the 4th segment with a yellow band, behind finely margined with white. At the end 4 lateral tufts, the first and last white, between them 2 black ones, beneath the band is almost white. Anterior coxae white. Hind tibiae and tarsi blackish-brown, the latter with white rings, spurs white. Forewing unicoloured brownish-black. Hindwing hyaline, cross-vein and costal margin brownish-black. ♀ 26 mm. Nyassa District. Type in the Berlin Museum.

32. Genus: **Nyctaegeria** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis feeble. Palpi hairy except apically. Antennae long, with scarcely thickened ends. Middle and hind tibiae hairy. In the forewing veins 2, 3, 4 equidistant, 7 + 8 stalked, 10 and 11 very near to each other. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 3 inner-marginal veins are present. Thorax behind and the base of the abdomen with hair-tufts.

rohani. **N. rohani** *Le Cerf.* Body sooty black and brownish black. Forewing bronze black, turning yellow towards the cross-vein. Costal and distal margins darker. Cross-vein with a roof-shaped marking. Hindwing pale ochreous, more densely scaled at the cross-vein in front and at the anal angle. Marginal line bronze black. Middle and hind tibiae sooty black, tarsi and spurs yellow. ♂ 30 mm. Angola.

33. Genus: **Sura** *Wkr.*

Proboscis stunted. Palpi normal. Antennal ends thickened. Hind tibiae slightly thickened, bare, tarsi short. In the forewing all the veins not stalked, in the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, 7 absent. Type: *xylocopiformis* *Wkr.*

All the species with a black body and forewing, with a more or less blue or blue-green metal gloss.

pyrocera. **S. pyrocera** *Hmps.* Antennae and palpi fiery orange. Head, patagia, and anal tuft partly orange. Tibiae and tarsi fiery orange. Hindwing with a hyaline band in the cell, below it hyaline as far as the inner margin and yet a little behind the cell above and below vein 6. The two last spots may also be absent. ♀ 26—30 mm. Central Africa, Delagoa Bay.

ruficauda. **S. ruficauda** *Rothsch.* (77 h). Head and palpi dark brown. The last segment of the abdomen and the anal tuft orange-red. Hindwing predominantly hyaline, only between veins 2 and 4 more densely scaled. 30 mm. East Africa.

rufitibia. **S. rufitibia** *Hmps.* Palpi in the terminal halves in front red-brown. Anal tuft above orange except at the base. Hind tibiae above red-brown, spurs white. Hindwing similar to *pyrocera*. On the inner margin the hyaline area only in the middle. ♀ 40 mm. Niger District.

bicolor. **S. bicolor** *Le Cerf* (= *xylocopiformis* *Le Cerf*). ♂. Only the last abdominal segment and the anal tuft orange, all the rest glossy green. On the hindwing below the cell a small hyaline spot. ♀. Abdominal end beneath not orange, on the hindwing also in the base of the cell another small hyaline spot. 31—39 mm. Transvaal.

S. xylocopiformis Wkr. (77 h). Exactly as *bicolor*, but the abdominal end not orange, tibial spurs *xylocopi-*
white. ♂ 28 mm. Natal. *formis.*

S. ellenbergeri Le Cerf (77 i). Body black. Wings black, with a green gloss, without a hyaline spot. *ellenbergeri.*
Antennae above in the terminal halves white. Proboscis exceptionally normal. ♂ 22 mm. Ogowe.

S. melanochalcia Le Cerf (77 i). Body bluish-black. Wings greenish-black. Hindwing at the inner *melanochal-*
margin somewhat brownish. Antennae above bluish-black, not white. ♀ 25 mm. Rhodesia, Delagoa Bay. *cia.*

34. Genus: **Cryptomima** Btlr.

Proboscis feeble. Palpi oblique. Antennae long, behind the middle feebly thickened. Hind tibiae with 2 unequal pairs of spurs, 1st tarsal joint very long and thick. Abdomen with a long appendage. In the forewing veins 2 and 3, 10 and 11 close together, 7 + 8 stalked. In the hindwing veins 3 and 5 from the lower cell-angle, 6 below the upper angle.

Cr. hampsoni Btlr. (77 h). Glossy steel-blue, antennal tips and one ring on the abdomen beneath white. *hampsoni.*
Forewing with a short hyaline streak in the base of the cell and below it. The oval distal hyaline area brownish, only semi-diaphanous. Hindwing with a hyaline spot at the base. 30—35 mm. Cameroon. Ogowe, Uganda.

35. Genus: **Pseudomelittia** Le Cerf.

By the legs similar to the genus *Melittia*. Antennae longer, thinner. In the forewing vein 4 nearer to 5 than to 3, 7 + 8 stalked on half their length, 10 and 11 distantly separated at the base. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the same place, 5 from the middle of the cross-vein, 7 absent. Type: *berlandi* Le Cerf.

P. andraenipennis Wkr. Thorax and forewing brown, abdomen black with white segmental margins. *andraeni-*
Forewing with a black cross-vein and apex, hindwing hyaline. Hind tibiae with pale red spots in the hair. *pennis.*
18 mm. Cape Colony.

P. berlandi Le Cerf (77 i). Blackish-brown. Palpi and antennae outside white, head with white and *berlandi.*
yellow places. Thorax in front with a yellow line, at the base of the forewing with a white dot. Abdomen laterally with white scales, anal tuft below reddish-yellow. Forewing hyaline, with a steel-blue gloss, narrowly margined with dark brown, cross-vein broad, distal hyaline area with yellow scales at its interior edge. Hindwing narrowly margined. Hind tibiae bluish black, above with 2 reddish-yellow spots, beside them white and yellow spots, spurs in front yellowish-white. Tarsi reddish-yellow and white with a black terminal joint. ♂ 24 mm. East Africa.

P. cingulata n. sp. (77 i). Body black. Frons and the 2nd and 3rd palpal joints in front white, the *cingulata.*
rest black. Antennae preapically above red-brown. Anterior coxae and tarsi whitish yellow. Hind tibiae and tarsi as in *berlandi*. Abdomen on the 2nd and 4th segments with broad, on the 7th narrower yellow bands, beneath the last segments finely edged with white. Forewing similar as in the species of *Monopetalotaxis*, cross-vein outside red like the apex at veins 7 and 8. Cross-vein of hindwing in front black. ♂ 20 mm. Benue District. Type in the Berlin Museum.

36. Genus: **Paranthrene** Hbn. (Sciapteron Stdgr.)

Palpi thin, erect, proboscis stunted. Antennae of ♂ and ♀ ciliated, without the apical pencil. Tibiae hairless, spurs long and thin. In the forewing veins 2 and 3 close together, 7 + 8 stalked. In the hindwing as in *Pseudomelittia*. Type: *tabaniformis* Rott. from Europe.

I. Antennae of ♂ shortly bipectinate.

P. propyria Hmps. Head and tegulae reddish-yellow. Thorax black, patagia at the end reddish- *propyria.*
yellow. Abdomen bluish-black, anal tuft reddish-yellow and black. Hind tibiae and tarsi reddish-yellow, spurs white. Forewing hyaline. Costal margin fiery red, median vein black and red, cross-vein broad red, margined with black. A short hyaline streak above the base and veins 7, 8. Distal margin as far as below vein 6 red. Hindwing narrowly margined with black, beneath at the costal margin red. ♂ 40 mm. Rhodesia.

In the other species the forewing is not hyaline, but black with a metal gloss.

P. anthrax Le Cerf (77 h). Body dull black. Antennae apically below red-brown. Forewing bluish- *anthrax.*
black. Hindwing below the cell as far as vein 2 hyaline, above it only in the distal third, the rest bluish-black. ♀ 40 mm. Sierra Leone.

P. thalassina Hmps. Body black, with a bluish-green gloss, frons and palpi partly white. Forewing *thalassina.*
bluish-green, at the distal margin with a violet gloss. Hindwing bronze green. Distal margin from vein 5 to

the centre of the inner margin hyaline. In the ♀ the patagia are somewhat orange. Forewing also at the distal margin and the hindwing glossy blue. 40 mm. Central Africa.

chalcoclora. **P. chalcoclora** *Hmps.* Body black, with a bluish-green gloss. Palpi on the 2nd joint and the tibial spurs above white. Forewing with a dark green gloss, veins golden green. Hindwing with an intense golden green gloss. Distal margin hyaline, narrowly below the apex, below vein 2 as far as the centre of the wing. ♀ 44 mm. Rhodesia.

xanthopyga. **P. xanthopyga** *Hmps.* Somewhat more variegated. Palpi and antennal tips below red-brown. Abdomen at the end orange. Hind tibiae at the ends red-brown, spurs white. Wings with a greenish-blue gloss, hindwing below the cell hyaline. ♀ 28 to 40 mm. East Africa, Uganda.

II. Antennae of ♂ ciliated. Abdomen with a strong anal tuft.

dybowskii. **P. dybowskii** *Le Cerf* (77 i). Body bluish-black. Frons and palpi somewhat white. On the thorax beside the base of the forewing a white dot, apex of patagia yellow. Abdomen on the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th segments with broad yellow rings, also beneath excepting the 2nd segment. Hind tibiae and tarsi with white rings. Forewing hyaline, the margins glossy greyish-black, the cross-vein narrow, outside with yellow scales, the distal margin broad. Hindwing very narrowly margined. Beneath the costal margin of the forewing is whitish-yellow. ♀ 27 mm. Congo District.

africana. **P. africana** *Le Cerf* (77 i). Body black, with a slight steel-blue gloss. Palpi yellow, outside with a black dot, frons with a white dot, thorax with yellow margins. Abdomen on the 1st, 2nd and 4th segments above narrowly margined with yellow, beneath these segments are quite yellow. Legs yellow and black. Forewing hyaline. Margins blackish brown, distal margin somewhat broader, cross-vein moon-shaped. Hindwing very finely margined with dark. ♀ 26 mm. Togo.

cuprescens. **P. cuprescens** *Hmps.* Antennae below red-brown, frons laterally white. Palpi and ring around neck yellow. Abdomen on the 2nd, 4th and 5th segments with incomplete yellow bands and spot before the anal tuft, beneath on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments golden yellow with a spot behind them. Forewing above the base of the inner margin fiery red. The cell and at the distal margin between the veins copper-red, apex violettish-blue. Beneath golden yellow, at the base somewhat black. Hindwing above hyaline with fine black margins, beneath at the costal margin golden yellow. ♂ 30 mm. Delagoa Bay.

xanthosoma. **P. xanthosoma** *Hmps.* Ground-colour red-brown. Palpi in front yellow, legs red-brown and brown. Abdomen golden yellow, at the base and end, as well as a dorsal and lateral line bluish-black. Forewing mixed with yellow and copper-red. Hindwing hyaline, at the inner margin copper-red, otherwise margined with reddish-brown. ♂ 30 mm. Rhodesia, Uganda.

III. Antennae of ♂ plain.

mesothyris. **P. mesothyris** *Hmps.* Antennae below, palpi, part of vertex, and patagia nut-brown. Abdomen with fine yellow margins on the 2nd, 4th and 6th segments, anal tuft fiery red in the middle and below. Hind tibiae and tarsi reddish nut-brown, spurs white. Forewing reddish nut-brown. At the base of the cell a black spot with yellow scales. Wedge-shaped area yellow hyaline in the centre of the cell, distal hyaline area between veins 8 and 5 small. Hindwing narrowly margined. Beneath the forewing shows yellow stripes, the hindwing is only yellow at the costal margin as far as the cell-end. ♀ body less yellow. Forewing blackish-brown, not hyaline. 30—32 mm. Natal. — In this species the anal tuft of the ♂ is parted, in *pythes* not parted.

pythes. **P. pythes** *Drc.* Black. Palpi and legs reddish-brown. Forewing with a deep black spot at the cell-end. Hindwing hyaline. 18 mm. South Africa.

sanguipennis. **P. sanguipennis** *Meyr.* Black. Palpi and legs black and white. Forewing orange-red, costal margin bluish-black, connected with the black spot of the cross-vein. Distal margin narrower black. Hindwing narrowly margined with dark. Abdomen with a few white scales. Tegulae of ♀ with a red spot. 14—16 mm. Natal.

37. Genus: **Pyranthrene** *Hmps.*

Proboscis stunted, antennal end thickened. Tibiae with small pencils on the spurs, tarsi very long, with small pencils at the ends of the joints. In the forewing veins 7 and 8 united, all the others well separated. In the hindwing vein 3 nearer to 5 than to 2, 4 absent, 6 from the centre of the cross-vein.

flammanis. **P. flammanis** *Hmps.* Thorax black, prothorax and patagia, palpi partly and the abdomen fiery red, only at the base black. Hind tibiae fiery red with some black, hind tarsi black and blue. Forewing fiery red, at the base black. A black spot at the cross-vein above united with the copper-brown margin which is intro-angular at vein 2. Hindwing fiery red, at the apex broad copper-brown, at the anal angle only narrow copper-brown. ♂ 28 mm. Central Africa.

38. Genus: **Homogyna** *Le Cerf.*

Antennal ends strongly thickened, third palpal joint long. Hind tibiae thick, without a pencil. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 stalked, all the veins equidistantly separated. Cross-vein in both wings straight. In the hindwing veins 2, 3 and 5 equidistantly separated, 6 below the upper cell-angle. Type: *alluaudi* *Le Cerf.*

H. ignivittata *Hmps.* Black. Vertex, frons and palpi somewhat white, on the thorax somewhat orange-red. Abdomen with fine white margins on the 4th and 7th segments and at the anal tuft, beneath on the 4th segment broader white. Hind tibiae and tarsi black and white. Forewing suffused with grey, except at the costal margin. At the base below the costal margin fiery red with a ray to the inner angle. A triangular red spot from the centre of the cell to below the apex, interrupted by a small black spot at the cross-vein. Costal margin near the apex white. Hindwing greyish black, in the cell and towards the inner margin hyaline. Beneath the forewing is white at the costal margin as far as beyond the centre. ♂ 18 mm. Transvaal, Natal. *ignivittata.*

H. xanthophora *Hmps.* Black. Palpi and frons laterally white. Abdomen in the middle above with white scales, anal tuft above white, beneath on the abdomen a white median band. Forewing with faded yellow streaks at the base, a triangular spot in the cell and one behind it; between them the black spot of the cross-vein. Hindwing hyaline with a blackish-brown margin, the cross-vein in front black. ♂ 18 mm. Natal, Cape Colony. *xanthophora.*

H. endopyra *Hmps.* (77 i). Body bluish-black, palpi, head and thorax with red patches. Abdomen above at the base with a red spot, anal tuft with a white and red streak, beneath with red segmental margins. Hind tibiae with red rings. Forewing dark copper-brown with a red band above the inner margin from the base to the cell-end. At the cross-vein a round red spot. Hindwing with a copper-brown margin. ♀ 18 mm. Natal. *endopyra.*

H. pyrophora *Hmps.* Thorax red-brown, frons laterally and the antennal base white, palpi predominantly white. Abdomen blackish-brown, above on the 2nd, 4th and 6th segments with a creamy white band. Forewing copper-brown. A triangular whitish-red spot in the cell intersected by a bar from the cross-vein, a similar bar between veins 4 and 3. Hindwing hyaline above the inner margin and in the submedian fold somewhat red. ♀ 28 mm. Natal. *pyrophora.*

H. alluaudi *Le Cerf* (77 k). Black. Palpi and antennae beneath yellow. Patagia with yellow tips. On the hindwing the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 7th segments above margined with yellow, beneath only the 4th. Legs yellow and black. Forewing with a yellow spot at the base and cross-vein. On the hindwing the dark margin is broad, extending far inwards on the veins. 15 mm. East Africa. *alluaudi.*

H. sanguicosta *Hmps.* Thorax blackish-brown, vertex, palpi and antennae spotted white. Tegulae and patagia with red scales. Abdomen with white bands on the 4th and 5th segments, beneath all the segments are margined with red and the anal tuft is red, too. Spurs and posterior tarsi white, excepting the 1st joint. Forewing glossy green, costal margin and inner margin red as far as behind the centre. Hindwing glossy green, in the ♂ in the base of the cell and a little below it hyaline, in the ♀ more extensively so. Beneath the costal margin of both wings white, at the inner margin of the forewing a red streak and a white one. 26 mm. Cameroon, Rhodesia. *sanguicosta.*

H. spadiceicarpus *Prout.* Thorax bluish-black, frons and palpi somewhat white. Abdomen nut-brown, the segments margined with white, beneath at the base black, 4th segment white, the following segments margined with black. Anal tuft below orange brown. Forewing black, with a bluish-green gloss. Hindwing finely margined with dark. ♂ 25 mm. Rhodesia. *spadiceicarpus.*

H. albicincta *Hmps.* The white segmental margins on the abdomen above on the 2nd, 4th and 6th, beneath on the 3rd and 4th segments. Hind tibiae predominantly white. Forewing blackish-brown with few white scales behind the cell. Hindwing hyaline, at the apex somewhat more broadly margined with black. ♀ 24 mm. Central Africa. *albicincta.*

39. Genus: **Anaudia** *Wllgrn.*

Antennal ends thickened. Proboscis stunted. Hind tibiae scaled, tarsi bare. In the forewing all the veins not stalked, in the hindwing veins 4 and 5 stalked.

A. feideri *Wllgr.* Thorax black with 2 light longitudinal lines, palpi, frons and antennae below white. Abdomen black, with a fine white ring, posterior tibiae with a white spot. Wings blackish-brown, forewing distally dusted with grey. 20 mm. Betchuanaland. *feideri.*

40. Genus: **Similipepsis** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis normal. The 2nd palpal joint with a long drooping hair-tuft, obliquely projecting. Antennae before the middle stronger, finely dentate and ciliated. In the forewing vein 6 is absent, 7 + 8 is stalked. In the hindwing vein 2 far towards the base, 3 and 4 slightly separated, 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, 7 absent. Abdomen wasp-like. Type: *violacea* *Le Cerf.*

S. typica *Strd.* (77 k). Blackish-brown. Abdomen at the narrow base laterally white. Tibial spurs with a few red hairs. Forewing in the anterior half brownish-violet, the cross-vein with a black streak. The rest and the hindwing purely hyaline. 30 mm. Spanish Guinea. *typica.*

S. violaceus *Le Cerf* (77 k). Violetish-black. On the abdomen the 3rd and 5th segmental margins above and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd beneath white. Forewing with a fine hyaline ray above the base of the inner margin and 2 small postcellular streaks near the inner margin. Hindwing very hyaline. ♂ 16 mm. Congo District. *violaceus.*

aurea. **S. aurea** *n. sp.* (77 k). Similar to *violacea*. The 2nd palpal joint at the apex white, a streak before the antennae also white. Abdomen above, excepting the base, dark golden yellow, tarsi with somewhat yellow rings. In the glossy blue forewing only a short hyaline basal ray. Hindwing above vein 2 as far as its base bluish-black, below 1 c as far as the inner margin on half its length bluish-black. ♂ 22 mm. Cameroon. Type in the Berlin Museum.

41. Genus: **Conopsia** *Strd.*

Palpi thin, oblique. The type is without the proboscis and antennae. In the forewing vein 4 is absent, in the hindwing 2, 3, 4 separated, 5 above the centre of the cross-vein, 6 and 7 united. The hair-tufts on the spurs and on the 1st tarsal joint feeble. Abdomen somewhat wasp-like.

terminiflava. **C. terminiflava** *Strd.* (77 k). Body and legs rusty red. Abdomen above on the 3rd and 4th segments black, beneath on the whole length whitish and with some white lateral dots. Hind tarsi black. Wings violettish-black. Forewing at the apex as far as the anal angle yellow. 30 mm. Cameroon.

42. Genus: **Trichocerota** *Hmps.*

Proboscis normal, palpi thin, porrect. Antennae before the middle stronger, in the ♂ ciliated. In the forewing vein 4 is absent, all the other veins separated. In the hindwing veins 2 and 3 from the same place, 5 from the centre of the cross-vein, 6 and 7 from the upper cell-angle. Type: *ruficincta* *Hmps.* from India.

bicolor. **T. bicolor** *Le Cerf* (77 k). Much stouter than the genotype. Body and legs reddish-yellow. Forewing bronze black, with a slight greenish gloss, at the base reddish-yellow. Hindwing hyaline, margin broad brownish-black, at the inner margin reddish-yellow. ♀ 18 mm. Dahomey.

lambornella. **T. lambornella** *Durr.* Bluish-black. Forewing without any hyaline places or spots, beneath more violet. Hindwing sooty black, in the cell, a little behind it and below it hyaline. Between veins 2 and 3 the dark broad margin projects a little farther inward. ♀ 28 mm. Niger District.

43. Genus: **Proaegeria** *Le Cerf.*

Proboscis normal. Palpi on the 1st and at the base of the 2nd joint with a hair-tuft. Antennae gradually thickening towards the ends. Legs hairless. In the forewing all the veins are separated, 11 arising far from 10, then nearing it. In the hindwing veins 3 and 4 from the lower cell-angle, 7 absent.

vouauxi. **P. vouauxi** *Le Cerf* (77 k). Body blackish-brown, the terminal half of the abdomen and the centre below orange, legs orange, black and yellow. Forewing bluish-black, below the cell at the base a hyaline ray. Hindwing yellowish-hyaline. ♂ 28 mm. Cameroon.

44. Genus: **Adixoana** *Strd.*

A somewhat questionable Aegeriid. Palpi very long, also the 3rd joint long. Hind tibiae slightly thickened, spurs of very unequal length. In the forewing veins 6, 7 and 8, 9 somewhat nearer together, all the veins not stalked. 11 arising far towards the base. In the hindwing veins 2 and 3 far back, 4, 5 and 6 close together.

auripyga. **A. auripyga** *Strd.* (77 k). Thorax black, frons and 3rd palpal joint at the base white, abdomen above with a light copper gloss, the first 2 rings broader black, the others finely margined, anal tuft yellow, beneath yellowish-red. Forewing in the cell somewhat hyaline. Costal margin golden red with black spots. Median vein and the area below its end more intensely black. The cross-vein and 2 stripes proceeding fork-like from its centre black. Between them and at the distal margin reddish-yellow spots. Hindwing at the apex somewhat more broadly margined with black, at the inner margin golden red hairs. ♀ 21 mm. Spanish Guinea.

Glaucopis iridea *Mab.* from STAUDINGER'S Collection was among the *Sesiidae* of the Berlin Museum. The species belongs to the *Zygaenidae*, but it was omitted there, because without having seen the type one could not form any opinion about its systematic position.

Alphabetical List

of the African forms of *Aegeriidae* with references to the original descriptions.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

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sanguieosta Hom. *Hmps.* Nov. Zool. 26, p. 111.

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trithyris Con. *Meyr.* Exot. Microl. 3, p. 266.

tropica Cham. *Beutenm.* J. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 7, p. 172.

typica Sim. *Strd.* Arch. f. Nat. 78 A (12), p. 71.

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23. Family: Cossidae.

The *Cossidae* or typical wood-borers exhibit all the peculiarities of a phylogenetically old family. They have, according to PACKARD, probably developed from a side-branch of the *Tortricidae*, and — as larvae, pupae, and imagines — they merely represent such a branch with much larger forms, since the assumption of their direct descent from still existing Tortricid genera (cf. Vol. II, p. 417) has been strongly objected to. They may bear a similar relationship to the *Tortricidae* as the *Myelobiidae* (genus *Morpheis*) do to the *Crambinae*. Thus, for instance, the larva of *Cossus* exhibits the flat structure of *Tortricidae* living in cornets made of leaves, and the larva of *Myelobia* the round body of the Pyralid larvae.

It may be due to their feeding from the wood of tropical trees which are succulent throughout the year, that the *Cossidae* of the genus *Xyleutes* (*Duomitus*) often attain an enormous size. An expanse of more than 200 mm is by no means rare with Indian and Australian *Cossidae*, and even the *X. leuconotus* which reach the palaearctic region (Vol. II, pl. 53 a) are almost as large. African species are still considerably larger, for whilst the ♂ of *X. leuconotus* has an expanse of only 80 mm (the size of a *Cossus cossus*-♀), the ♂ of *X. moderata* from the Lion Coast already shows an expanse of more than 140 mm.

We can easily distinguish different types of lepidoptera among the *Cossidae*; they deviate so much from each other that even the homogeneousness of the family is doubted and some lepidopterologists are of opinion that the characteristics common to the family are for the greater part merely to be considered as resemblance by convergency, produced by the endophyte habits of the larvae. Above all, the genuine *Cossinae* were separated from the *Zeuzerinae* exhibiting quite differently structured antennae. Thus the ♂ antenna of *Zeuzera* is long-pinnate in its basal portion and provided with a long bare terminal whip, entirely unlike the bipectinate ♂ antenna of a *Cossus*. But the more new forms we find of this family as yet incompletely known, the more intermediary forms appear between the two kinds of antennae. Moreover, these differences are also opposed by numerous remarkable conformities of all the various Cossid types. For instance the extraordinarily hard wings, the solidness of which is unparalleled in the whole lepidopteral kingdom and even excels by far the hard wings of the *Sphingidae*. The stunted growth of the stomatic parts which is not only expressed by the entirely stunted proboscis but also by the reduction of the palpi which are often closely appressed to the face, the very large eyes which are below only separated by a narrow stripe of the face and almost resemble the contiguous eyes of some *Hepialidae*; the considerable difference in size between the two sexes and the ♂♂ of the same species, the fatness of the body which after the death of the insect almost invariably causes it to become oily, the entirely nocturnal habits and the very late flying-hour of the imagines, and many other characteristics which may frequently occur in the *Heterocera* though seldom so jointly, were the cause of the *Cossidae* continuously being treated as a homogeneous group united by interior relations.

The phylogenetically very old age of the *Cossidae* is besides proved by the absence of the proboscis, the primitive neurulation, the habit of shunning the light, and other characteristics. Nor is it refuted by their exterior which is monotonous to a certain degree, at least within the different genera, since the intense adaptation to the protecting surroundings forces the imago to copy certain features (as for instance the bark-like veins of the wings) in the same way as it forces all the larvae to live in the interior of plants. Many forms of *Cossus* are so much alike that their specific difference was doubted for well founded reasons. The most essential fact, however, arguing in favour of the long existence of the *Cossidae* in our creation, is the world-wide distribution of nearly all the genera that are not monotypical or oligotypical, occurring in the remotest places of our earth in hardly deviating forms.

Moreover, it may be considered that the opportunity of wide distribution is particularly great in the case of the *Cossidae* being wood or pith borers. Trunks of trees are broken off from banks during the course

of nearly every great flood and sometimes transported down the rivers through whole continents. Whoever may chance to examine tropical trunks in search of borers and sees how the great number of drifting logs sometimes resembling a floating island are carried off, will realize how very easily the *Cossidae* may be transported in the most natural way. In such a way presumably has *Zeuzera pyrina* reached North America, where it now frequently occurs here and there, and a specimen of *Cossus cossus* was discovered in South Africa, probably having been imported in the timber. If the number of those *Cossidae* which are widely distributed in Europe were greater, the vast export of timber would probably influence the fauna of other countries to a higher degree.

The total number of *Cossidae* known was stated by KIRBY at the end of the last century to be 200 species. But already when the second volume of the "Macrolepidoptera" appeared, about 130 forms could be counted occurring in the relatively poor palaearctic region, while STAUDINGER & REBEL, in 1901, had only mentioned 85 species increasing to 100 in 1911. Today the total number of all the species known amounts to 500, of which 85 species with more than 100 named forms occur in the Ethiopian Region. America abounds in *Cossidae* as in all the other lepidoptera, about 200 forms being known from that country, 21 of which occur in the nearctic district, the rest in the neotropical regions.

The habits of the *Cossidae* are still hardly known, as their hidden existence makes it very difficult to explore them. We know only very few larvae of the palaearctic species and next to nothing about the larval life of the Ethiopian forms. Some species certainly live in the trunks of the large acacias and sycamores which are to be found as isolated trees dispersed over the Central African steppes; above all the *Cossus* itself, presumably also the species of *Xyleutes*. The smaller forms, such as the *Arctiocossus* and *Holcoceroides*, probably grow up in the trunks and roots of shrubs and grasses of the steppe, and the *Phragmataecia* in the stalks of reeds, as the palaearctic and Indian species of this homogeneous genus also do. If the reeds were used for industrial purposes in the Ethiopian regions, as in many places of Central Europe, the pupa of *Phragmataecia* would be just as easily obtained there as here, because the larva is in the habit of closing the hole, where it entered, with a silky web before it pupates, so that the inhabited reeds can be noticed from afar. Hitherto, however, we are still inexactly informed of the life of the Ethiopian Cossid larvae, because our entire knowledge of the species of that district is founded almost exclusively on the capture of the imagines on the lantern.

It has neither been possible to ascertain whether the Ethiopian *Cossidae* have a similarly long larval stage as their European allies. But as the tropical Indian and Australian *Xyleutes* are reported to have a larval stage of several years, it is hardly to be doubted that the larval life of the Ethiopian species is just as extensive; except that instead of the hibernating period of the European species a summer-pause takes place in Africa, which corresponds to the intensity of the dry period in that region.

Much has already been told in Vol. II (p. 417) about the habits of the *Cossidae* and it was stated that, owing to the strong and parallelized neurulation together with the very strong lamellae of the wings, even large *Cossus* are enabled to extend the wings vertically upwards, when they sit on a horizontal surface (FRINGS). The wings stiffened in this way become very hard, so that the insects are able to fly very swiftly and continuously. However, it is only the ♂♂ which swarm, for which reason also the ♀♀ of many Cossid species are still unknown; sometimes even of species (such as South-American *Hypopta*) the ♂♂ of which sometimes appear in such enormous numbers that they cover the ground even in towns. In contrast with this vast occurrence of single species there are only very few specimens known of many Ethiopian *Cossidae*, few of which are perfectly preserved, because of the damages caused by their impetuous flight and the frequent collisions with their hard wings.

The proboscis is always absent. The palpi are feebly developed. Antennae of different kinds, rarely Bombycid-like long-combed to the tips, mostly only pectinate on $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length in the male, in one genus only finely dentate. Hind tibiae with 1 or 2 pair of spurs of a variable length or without spurs. Forewing with 2 inner-marginal veins and an accessory cell or an inserted cell. Hindwing with 3 inner-marginal veins. Vein 8 free next to the cell or connected with its apex by a cross-bar, besides fused in the middle with a bar in one genus, in another genus with vein 7. Both wings in the cell with a forked partition-vein. The larvae live in the interior of plants, except the two last genera. Distinguished from the family of the *Arbelidae* by the 2 inner-marginal veins on the forewing and the invariably present frenulum, from the *Limacodidae* by the forked partition-vein of the discal cell.

1. Genus: **Macrocossus** Aur.

Separated from the following genus *Cossus* by its considerable size. Antennae of ♂, as in the *Lasio-campidae*, strongly pectinate to the tips, in the ♀ somewhat less so. In the hindwing vein 8 is connected with the centre of the cell by an oblique vein, otherwise the neurulation is the same as in *Cossus*.

M. rudis *Aur.* (79 a). Dark reddish-brown and greyish-brown. Patagia and base of abdomen dingy *rudis*. white, the latter with a blackish dorsal and lateral stripe. On the forewing the base as far as the centre of the cell and behind the cell more than half as far as the apex whitish. Spots at the costal margin, and the rest of the forewing dark brown with reticulate light patches. Hindwing in the distal half also reticulate lighter. 75—120 mm. South West Africa, Congo. — *Cossus toluinus* *Drc.*, from Senegal, is probably the same species, and this name would then be prior to *rudis*.

2. Genus : **Cossus** *F.*

Antennae of ♂ shortly bipectinate. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of short spurs. Wings broad, coarsely scaled. In the forewing veins 3—5 equidistantly separated, 6 from the lower angle of the inserted cell, 9 mostly from the stalk of 7 + 8, this stalk and vein 10 close together, 11 free. In the hindwing vein 8 is not connected with the cell by a bar, 6 and 7 close together. Type: *cossus* *L.* from Europe, with a slightly different neuration.

C. cirrilator *Le Cerf* (79 a). A species remarkable for its size. Thorax white, with black and brown *cirrilator*. scales and 3 black spots. Abdomen laterally brownish. Forewing brownish-white. Costal margin near the base with brown streaks, behind the centre 3 large spots. The small streaks extend posteriorly to below the centre of the wing. Distal area spotted as far as the middle, with fine black reticulated lines, two strong lines above vein 4 forming an X. At the base of the wing near vein 1 c two black dots besides. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the margin darker. In the forewing vein 9 long-stalked with 7 + 8. In the hindwing veins 6 and 7 from the same place. ♂ 74 mm. Madagascar.

C. terebroides *Fldr.* Body and forewing reddish-brown. The black median line in the middle slightly *terebroides*. bent, before it some feeble indistinct lines. Behind it a similarly strong one from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin vertically, from vein 5 incurved, from vein 2 vertically to the inner margin. The enclosed area slightly darker. A little behind the middle of the distal area another dark line bifurcating in front, ending yet at the inner margin. 35—40 mm. Cape Colony. Besides numerous forms have been denominated which it is difficult to separate, as the reticulated marking exhibits variable branches. — **reussi** *Strd.* (79 b). Median area very *reussi*. narrow at the inner margin. In the ♂ the base and costal margin of the otherwise brown forewing show a grey hue, in the ♀ the ground-colour is dark red-brown, the median band not darker, its distal edge frayed out. The submarginal line in the ♂ and ♀ with many branches obliquely to the distal margin. Hindwing brown. 40 to 50 mm. East Africa. *tristis* *Dry.* is probably identical with this form, but its figure is not good enough. — **windhoekensis** *Strd.* (79 b). Ground-colour more greyish-brown. The distal border of the median band beginning *windhoek-* from the costal margin more oblique. Submarginal line very distinct, only forked at the costal margin. Hindwing *ensis*. grey, outside striated dark. ♂ 38 mm. South-West Africa. — **henleyi** *Wrr. & Rothsch.* has already been dealt *henleyi*. with in Vol. II, p. 425 and figured on pl. 551; it differs from *reussi* ♂ only in another more distinct line on the forewing proceeding in a curve from the median band near vein 4 and terminating at the anal angle. ♂ 36 mm. Sudan. — **fanti** *Hmps.* differs from *windhoekensis* in two feeble submarginal lines. Before them feeble black *fanti*. and brown striae. Hindwing brownish-grey. ♂ 32 mm. Gold Coast. — **abyssinica** *Hmps.* Feebly marked. A *abyssinica*. strong, curved interior line instead of the many fine irregular ones in the other forms. The distal border of the median area is formed by 2 black streaks at the cross-vein and from the cell-angle a line to the inner margin. Behind it 2 lines united at the inner margin. Submarginal line similar as in *reussi*. Hindwing somewhat reddish-brown. ♂ 30 mm. Abyssinia.

C. semicurvatus *n. sp.* (79 b). Ground-colour yellowish-brown. On the forewing numerous blackish- *semicurva-* brown lines, especially a somewhat curved one from the middle of the costal margin vertically to the latter *tus*. and a stronger one from $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin to the inner angle. Before and behind it a narrow stripe lighter than the ground-colour. Before the margin 2 lines, parallel to the preceding one. Hindwing very finely marked with dark reticulated lines. In the forewing vein 9 is separated from 7 + 8. ♀ 40 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

C. kwouus *Karsch.* (79 b). Forewing dark brown. Above the inner margin the L as in *L-nigrum* *B.-Bak.* *kwouus*. from Egypt (Vol. II, p. 450), but the 2 lines above it forming a V are absent here in *kwouus*. Instead of it an almost white spot within the cross-vein, and inside it a few black lines. From $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costal margin a straight black line to vein 3, where it is slightly angular, and to the inner angle. At the apex an X-shaped marking. behind it whitish. At the margin oblique streaks. Hindwing yellowish-brown. Antennae of ♀ very finely pectinate. ♀ 48 mm. East Africa.

C. brunneofasciatus *n. sp.* (79 b). Thorax and forewing brownish-white. Subbasal line formed of *brunneo-* black spots. The median and distal lines are strong. The first divided and with a brown spot at vein 1 a. *fasciatus*. the second somewhat undulate. The space between them darker brown. Before the margin an interrupted line.

Type = a. (see last)

which is somewhat different on both sides. Abdomen and hindwing light brown. ♀ 50 mm. Madagascar. Type in the Tring Museum.

- fuscibasis.* **C. fuscibasis** *n. sp.* (79 c). Forewing from the base almost to the cross-vein blackish-brown, the border-line indistinct, incurved towards the inner margin. At the cross-vein white scales and below vein 3 white. The black distal line flawed at vein 5 and connected there with the anteriorly bifurcated submarginal line from which some black streaks extend to the margin. This marking is somewhat different in each of the 4 specimens before me. Body and hindwing pale greyish-brown. Antennae of ♀ strongly pectinate. 40—44 mm. Madagascar. Type in the Tring Museum.
- aegyptiaca.* **C. aegyptiaca** *Hmps.* (79 e). Body pale reddish-brown. Forewing ochreous brown. The streaks at the costal margin, in the cell-end and the centre of the inner margin black. Inner margin and base of cell without any marking. Behind the cell light spots between the veins. Between the veins 8—5 and 4—2 without fine streaks at the margin. Hindwing white, at the margin a fine brown reticulated marking. ♂ 45 mm. Described from Suez, the figured ♀ from "Nubia" may belong to this species. In the latter vein 9 of forewing is separated from 7 + 8, the antennae being shortly pectinate.
- rectangulatus.* **C. rectangulatus** *Wichgrf.* Forewing silvery grey with 3 dark parallel lines vertical to the costal margin, almost straight. The first from the centre of the costal margin to the inner margin. Half way to the apex the second extending to vein 3. A little behind the middle of the remaining distance the third to vein 4, this line bifurcating in front. Besides many less distinct lines. Hindwing whitish-grey. ♀ 45 mm. East Africa.
- seineri.* **C. seineri** *Grünbg.* (79 c). Light bluish-grey with few short black streaks at the costal margin of the forewing. From $\frac{3}{4}$ of the costal margin, vertical to it, an undulate line to the anal angle, united with the marginal line at vein 3. Hindwing similarly coloured, feebly and finely striated dark. ♂ 44 mm. Betschuanaland.
- senex.* **C. senex** *Btlr.* (79 e). Body and wings whiter. Forewing finely striated grey. An interior black line is rather strong. Before the middle of the costal margin a black V. Before and behind it from the lower cell-edge 2 indistinct lines, the distal one forked. From the apex a fine distinct line obliquely inward as far as vein 5, then to the margin near vein 2. Hindwing slightly brownish, with a dark reticulate marking. 34—40 mm. Madagascar.
- fulvosparsus.* **C. fulvosparsus** *Btlr.* (79 e). Forewing greyish-white, striated somewhat darker, with lighter spots between. Inner margin as far as behind the base of vein 2 brownish, and often a brownish stripe above the anal angle. At the cell-end, behind it and at the margin orange spots. The whole wing and the patagia often with a green reflection, thus somewhat similar to the European *Polia xanthomista*, excepting the size. Head, tegulae, and abdomen brownish. Intensely green specimens are: — **smaragdinus** *Btlr.* Antennae of the ♀ thick, not pectinate. 40—60 mm. Madagascar.
- crassilineatus.* **C. crassilineatus** *n. sp.* (79 e). ♂ almost blackish-brown, ♀ greyish-brown. From before the middle of the costal margin a strong, straight black line extends obliquely outward, not reaching the inner margin. Behind it an X-shaped marking in which the anterior distal branch is stunted, the branches touching each other at vein 5. Behind it a short apical line. Hindwing of the ♂ almost black, of the ♀ brown. 20—26 mm. Madagascar. Type in the Tring Museum. — **albiplagiatus** *n. f.* is presumably only a very light ♂ lacking the strong oblique median line. The area below the distal portion of the cell, however, is white obliquely inwards. Also from Madagascar.
- pavidus.* **C. pavidus** *Btlr.* Forewing grey, finely striated black, costal margin with black spots. Below the cell in the middle a black horizontal V, and 2 indistinct black spots in the centre of the wing. At the margin likewise black spots. Hindwing lighter, in the apical area with somewhat darker striae. 36 mm. Madagascar.
- breviculus.* **C. breviculus** *Mab.* (79 d). Body pale brownish. Forewing white, clouded dark, with fine grey and black latticed lines. A square reddish-brown spot behind the lower cell-angle and another one above the inner margin behind the centre. Hindwing dingy white with a purely white fringe. 25—28 mm. Madagascar.
- impeditus.* **C. impeditus** *Wkr.* Owing to the narrow forewing with an oblique distal margin it surely does not belong to this genus and is omitted therefore.

3. Genus: **Pecticossus** *n. g.*

Antennae of ♂ as strongly pectinate as in *Coryphodema*. In the forewing veins 3, 4 and 5 are somewhat separated, 6 below the upper cell-angle, 7, 8 and 9 from the apex of the accessory cell, 10 from its anterior edge. In the hindwing veins 3, 4, 5 somewhat separated, 6 far away from 7, no bar to vein 8.

Pect. castaneus *n. sp.* Thorax dark red-brown, abdomen lighter. Forewing from the costal margin, *castaneus*. in the cell and below it as far as the middle of vein 2, and to the inner margin rusty brown. Distal area suffused with violettish-brown. Short black streaks in the distal area. Hindwing similar, but the streaks hardly recognizable. ♂ 30 mm. Transvaal, type in the Museum of Stettin.

4. Genus: **Coryphodema** *Fldr.*

Also similar to *Cossus*. Wings somewhat more elongate. In the forewing of the genotype vein 9 is long-stalked with 7 + 8. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 on a short stalk. Between the antennae no hair-pencil. Type: *punctulata* *Wkr.*

Cor. punctulata *Wkr.* (= *capensis* *Fldr.*). Forewing olive brown, at the costal margin darker and as *punctulata*. far as the centre of the wing where the border is formed by an undulate black line. Behind it a curved row of spots almost parallel to the distal margin. Then follows a more distinct dark line bifurcating at the costal margin. Distal area lighter greyish-brown. Hindwing at the base and inner margin somewhat brownish, the rest greyish-brown with traces of a distal dark band. 55 mm. Cape Colony, Natal.

Cor. ochracea *sp. n.* (79 e). Yellowish-white, with a brownish ochreous hue, with few black lines on *ochracea* the forewing. Median line double, distally angled below the costal margin. The distal line is incurved at the costal margin, between veins 4 and 3 obliquely outward and nearing the submarginal line. Abdomen and hindwing yellowish-white. In the forewing vein 7 is stalked with 8 + 9. ♂ 25 mm. Luitpold Mts. Type in the Tring Museum.

Cor. albifasciata *Hmps.* Thorax and abdomen brown. Patagia somewhat whitish. Forewing greyish- *albifasciata*. white, below the costal margin at the base white. The cell and a band below it purely white. An oblique brown shadow from the lower cell-angle to the submedian fold; there in the centre of the wing a black streak. Marginal area with brown reticulate lines, besides 2 stronger lines before the margin which are united above vein 4 and despatch rays to the margin at veins 4—2. Hindwing brownish-white. Veins and marginal line brown. As veins 6 + 7 arise on a long stalk in the hindwing, the species may belong to the following genus. ♂ 30 mm. Cape Colony.

5. Genus: **Arctiocossus** (*Fldr., Jord.*)

Antenna of ♂ strongly pectinate to the tip. Between the antennae a hair-pencil. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 and 9 from the apex, 10 from the anterior edge of the accessory cell. In the hindwing 6 + 7 on a long stalk, 8 not connected with the cell by a bar. This refers to the genotype. The species dealt with exhibit several differences. Type: *antargyreus* *Flr.*

A. antargyreus *Fldr.* Thorax and forewing according to the original figure bluish-grey, below the cell *antargyreus*. somewhat darker. Thorax in the middle blackish-grey. The cell whitish; at the base as far as the costal margin whitish. In the distal area between the veins dark streaks and below the apex dark dots. Abdomen and hindwing greyish-brown. ♂ 26 mm. Cape Colony. Beside the damaged type no other specimen seems to exist.

A. punctifera *n. sp.* (79 e). Greyish-yellow. Forewing below the cell as far as $\frac{1}{3}$ of the inner margin *punctifera*. rusty brown, behind it at the inner margin whitish. Distal area in the distal half as far as vein 2 rusty brown, enclosing dark dots above veins 3—6. Inner angle somewhat lighter. Hindwing greyish yellow. In the forewing only vein 7 + 8 and 9 + 10 are stalked; no closed accessory cell. Probably only a casual variation. ♂ 36 mm. East Africa. Type in the Tring Museum.

A. strigulata *n. sp.* (79 e). Body and forewing dark greyish-brown, reticulately latticed, at veins *strigulata*. 3 and 4 somewhat darker. Hindwing lighter. Veins in forewing typical. In the hindwing 6 + 7 only on a short stalk, but vein 8 connected with the cell-end by a thin bar. ♂ 28 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum.

6. Genus: **Holcoceroides** *Strd.*

Antennae of ♂ not dentate. Wings as broad as in *Cossus*. In the forewing vein 9 arises short-stalked with 7 + 8, the joint stalk being long. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 on a long stalk. From vein 8 no bar proceeds. In both wings veins 4 and 5 nearing each other at the base. The only species entirely makes the impression of an *Arbelida*, but it has 2 inner-marginal veins on the forewing.

H. ferrugineotincta *Strd.* (79 e). Thorax brown and rusty brown. Forewing in the basal half dark violet- *ferrugineo-* tinctorious brown, behind it more rusty brown, with rows of dark red-brown spots, being margined with a lighter rusty *tincta*. brown. Hindwing and abdomen blackish-brown. ♂ 28 mm. Spanish Guinea.

7. Genus: **Dudgeonea** *Hmps.*

In the rounded forewing veins 8, 9 and 10 from the accessory cell, the others at about the same distances from the cell. The lower inner-marginal vein is very straight. In the hindwing veins 3, 4 and 5 almost equi-

distantly separated, 6 and 7 close together. Palpi erect, projecting beyond frons. Antennae of ♂ very short-combed, in the ♀ plain. Type: *leucosticta* Hmps.

leucosticta. **D. leucosticta** Hmps. probably does not occur typically in Africa. — **sierraleonensis** Strd. (79 e). Forewing rusty yellow with white round spots and smaller yellow ones separated by an oblique red-brown median band, the edges of which are parallel, whilst in the Indian form it is about 4 times as broad at the inner margin as at the costal margin. Hindwing red-brown. 30 mm. Transvaal, Sierra Leone.

locuples. **D. locuples** Mab. Forewing red-brown with many pearl-white round spots, 3 rows of them at the distal margin, some at the costal margin and the rest of the wing. Hindwing white, spotless. 34 mm. Madagascar. The species has been described as *Endagria*, but it might be *leucosticta* or a transition-form to it despite of the white hindwing.

8. Genus: **Callocossus** Aur.

In the forewing vein 10 arises near 11. Vein 8 may arise on a long stalk with 7, or it may be absent altogether. In both wings vein 6 arises far in front. Type: *elegans* Aur.

auroguttata. **C. auroguttata** H.-Schäff. (79 a). Black, with a metallic green gloss. Thorax behind and the anal end orange. Forewing with large, distantly separated orange spots. Hindwing with few spots at the anal end. ♀ 100—130 mm. Sierra Leone, Congo.

rauana. **C. rauana** Strd. (= *langi* Holl.) is coloured as *auroguttata*. Thorax chiefly orange, the ground-colour forming spots. Abdomen above orange with a dark median line. Both wings densely spotted orange. 48 to 70 mm. Senegal, East Africa. — In these two species vein 8 is present.

elegans. **C. elegans** Aur. (79 d). The marking is more orange-red, thorax and forewing as in *rauana*. Hindwing spotless, at the costal and distal margins orange-red, also the anal-end of the otherwise greenish-black abdomen. ♀ 42—48 mm. Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Congo, Spanish Guinea. — This species and probably also the following *stephania* lack vein 8 in the forewing.

stephania. **C. stephania** Drc. Only the head and tegulae are orange-red. Hindwing and abdomen without orange-red markings. Forewing as in *elegans*, but the spots are less densely arranged. 46 mm. East Africa.

9. Genus: **Zeuzerops** Strd.

Antennae of ♂ strongly peetinate on half their length. Veins 4 and 5 arise almost from the same place, vein 6 far in front on both wings. In the forewing vein 8 is absent, 7 + 9 on a short stalk. Vein 11 nearer to the base of the wing.

hyalinipennis. **Z. hyalinipennis** Strd. (79 e). Body black, in fresh specimens probably with a green gloss, with orange-red head and tegulae, the dorsal spots on the thorax and abdomen being orange-red, too. Forewing hyaline, only at the costal and inner margins black with orange-red spots. Hindwing at the inner margin black with some orange hairs. ♂ 35 mm. East Africa. — It might be the ♂ of *rauana* or *stephania*, if the neuration were not slightly different.

10. Genus: **Eremocossus** Hmps.

Palpi relatively long. Antennae of ♂ shortly peetinate to the tips. Forewing in the middle at the costal margin slightly concave. Veins 4 and 5 close together, 6 from the upper cell-angle, 7 + 8 and 9 from the apex of the accessory cell, 10 from its anterior edge, 11 free. In the hindwing veins 6 + 7 stalked. Posterior tibiae without spurs. Type: *joedus* Swh. from India.

proleuca. **E. proleuca** Hmps. Similar to a darker brown *jordana* Stgr. (Vol. II, pl. 55 l). The marking is more distinctly white. A narrow band at the costal margin, a shorter one from the base a little above the inner margin, and one from the apex to the base of vein 2, where it is distally broader. Hindwing white. 22—30 mm. Aden.

senegalensis. **E. senegalensis** Le Cerf. Similar to (*Dysp.*) *jordana* Stgr. and perhaps synonymous with it and with *joedus*. In Vol. II, p. 427, we had already mentioned that *jordana* is presumably no *Dyspepsa*, as is also shown by the figure on pl. 55. The same colour, though with somewhat more intense markings, we find in *senegalensis*. Forewing ochreous white. Below the cell a broad greyish-yellow band and a similar one from the centre of the inner margin to the apex, before the margin dark scales. Hindwing dingy white with a fine pale grey marginal line. ♂ 34 mm. Senegal.

11. Genus: **Azygophleps** Hmps.

In the forewing the inserted cell extends far basad, so that vein 11 arises only after its beginning. Veins 7 + 8 on a short stalk, arising with 9 from the same place. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 often somewhat

separated. Antennae of ♂ strongly pectinated to the middle, in the ♀ shortly dentate. The marking often similar to that of the palaearctic genus *Zeuzera*. The species, excepting *boisduvalii*, differ in the marking and mostly in size from the genus *Phragmatoecia*. Theoretical differences, however, can hardly be stated. Type: *scalaris* F.

A. boisduvalii H.-Schäff. (79 e). Thorax and forewing ochreous. Forewing in the interior area with *boisduvalii*. numerous reddish-brown transverse bands which are broken up into spots in the marginal area. Abdomen brownish white, hindwing almost white. 32—45 mm. Senegal, Togo, Niger and Nyassa Districts, East Africa.

A. hova Le Cerf (79 d). Body brownish-white. Forewing white with light ochreous brown transverse *hova*. streaks except below the cell in the proximal half. A more intense streak from the middle of the inner margin to the costal margin separates the distal more intensely marked portion. Below the cell near the base an irregular spot. At the costal margin fine and irregular streaks. Hindwing dingy white, in the distal half finely latticed dark. ♂ 60 mm. Madagascar.

A. scalaris F. (= *bivittata* Wkr.) (79 f). White, thorax edged with orange. Black striation through *scalaris*. the centre of the cell to below the apex, this stripe being hued with orange. Above the inner margin likewise intensely striated, and the inner margin itself finely yellow. In the submedian area only feeble streaks. Hindwing and abdomen white. 40—56 mm. West, Central, and East Africa, Angola. It occurs also in India.

A. leopardina Dist. (= *borchmanni* Grünbg.) (79 d). Yellowish-white. Thorax with large black spots *leopardina*. similar as in *Zeuz. pyrina*. Forewing as far as the end of the cell with large black spots, behind it with smaller ones, hindwing with still smaller paler spots. In *borchmanni* the spotting in the cell is somewhat less distinct. 45—58 mm. South-West Africa, Transvaal.

A. aurivillii dalla Torre (= *liturata* Aur.) (79 f). White. Spots on thorax similar as in *leopardina*. The *aurivillii*. black marking is the most intense below the cell as far as the inner margin, less so at the costal margin, with small marginal dots. Hindwing white with feeble marginal dots. 42—55 mm. South-West Africa.

A. asylas Cr. (= *strigulosa* Wkr.) (79 f). Yellowish-white, also purely white or orange. Forewing finely *asylas*. and purely striated black, only the cell and the space behind it remain white. Hindwing white, not marked. Some specimens also exhibit the hindwing finely striated brown. 42—50 mm. Central Africa, Betschuana Land, Natal, Transvaal. — *sponda* Willgrn. is presumably identical with *asylas* just like *albovittata* B.-Bak. 3 diminutive specimens from the Gold Coast have an expanse of only 20—25 mm.

A. aburae Plötz (79 f). White. Patagia black, margined somewhat orange. Forewing densely striated *aburae*. black, narrowly below the costal margin, more broadly under the cell, though leaving the inner margin free. The streaks are continued a little on both sides by orange lines. Hindwing purely white. ♂ 42 mm. East Africa.

A. melanonephele Hmps. (79 f). Yellowish-white, patagia with an orange spot. Forewing with orange *melanonephele*. streaks. Costal margin black from the base to the centre, where it is widened and connected with a spot at the cross-vein, the spot being besides connected with a faded oblique band to the margin below the apex. At the costal margin a spot behind the middle and smaller preapical ones. At the anal angle slightly darkened. Hindwing in the distal area in front slightly darkened. ♂ 40—48 mm. Niger District.

A. inclusa Wkr. (= *petax* Willgrn., *kilimandjarae* Le Cerf) (79 f, g). Yellowish-white. Patagia without *inclusa*. a black margin. On the forewing the black streaks reach the inner margin and also traverse the area behind the cell. The orange streaks also run through the cell. Hindwing white, at the distal margin often finely latticed dark. Of frequent occurrence are specimens that are intensely darkened greyish-brown. On the forewing the darkening extends from the inner margin to vein 3, the stripe between the two inner-marginal veins being mostly light in the middle. A dark stripe extending from below the apex a little into the apex, and at vein 4 somewhat darkened. In extreme specimens only the anterior half of the cell as far as the apex light. Hindwing then mostly more intensely latticed dark. 32—60 mm. A diminutive specimen from Abyssinia has an expanse of only 20 mm. East Africa. Usambara, South-West Africa, Natal.

A. flavitincta Hmps. (79 g). Body red-brown. Forewing brownish-grey, densely latticed red-brown. *flavitincta*. Costal margin at the base and the submedian fold reddish-yellow, the striation being black there. From below the apex a dark patch inwards. Hindwing pale brown. Fringes on both wings spotted brown and white. ♂ 50 mm. East Africa. The specimen figured is presumably this species though it differs a little from the description.

A. nubilosa Hmps. (79 g). Ground-colour reddish-brown, suffused with blackish-brown except at the *nubilosa*. costal margin of the forewing, the dark areas slightly latticed black. Hindwing white, in the marginal area latticed dark. Fringe spotted white and blackish-brown. ♀ 75 mm. Uganda.

A. tandoensis B.-Bak. Forewing pale brownish, at the costal margin darker. Between the veins, from *tandoensis*. vein 2 to the costal margin dark brown ruffled lines. In the submedian fold a short bent shadow. Hindwing grey with fine reticulate lines. The ♀ is paler. 52—72 mm. Angola.

- atrifasciata*. **A. atrifasciata** *Hmps.* (80 a). Body brownish-white, thorax with a V-shaped dark brown marking. Forewing dark brown. From the base to below the apex, and at the inner margin a yellowish-white stripe with orange streaks. Hindwing whitish, partly with pale brown stripes. ♀ 70—80 mm. Nyassa District, Rhodesia.
- simplex*. **A. simplex** *Aur.* (79 g). The species is rather isolated, as it looks like a narrow-winged *Cossus terebroides*. Dark grey, on the forewing the black lines are distinct and much farther separated than usual. Hindwing also dark. ♂ 26 mm. Yola.
- psyche*. **A. psyche** *Le Cerf.* Thorax and forewing blackish-brown, without markings. Abdomen and hindwing greyish-brown, at the anal angle lighter. In the ♀ the abdomen is also blackish. 25—34 mm. Dahomey. This is perhaps one of the dark species of *Phragmatoecia*.

12. Genus: **Xyleutes** *Hbn.*

Only separated from *Azygophleps* by the thinner antennae of the ♀. The marking is mostly somewhat similar to that of *Cossus*. Type: *crassus* *Dry.*

- crassus*. **X. crassus** *Dry.* (80 a). Thorax brown, laterally in front and behind black, abdomen blackish-brown. Forewing brown, in the ♂ lighter, in the ♀ very dark, at the base and above the centre of the inner margin white, the latter portion outside with a black spot at vein 1. Distal area irregularly defined, white. In it below the apex a crescentiform dark band at the distal margin, and blackish marginal spots. Hindwing reddish-brown, feebly latticed blackish. 100—160 mm. Cameroon, Sierra Leone. — **polyoplaga** *Hmps.* The basal area and distal area on the forewing suffused with brown. The light spot above the middle of the inner margin outside with a large black lateral spot and also inside with such a spot. Hindwing also with feeble marginal spots.
- polyoplaga*. ♂ 105 mm. Niger District. — **lunifera** *Hmps.* is a smaller form, still more uniformly brown. In the ♂ the light spot above the middle of the inner margin is also absent, the black distal spot next to it is only small. Costal margin with black little strokes, only the black crescentiform line at the distal margin is prominent. 75—95 mm.
- lunifera*. ♂ 105 mm. Niger District. — **lunifera** *Hmps.* is a smaller form, still more uniformly brown. In the ♂ the light spot above the middle of the inner margin is also absent, the black distal spot next to it is only small. Costal margin with black little strokes, only the black crescentiform line at the distal margin is prominent. 75—95 mm.
- sjoestedti*. Sierra Leone. In East Africa also 2 races. The smaller one corresponds to *lunifera*: — **sjoestedti** *Aur.* (80 a) of an ochreous ground-colour. Thorax and abdomen finely dusted with black. Forewing finely latticed dark, with a larger, somewhat darker spot before the middle of the costal margin, and an oblique spot behind the cell from vein 5 to the inner margin. The crescentiform marginal line is brown. Hindwing latticed paler brown. 55—100 mm. East Africa, Uganda, Natal. Whilst the genuine ♀ of *sjoestedti* has the very same colour and marking as the ♂ and it only occurs in East Africa, the ♀ described as *sjoestedti* by AURIVILLIUS belongs to another form which
- vosseleri*. may be denominated **vosseleri** *f. n.* (80 b). Body light grey. Wings milky white. Forewing scantily latticed black, with olive brown spots at the costal margin near the base, before and behind the middle, as well as above $\frac{2}{3}$ of the inner margin, in the ♂ they may also be absent. Apical band normal. Hindwing also latticed black. Both wings less densely latticed than in *sjoestedti*. 80—140 mm. East Africa and (more frequently) Cameroon, Sierra Leone. Types ♂♀ in the Berlin Museum.
- capensis*. **X. capensis** *Wkr.* Whitish. Thorax and abdomen spotted dark. Forewing finely spotted (striated?) black with a crescentiform line and black marginal spots. Hindwing paler with dark marginal spots. Natal. As *sjoestedti* also occurs in Natal, it may be that *capensis* was merely a faded specimen of it, though the latter name may be prior.
- cretacea*. **X. cretacea** *Btlr.* (80 b). Yellowish-white. Forewing in the posterior portion suffused with light brown, scantily speckled with black. At the costal margin behind the middle a long black streak and at vein 1 a short one. Subapical crescentiform line strong. Hindwing slightly brownish, feebly latticed brown. 65—90 mm. Madagascar.
- moderata*. **X. moderata** *Wkr.* (80 c). Body brown. Wings yellowish-brown. Forewing at the inner margin, below the cell-end and before the middle of the distal margin browner, densely covered with short black streaks which are reticularly united in the marginal spot. Directly behind the cell a large black spot and at the distal margin a smaller one. Hindwing in the marginal area latticed black. Margin in both wings spotted black. ♀ 130 mm. Sierra Leone.
- geminatus*. **X. geminatus** *n. sp.* (80 c). Head and thorax brownish-white, in the middle probably darker, abdomen reddish-brown. Forewing reddish-brown with short creamy white double streaks, at the costal margin with broader light spots. In the centre of the inner margin a large double spot of the ground-colour without light streaks. A postcellular spot and the distal margin partly also without streaks. Hindwing dark brown, at the costal margin almost yellowish-white. ♂ 100 mm. Cameroon. Type in the Tring Museum.
- The following species are smaller. With radial stripes at the costal margin of the forewing and with spots.
- atriplaga*. **X. atriplaga** *Le Cerf.* Body and forewing slate-coloured grey, at the cell-end somewhat reddish, with black reticular lines between which there are irregular grey spots. These are arranged in 2 rows between veins 1 b and 5 behind the cell and from the inner angle to vein 6 before the margin. The basal third at the costal margin with a projection to vein 1 c black, besides 1 black spot above the cell-end. Hindwing grey, at the anal angle lighter, only with feeble traces of darker reticular lines. ♀ 66 mm. Angola.

X. obscurascens *n. sp.* (79 h). Browner than *atriplaga*. Dents proceed from the black base of the costal margin, as in *steniptera*, besides the spot behind the middle of the costal margin is deep dark. Less intense spots below vein 3. Hindwing in the distal area with distinct reticular lines. ♂ 54 mm. Central Abyssinia. Type in the Tring Museum. — **obsoleta** *f. n.* (79 g) forms the transition to the following species. Of the basal spot only the terminal point and the dents are distinct. The median spot is wedge-shaped. A large faded spot below the cell-end and 2 below it at the inner margin are scarcely recognizable. Hindwing finely latticed. Ground-colour in both wings lighter than in *obscurascens*. ♂ 42 mm. White Nile, 12° N. Lat. Type in the Tring Museum.

X. squameus *Dist.* (79 g) is greyish-brown. Forewing with a reddish-brown basal stripe. The median spot often like a stripe, besides marked darker with feeble bands. Hindwing pale greyish-brown. 38—58 mm. Gold Coast, East Africa, Transvaal.

X. steniptera *Hmps.* (79 g) is more intensely marked, ground-colour lighter. Mesothorax reddish-brown. The central spot as far as the lower cell-angle quadrangularly prolonged, touching a triangular spot below the cell-end. Hindwing white. 28—38 mm. Somaliland.

X. grandiplaga *n. sp.* (79 h). Mesothorax blackish brown. The pale transverse bands similar as in *grandiplaga*. Spots only above the middle of vein 1 b, and a large one before the margin above vein 5. Hindwing lighter, in the type densely latticed pale brown. ♂ 35—45 mm. Cameroon (type), Tchari-Tchad. Type in the Berlin Museum.

X. simillima *Hmps.* (79 h). Body reddish-brown, thorax darker. Forewing greyish-brown. The interior median area from the costal margin to vein 1, the space behind the cell to vein 3, and some marginal spots whiter. Below the cell in the light area black dots, one at the base of vein 2 being stronger. Before the margin dark angular spots. Hindwing brownish-white. 25—28 mm. Somaliland, Abyssinia.

X. pindarus *Fawc.* (79 h). Reddish-brown. The basal stripe at the costal margin normal. Right below the median vein a deep black streak as far as below vein 2, where we notice a large square spot as far as vein 1. The area below the streak is white, striated black. The median spot at the costal margin is paler and prolonged to vein 2. Hindwing white with a brownish margin. 40—44 mm. East Africa.

X. biatra *Hmps.* Body greyish-brown. Forewing white with numerous black strokes. Costal margin and inner margin brownish except at the base. In the submedian fold large black scales. At the costal margin a large black spot before the middle, and a triangular one behind the middle, between them smaller ones. Hindwing white, in the distal area densely stroked black. 50—65 mm. Gold Coast, Niger District.

X. tristis. The form **mesosticta** *Hmps.* (79 h) has a brownish-white body. Mesothorax blackish-brown. Wings white. Forewing at the costal margin narrowly brownish. Of the same colour a large spot before the middle of the inner margin and, beginning from the cross-vein, the whole distal area. At the lower cell-angle and below vein 2 black spots. Hindwing white. ♂ 28—38 mm. Somaliland. — **tristis** *Gaede.* Body and wings intensely blackish-brown. Light is only the distal portion of the cell. Submedian fold almost black, the dots below the cell as in *mesosticta*. Hindwing only in the basal area light. ♀ 45 mm. South West Africa.

13. Genus: **Oreocossus** *Aur.*

In the neurulation similar to *Xyleutes*, but both wings shorter. In the forewing veins 7, 8 and 9 from the apex of the inserted cell, vein 11 also proceeding from it. Distinguished by the antennae being pectinate as far as $\frac{2}{3}$ and also shortly pectinate in the ♀.

O. kilimanjarensis *Holl.* (79 h). Light reddish-brown with a dark red-brown marking. The median band is very oblique, inside almost straightly defined, above the inner margin with a light spot in the middle. Before the distal margin a narrower, somewhat interrupted band. Hindwing paler with traces of a band before the distal margin. ♂ 40—50 mm. East Africa. — **occidentalis** *Strd.* (79 h) shows also the base of the forewing as dark as the median band, so that only a narrow stripe of the ground-colour remains, which often does not extend to the inner margin. The spot of the median band is of a purer white in the ♂, in the ♀ less distinct. The marginal band is entire, more distinct. 38—56 mm. Spanish-Guinea, Nyassa District, East Africa.

14. Genus: **Zeuzeropecten** *n. g.*

Antenna of ♂ in the basal part pectinate as in *Oreocossus*, but the rest also with short pectinations. Shape of wings broader. In the forewing veins 4 and 5 close together, 6 already from the inserted cell, 7 + 8 on a long stalk, and 9 on a short stalk with both of them, 10 from its anterior edge near the stalk of 9 + 7 + 8, and 11 from the end of the inserted cell. Hindwing as in *Oreocossus*, but vein 6 nearer to 5 than to 7. Type: *lactescens n. sp.*

lactescens. **Z. lactescens** *n. sp.* (80 b). Body and forewing pale ochreous with an oblique lactean median band which is similarly shaped as the light inner area in *kilimanjarensis*. Behind it few dark brown short streaks and indistinct whitish spots before the margin. Hindwing ochreous, not marked. ♂ 48 mm. Madagascar. Type in the Tring Museum.

15. Genus: **Phragmatoecia** *Newm.*

Antenna of ♂ bipectinate on $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length, at the apex dentate, in the ♀ filiform. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 on a long stalk, bent a little downward, 9 only slightly stalked. In the hindwing veins 4 and 5 close together, 6 in the middle of 5 and 7. Hind tibiae only with terminal spurs. Type: *castaneae* *Hbn.* from Europe. Palpi still shorter than in *Azygophleps*, otherwise scarcely separable from this genus.

atrireta. **P. atrireta** *Hmps.* (80 c). Body and forewing brownish black, densely latticed black, fringe black and grey. Hindwing somewhat less dark. 28—32 mm. Betschuana Land, East Africa. — This and the following species as far as *irrorata* are presumably only forms of one species.

innominata. **P. innominata** *Dalla Torre* (= *reticulata* *Hmps.*). Thorax and forewing blackish brown, finely latticed dark. Hindwing greyish-brown with a reddish shine. One of the specimens before me shows black streaks between the veins of the forewing. This and the contours of the wings would fit *Arctiocossus antargyreus* *Fldr.*, but not the colour. 26—30 mm. Natal, Transvaal.

sericeata. **P. sericeata** *Hmps.* (80 d). Thorax and forewing dark reddish-brown, marginal area silky grey with traces of dark reticular lines. On the distal portion of the costal margin and at the inner margin short black streaks. Abdomen and hindwing pale brownish-grey, at the inner angle dark spots. 30 mm. South Nigeria. From East Africa there are 2 specimens before me, in which the forewing is unicoloured dark red-brown, the hindwing greyish-brown. 25 mm. ♂♀. They form a transition to the following species:

fuscifusa. **P. fuscifusa** *Hmps.* Body and forewing pale greyish brown, suffused with dark brown, and whitish. Hindwing pale brown. In the ♀ the thorax is dark brown. 22—32 mm. Sierra Leone, South Nigeria.

irrorata. **P. irrorata** *Hmps.* is larger. Forewing without the white hue. On the hindwing behind the cell darker, otherwise as *fuscifusa*. 44 mm. Mashonaland, Natal.

pallens. **P. pallens** *H.-Schäff.* Thorax and forewing pale ochreous brown, abdomen lighter. Hindwing whitish. Forewing in the distal half latticed dark. At the costal and inner margins dark more intense streaks. 42—60 mm. Guinea, Togo, Cameroon, Nyassa District. — **pelostema** *M. Her.* (80 d). At the costal and inner margins of the forewing more intensely striated black. In the cell and the submedian fold small spots. Hindwing with dark marginal dots. Togo.

brunni. **P. brunni** *Pag.*, described according to 2 much flown specimens from Usambara, is probably the same species.

gyldenstolpei. **P. gyldenstolpei** *Aur.* (80 d). Described by the author as a *Xyleutes*, but owing to the resemblance to *pelostema* it is probably better placed here. Thorax not so unicoloured ochreous brown, but also with white and black areas. Colour and striation not different, only the cell without streaks. More conspicuous are a short streak below the median vein and 4 streaks in the marginal area above vein 5 between the veins. In *pelostema* they are only indicated, and the inner margin is more intensely dark, which is not the case in *gyldenstolpei*. Hindwing whitish, at the margin darker. ♂ 34 mm. Ituri.

argillosa. **P. argillosa** *Le Cerf.* Forewing light reddish-brown. From the cell to the middle of the inner margin a brown shadow. At the base of the costal margin and in the marginal area brown latticed marking, more distinctly so at the cell-apex and from vein 5 to the inner angle. Hindwing of the same colouring, at the inner margin lighter, in the middle of the distal area feebly striated. Under surface lighter, whereby the streaks are more distinct. Wings not so elongate as in the genotype, hindwing not indented near the anal angle. Madagascar. — SAALMÜLLER mentions *castanea* *Hbn.* from Madagascar, the specimen will have been *argillosa*.

16. Genus: **Phragmatoecioides** *Strd.*

Distinguished from *Phragmatoecia* by the antenna of the ♀ being pectinate in the basal half and strongly serrate-dentate at the end. Abdomen without a projecting ovipositor, with a small anal tuft.

pectinicornis. **P. pectinicornis** *Strd.* ♀ ground-colour yellowish-white as in the palaearctic *Phr. territa* *Stgr.* Forewing with small brown strokes which are absent directly below the costal margin, and then are more intensely visible again on the median vein. The badly preserved type in a private collection. 37 mm. Bahr el Abiad. — Owing to the anal tuft it might be a mistaken ♂. In this case the species is probably identical with the form figured as *Phr. pelostema* from the Nyassa District.

17. Genus: **Duomitus** Hbn.

By this generic name a species is described which surely does not belong there.

D. armstrongi Hmps. (80 d). ♀ thorax and forewing brownish-grey. Thorax with some black spots, *armstrongi*. forewing with very many. Abdomen and hindwing dark brown, the latter in the distal area with black spots. The filiform antennae are probably too long in the original figure. If it were not mentioned that vein 6 of the hindwing is absent, one might presume that it is the ♀ of *Zeuz. hyalinipennis*. 40 mm. Gold Coast. The larva is in the trunks of coffee-trees.

We append here yet numerous forms which are rather doubtfully ranged among the *Cossidae*.

18. Genus: **Eulophonotus** Fldr.

The cells of both wings without a partition-vein and an accessory cell. In the forewing veins 4 and 5 from the same place, 6 before the middle of the cross-vein, 7 and 9 from the upper cell-angle, 10 close before it, 11 far away. Hindwing without vein 4; 5 and 6 equidistant from the cell-angles, 7 and 8 coalescent. In the forewing the two inner-marginal veins anastomose in the last third in the ♂, for which reason KARSCH placed the only species to the *Psychidae*, in the ♀ they remain separated. The larva is a very pernicious borer in the trunks and twigs of the cocoa-trees, and can therefore not be placed to the *Megalopygidae*. Owing to the larva and the typical antennae we place the species to the *Cossidae*.

E. mymeleon Fldr. (= *obesus* Karsch) (80 d). Body blackish-brown. ♂ forewing hyaline, only at the *mymeleon*. costal margin narrowly brownish, at the inner margin black spots on the white ground. Hindwing from the costal margin to below the cell hyaline, the rest blackish. ♀ forewing black with numerous white dots and spots. Hindwing blackish-brown. 35—50 mm. West and South Africa.

19. Genus: **Trichocossus** Hmps.

Proboscis absent, palpi small, antennae pectinate to the tips. Thorax and abdomen long-haired. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of long spurs. Forewing short and broad. The upper inner-marginal vein feeble, the lower parted before the middle, veins 7 + 8 strongly stalked, the others free. Hindwing with a long frenulum, all the veins free. Type: *albiguttata* Hmps. The larvae are genuine *Psychidae*, the imagines have ♀♀ with normal wings and approach the *Cossidae* more than any other family, although they are no genuine *Cossidae* owing to the larvae.

T. albiguttata Hmps. Body dark brown with white hair. Forewing red-brown with round white spots *albiguttata*. of variable size, of which below vein 1 only 2 in the middle and at the distal margin, only 1 at the costal margin. Cross-vein somewhat darker brown. Hindwing red-brown, the cell and the space below it whitish. 20 mm. Transvaal.

T. arvensis Janse. Body white-haired. Wings dark greyish-brown, at the inner margin with white *arvensis*. hairs, otherwise apparently without any marking. 17—19 mm. Transvaal. Larva on *Veronia krausei*.

20. Genus: **Gymnelema** Heyl.

In the shape similar to the preceding genus, but somewhat broader. Forewing with an accessory cell. Veins 9 + 10 almost invariably on a long stalk, 7 and 8 free or stalked. In the hindwing all the veins are free. Type: *rougemonti* Heyl. Also in this genus the larvae are Psychid-like, the imagines Cossid-like. The larvae live in very long bags covered with dry grass-blades.

G. stygialis Hmps. Body and forewing black, forewing with some large white scales. Hindwing blackish- *stygialis*. brown. 18—30 mm. Transvaal. In the ♂ veins 9 and 10 anastomose in the forewing.

G. imitata Janse (80 c). Body reddish-brown. Wings umber-brown and blackish-brown. Forewing *imitata*. at the base and costal margin with white scales, and a blackish-brown marginal line. Hindwing with blackish-brown scales, at the inner margin darker. Fringes in both wings with white tips. ♂ 23—26 mm. Transvaal. Veins 7 + 8 stalked or free.

G. stibarodes Meyr. Body blackish-brown with some white hairs. Forewing lighter and darker blackish- *stibarodes*. brown, with a paler marking, in the ♂ indistinctly, in the ♀ more distinctly white. At the base 2 spots, an interrupted band on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the wing, a spot at the centre of the costal margin, on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the wing 4 spots in a curved row, and a few small ones in the centre of the wing and at the margin. Hindwing blackish-brown, in the ♀ with white hairs. Fringe whitish. 20—25 mm. Cape Colony.

- rougemonti*. **G. rougemonti** Heyl. ♀ body blackish-brown. Forewing yellowish-brown mixed with blackish-brown. Fringe greyish-brown. Hindwing greyish-yellow, fringe whitish. 34 mm. Delagoa Bay. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 stalked.
- vinctus*. **G. vinctus** Wkr. (= *incanescens* Btlr.). Body blackish-brown, with white hair. Forewing white. A broad reddish-brown interior band unites at the inner margin with the very oblique exterior band. At the costal margin small blackish-brown spots and similar lines in the median and distal areas. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the inner margin blackish-brown. Fringes in both wings with white spots. ♀ more elongate, the bands darker. 25—35 mm. Transvaal. In the forewing sometimes veins 7 and 10 not stalked.
- leucopasta*. **G. leucopasta** Hmps. (80 d). Body and forewing whitish-brown. At the base a white spot, more or less connected with the white costal margin which extends into the cell. At the costal margin some dark dots and a light faded band before the margin. Hindwing yellowish-brown. ♂ 24—26 mm. Cape Colony, Natal. In the forewing veins 7 + 8 sometimes stalked.
- pelverulenta*. **G. pelverulenta** Hmps. Body greyish-white and brown. Forewing greyish-brown with many indistinct small blackish-brown spots. Hindwing also greyish-brown, the fringe at the base white. ♂ 24 mm. Transvaal. All the veins of the forewing free.

21. Genus: **Rethona** Wkr.

Body strong. Palpi short. Antennae moderately strongly pectinate, between them a hair-pencil. Forewing moderately broad, the abdomen projecting beyond the hindwing. Neuration not described. Of the two species described in this genus the second is a *Notodontida*, the first (the genotype) is said to be a *Cossida*.

- strigosa*. **R. strigosa** Wkr. Grey. Thorax with a black transverse band and 2 black stripes. Forewing with black streaks between the veins. ♂ 16 lines. South Africa. Owing to the hair-tuft on the head it may be allied with *Arctiocossus antargyreus* Fldr.

Tessmannia braueri Bryk. Similar to *Eremocossus* according to the description; it is no *Cossida*, but a *Lymantriida*.

Alphabetical List

of the African *Cossidae* with reference to the original descriptions.

* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

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24. Family: Hepialidae.

In Vol. II (p. 433) it was stated by R. PFITZNER that the *Hepialidae* sharply contrast with all the other macrolepidoptera and, united with the most primitive group of the microlepidoptera, form the division of the *Jugatae* having a frenular lobe instead of bristle. But they seem also in many other respects to be still more primitive than many of the most closely allied *Micropterygiidae* which, even with the addition of their allies, the *Eriocraniidae*, scarcely number more than 50—60 species known hitherto. We cannot decide here whether the *Hepialidae* are yet to be ranged below the *Micropterygiidae*, as COMSTOCK'S view is, or according to CHAPMAN, above this group; we merely state that the *Laciniatae* (as the union of the two groups of *Micropterygiidae* and *Eriocraniidae* is called) being the most closely allied to the *Hepialidae*, still exhibit parts of the mouth inducive of rather a biting than a sucking action which no more exists in the recent species, but which was formerly present, since the mandibles of many *Laciniatae* still exhibit a broad, dentate edge with a hinge that is apparently still used and only occurs in biting insects.

This structure of the mouth of the *Eriocraniidae* is extremely similar to that of certain *Neuroptera* o, *Odonatae* which the *Hepialidae* also resemble in other respects. The most remarkable feature is the elongated dragonfly-like structure of the body and wings. The pro-, meso- and metathorax of the *Hepialidae* is even still less solidly jointed than in the dragonflies. The third thoracal segment is still quite independent and, by a waist-shaped strangulation, it is so far removed from the mesothorax that the place where the hindwings are joined on is quite a distance from that of the hindwings on the mesothorax, thereby producing a gap between the bases of the two wings. Moreover, the different abdominal joints (most distinctly shown in the genus *Hepialus* itself) are frequently longer than they are broad, thus nearer the shape of the segments of *Odonatae* than those of the lepidoptera. Thereby the whole structure of the imago has remained much more like that of the larval shape than in the lepidoptera of any other group.

A still more striking resemblance of the *Hepialidae* to the *Odonatae* is exhibited by the structure of the head. The entirely different, almost contrary habits of the two insect groups does not admit any clue for the explanation of this resemblance as being produced by convergency or as the adaptation to the same condition of the surroundings: as in *Odonatae*, the *Hepialidae* exhibit enormously enlarged eyes which, in Australian *Charagia*, sometimes reach so far around the head that they are only separated above by a linear frontal streak, thus almost the same as in the dragonflies of the Aeschnid genus *Gomphus*. Besides, the antennae of the *Charagia* are reduced to small, short, bristle-shaped thin threads, so that the formation of the head, abdomen, and wings is extraordinarily similar to that of ancestral insect forms. If we consider besides that the dragonflies being heliophile rapacious insects show, as mentioned above, life-conditions entirely different from those of the dusk-loving, mouthless *Hepialidae* the imagines of which have a very short life and are quite lethargic with the exception of their flying time often amounting to scarcely half an hour, these resemblances can only be explained by very distant relationships of the two groups. Other resemblances of the *Hepialidae* lead to other families of the *Neuroptera*, to the *Trichopteridae*, *Panorpidae* or *Hemerobiidae*, and some authors regard the *Eriocrania* as the true intermediate links between the *Hepialidae* and the *Phryganidae*.

As all other ancient insect families, the *Hepialidae* are also distributed over the whole earth. The palaeontologically most ancient islands and continents, such as New Zealand and Australia, do not only exhibit a relatively great abundance of ancient *Hepialidae*, but the latter seem to have maintained themselves there particularly well and victoriously. Of the more than 250 Hepialid forms known 63 occur in the Ethiopian region, more than double this number in the American region, and upwards of 100 in the Indo-Australian

region. Thus the centre of the range of the *Hepialidae* is as little to be sought for in Africa as in the palaearctic faunistic region containing still fewer *Hepialidae*. We can therefore neither expect any genera in Africa, which are exclusively confined to the Ethiopian district. The only form, *Leto venus* (80 e), exhibits a habitus deviating more from the other *Hepialidae*.

Moreover, the African *Hepialidae* do not give us the impression of insects belonging to the most primordial forms of the family. They are mostly of medium size with almost Cossid-like antennae. The magnificent green colouring of the Australian *Charagia* is not exhibited in any African form known hitherto. Most of the species are known from the south. The "Bushveld" provides a few species, whilst hardly any *Hepialidae* have come from the luxuriant region of the West African rainy forest and from the I. of Madagascar which otherwise abounds in animals. — We do not yet know any particulars about the habits of African *Hepialidae*; the larva is known of only one species.

All the genera are without a proboscis, with stunted palpi, spurless tibiae. The latter are mostly strongly haired, so that it is difficult to ascertain whether a tibial plate is present or not. The antennae of but one genus are remarkably pectinate and of a normal length, otherwise relatively short. In both the wings veins $9 + 10$ are always stalked. The larva of but one species has hitherto been described. From the tropical districts relatively few species are known; they probably live there in the mountains. By far most of the species occur in South Africa.

1. Genus: **Hepialus** F.

Antennae shorter than the thorax, filiform. [In both wings veins $9 + 10$ on a long stalk, 7 and 8 separated. Type: *humuli* L. from Europe.

keniae. **H. keniae** Holl. (80 b). Thorax dark red-brown, abdomen and wings somewhat lighter. Forewing at the costal margin spotted dark. In the cell and at its end one oblong silvery white ring each, filled with wood-brown. A series of small white rings behind them, and a series before the distal margin. The ring at the cell-end is more or less fused with the next of the series of rings, forming a long white spot. Below the cell traces of irregular light rings. 40—60 mm. East Africa.

tanganyicus. **H. tanganyicus** Rbl. (80 b). Very similar. The spot at the cell-end more pointedly triangular. The series of rings then following in *keniae* is absent here. In the submarginal row the two rings above and below vein 5 are almost invariably vertical, whereby the line is bent. Fringe traversed lighter, which is apparently not the case in *keniae*. Costal margin of hindwing with more distinct dark spots than in *keniae*. 40—60 mm. Tanganyica District, East Africa.

antarcticus. **H. antarcticus** Willgr. Wings greyish-brown, at the margins more yellow, with 2 spots in the cell in a similar position as in the preceding species. These spots and a series before the distal margin golden brown. South Africa.

aurifaber. **H. aurifaber** Fldr. (80 e) may be the same species, which however is not to be noticed from WALLEN-GREN'S (prior) description. Ground-colour red-brown, at the costal margin reddish-yellow with dark spots. Distal margin and inner margin with a violet reflection. 55 mm. Cape Colony.

thermodes. ? **H. thermodes** Meyr. Wings short. Antennae flattened. Forewing light ochreous brown, with an irregular white streak at the median vein as far as its centre. An indistinct row of dark spots inside partly bordered with white, from the apex to behind the centre of the inner margin. Hindwing dark brown. ♂ 30 mm. Transvaal.

ptiloscelis. ? **H. ptiloscelis** Meyr. Thorax and wings thinly scaled, abdomen at the base densely long-haired. Antennae flattened. Forewing elongate, distal margin curved, oblique. Forewing dark brown, hindwing ochreous grey, fringes of both wings with light tips. Thorax dark brown, abdomen lighter. ♂ 22 mm. Cape Colony.

2. Genus: **Hepialiscus** Hmps.

Antennae shorter than thorax, filiform. In both wings veins $8 + 9 + 10$ stalked. Legs with short hair. Type: *nepalensis* Wkr. from India.

tessellatus. **H. tessellatus** H.-Schäff. Brown with a slight violet reflection. At the costal margin of the forewing more distinctly spotted light reddish-yellow, below it as far as the inner margin the band-like spots are more indistinct. Hindwing reddish-brown, somewhat hyaline (? rubbed off). From the typical *nepalensis* it differs

in the abdomen and cell being longer, especially at its posterior edge, so that in the hindwing the absolute length of vein 3 is rather smaller in this much larger species than in *nepalensis*. As the legs of my specimen are very much damaged, there are no other but these slight differences to be noticed. Certainly the position in Lepid. Catal. JUNK (in the genus *Phassus*) is wrong.

3. Genus: **Leto** Hbn.

Separated from *Hepialus* by the feebly haired head and palpi, whereby the tiny palpi are well visible. Legs much less hairy. Wings beneath (especially forewing) with very long and dense hair. Type: *venus* Stoll.

L. venus Stoll. (80 f). Thorax dark reddish-brown. Forewing somewhat lighter. Behind the middle and at the distal margin one row each of silvery spots, before them as far as the base just as large ones, irregularly arranged, at the costal and inner margins smaller ones, all distinctly edged with black. Abdomen and hindwing brownish pink. 100—140 mm. South Africa. *venus*.

4. Genus: **Dalaca** Wkr.

Palpi short or very short. Antennae of about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the forewing with double-rowed lamellae. Tibial plate half the length of the anterior tibia or shorter. In the forewing veins 7 and 8 somewhat separated or from the same place, only in *ammon* and *rufescens* on a short stalk. Type: *nomaqua* Wkr.

All the species show on the forewing a light radial and exterior band which may be united or parted.

D. exul H. Schöff. (= *libratus* Wkr.). Thorax and forewing reddish-brown, abdomen and hindwing lighter. In the forewing at the base of the inner margin a white spot. The moderately curved radial band at the end with a sharp angle. The exterior band is broken up into spots. At the margin white dots. This form appears to be relatively rarer. — **tumidifascia** Hmps. (80 e). The exterior band is continuous and connected with the radial band, the former inside widened behind the cell, the latter extends with a frequently faded lobe above into the cell. — **metaleuca** Hmps. Exterior band as in *tumidifascia*, finely edged with black, the radial band without a projection into the cell, ending near the base with a fine spot. The white marginal dots are also present. ♂ 30—36 mm. South Africa. *exul*, *tumidifascia*, *metaleuca*.

D. homoterma Meyr. Blackish-brown, abdomen at the base with long greyish-white hair. Costal margin of forewing somewhat darker. Radial band faded white, edged with white, its end almost touching the inner margin, whereby it passes over in a sharp angle into the exterior band which is inwardly lobate behind the cell as in *tumidifascia*. In the ♂ white triangular marginal dots. Hindwing lighter, at the base greyish-white. Thorax rather lighter than the forewing. 36—60 mm. Cape Colony. This is probably only a dark form of *tumidifascia*. *homoterma*.

D. aequifascia n. sp. (80 e). Blackish-brown. The radial band extends almost to the base, where it encloses a black dot, little lighter than the ground-colour, edged with a somewhat whiter colour. In a short bow it extends into the somewhat undulate, rather equally broad exterior band. Hindwing just as dark. ♂ 36 mm. East Africa. Type in the Berlin Museum. *aequifascia*.

D. ammon Willgr. (80 e). Hindwing just as red-brown as forewing. Exterior band broad, pale brown, edged with white, sometimes slightly separated from the radial band which is narrower, in the centre upcurved, ending before the base at a dark dot which is not always distinct. — **goniophora** Hmps. The exterior band does not begin near the costal margin but only in the centre of the wing (vein 5), and is connected with the radial band. — **fuscescens** Hmps. The radial band is divided into 3 grey spots, the exterior band shows a notch towards the anal angle. — **rhodesiensis** Hmps. Before the centre of the inner margin a white spot with which the radial band may be united and thereby widened. Exterior band very much widened near the costal margin, both the bands lighter than in the other forms. The ♀ is paler, the marking thereby rather indistinct. Specimens with a purely white band are *hampsoni* Strd. 30 mm. South Africa. *ammon*, *goniophora*, *fuscescens*, *rhodesiensis*.

D. nomaqua Wkr. (80 f). The broader exterior band is outside straightly cut off, dark-edged, united with the rather broad short radial band. Colouring similar to that of *ammon*. Figure according to a specimen from South-West Africa, which thus probably belongs to this species. WALKER's description is insufficient. ♂ 32—36 mm. South-West and South Africa. *nomaqua*.

D. rufescens Hmps. (80 f). In both wings veins 7 + 8 stalked. Pale red-brown. The slightly lighter bands are edged with silvery white, below the costal margin somewhat broader. Radial band slightly bent, with a white streak to the base. At the distal margin mostly fine white lunae. ♀ paler, greyer, indistinctly marked. — **furva** Hmps. The two bands are dark-edged, only the basal ray white. 32—55 mm. South-Africa. *rufescens*, *furva*.

leucophaea. **D. leucophaea** Janse. Ground-colour olive-brown. Near the base 2 brown spots, the exterior spot incompletely edged with white. In the cell a white radial line reaching the interior white edge of the exterior band which is bordered by a somewhat darker shadow only outside, not inside. Submarginal line white. Marginal dots white, triangular, inside with a dark shadow. At the inner margin a small quadrangular white spot. On the hindwing a light exterior band distinct, marginal spots indistinct. ♂ 38 mm. Cape Colony.

troglodytes. **D. troglodytes** Janse. Forewing reddish-brown. Near the base an oval, somewhat strangulated, blackish-brown spot edged with yellowish-white. The exterior band is on both sides edged with yellowish-white, inside somewhat broader so; it begins at vein 9, sending at vein 2 a spur to the inner margin, then towards the base in the middle upcurved as far as into the cell, and touching the oval spot; at its basal end dark spots above and below it. Before the exterior band a strong dark shadow, behind it dark spots, partly edged with yellowish-white. At the inner margin a white line, no spot, at the distal margin a light zigzag line. Hindwing cinnamon-brown with a faint light exterior band and feeble light marginal spots. ♂ 36 mm. Cape Colony.

The following species with a lighter, more yellowish-brown ground-colour.

cretata. **D. cretata** Dist. Wings pale brown. Forewing with lactean bands. The radial band extends sharply angled into the exterior band which reaches only as far as the cell. ♂ 22 mm. It may be a crippled specimen. Transvaal.

semicanus. **D. semicanus** Janse. Forewing yellowish-brown, marking silvery white. Costal margin in the proximal half with white dots. A radial band below the basal half of the cell, then upcurved to the apex, interrupted at vein 4, besides parted by the veins 8—10. Behind it white stripes between the veins to the margin, the anterior ones shorter, only forming marginal dots. Hindwing somewhat darker brown, at the margin lighter. ♂ 38 mm. Natal.

ibex. **D. ibex** Willgr. (80 e). Both wings pale brown. Forewing below the costal margin to the centre white. The white radial band extends with a sharp angle into the oblique exterior band. Before the distal margin fine white dots. Fringes of both wings lighter. — **albirivula** Hmps. Behind the cell before the exterior band fine white streaks, similar ones at the margin between veins 5 and 2. ♂ 32—34 mm. Transvaal.

bacotii. **D. bacotii** Quail. (80 f). As *ibex*, but the two bands are uniformly connected, somewhat broader and more faded. ♂ 30 mm. Transvaal.

isorrhoea. **D. isorrhoea** Meyr. Anterior tibiae short, forewing longer than in the other species. The light radial band is narrow in the base, from the base of vein 2 irregularly undulated to the apex. Hindwing light grey, at the base somewhat diaphanous. ♂ 42 mm. Transvaal.

albistriata. **D. albistriata** Hmps. (80 f). Similar to *semicanus*. Below the costal margin a white band as in *ibex*. The two bands are silvery white, united, towards the apex broken up into spots. Marginal spots as in *semicanus*. Hindwing yellowish-brown as forewing. ♂ 24 mm. Natal.

leucocyma. **D. leucocyma** Hmps. On the forewing beside the white line below the costal margin below its end an oblong white streak at the upper cell-end. The radial band is divided into an oblong triangle below the base of the cell and a small spot above its end within the cell. Inner margin in the basal half white and above it a small streak at vein 1. The exterior silvery white band is narrow, undulate, from the apex to vein 2, then upwards and inwards farther to the end of the basal triangle. Marginal spots as in *semicanus*. 24 mm. Cape Colony.

hololeuca. **D. hololeuca** Hmps. (80 g). Feebly yellowish brown, almost white. Costal margin of forewing brown, veins of a purer white, without markings. Hindwing of the same colour. Beneath both wings pale brown. —

brunneotincta. **brunneotincta** Strd. is on both wings above more intensely brown. 34—40 mm. South Africa.

The following species are darker, somewhat differently marked.

amphiarma. **D. amphiarma** Meyr. Forewing dark brown. The white radial band composed of 2 irregular white streaks as far as the cell-end, then despatching a spur to the inner margin and straight on to the apex, on both sides bordered spotlike by dark. At the cell-end a white spot, above edged with dark and with white lunular marginal spots. Hindwing dark brown with 2 light shadows from the centre of the wing to the costal margin and white marginal lunae. ♂ 36 mm. Cape Colony.

crossosema. **D. crossosema** Meyr. Dark brown, only the abdominal base light. Forewing particularly dark at the costal margin near the base. In the cell as far as behind its centre 3 clouded dark spots, the last transverse. The radial band is composed of dark clouded spots, running along below the cell, at the end with a spur towards the inner margin, at its upper edge margined with whitish-brown; continued as an exterior band almost to the apex, undulate, inside light-edged. Before it 3 dark clouds near the costal margin. Fringe of both wings somewhat speckled. ♂ 40 mm. Natal.

rhodaula. **D. rhodaula** Meyr. Thorax pinkish brownish-grey. Forewing dark brown. Marking pink, edged with white and blackish. At the costal margin 6 or 7 round spots. A strongly bicurved line in the disc, interrupted in the middle and connected with the inner margin by 3 or 4 streaks. At the distal margin small spots. Fringe speckled pink. Hindwing grey with dark spots. Fringe also speckled. ♂ 26 mm. Cape Colony.

D. eriogastra *Meyr.* Posterior tibiae shorter than the tarsi. Forewing somewhat more elongate than *eriogastra*. in the other species, dark brown. The thin, somewhat lighter radial band is edged with white, then upcurved, slightly suffused with dark to the apex. Near its base a black spot. At the margin small white lunae. Hindwing of the same colour, with traces of a light exterior band from vein 3 to the apex. ♂ 44 mm. Natal.

D. vaporalis *Meyr.* Posterior tibiae shorter than tarsi. Forewing dark brown, in the centre clouded *vaporalis*. white. An undulate, irregular, whitish exterior band from vein 2 to the apex and a still more indistinct band close at the margin, both somewhat confluent. Hindwing just as dark, somewhat diaphanous at the base. ♂ 36 mm. Transvaal.

The following species deviate still more.

D. stictigrapha *Hmps.* (80 g). Dark brown. By the convex costal margin of the hindwing it resembles *sticti-*
Gor. plurimaculata. The exterior half of the wing parallel to the distal margin lighter, enclosing a series of small *grapha*. black, white-scaled spots. At the margin fine black dots edged with white scales. Body and hindwing lighter. ♀ more indistinctly marked. 36—40 mm. Congo District, Rhodesia.

D. holophaea *Hmps.* (80 g). Antennae of ♂, according to the original figure, distinctly short-combed. *holophaea*. Ground-colour brown with a slight violet reflection. Forewing with a number of irregular light lines, angular and interrupted, outside edged darker. Hindwing more greyish brown. ♂ 28 mm. Congo District.

D. limbopunctata *n. sp.* (80 f). Antennae of ♂ likewise short-combed. Ground-colour violettish brown, *limbo-*
thorax darker. Costal margin of forewing with blackish spots outside and inside edged with almost white. *punctata*. From the centre of the median vein to vein 6 distinct white dots. Below and behind them olive brown indistinct spots, on the cross-bar below the cell a white streak. Before the distal margin a narrow distinct olive brown band, inside edged with dark, outside with white, partly triangular dots, a larger dark spot above and below vein 2 somewhat isolated from the band. At the margin small fine round olive brown spots edged somewhat light. Fringe dotted white. Hindwing of the same ground-colour, at the costal margin outside with dark spots. ♂ 30 mm. Cape Colony. Type in the Berlin Museum.

D. xenoctenis *Meyr.* Body dark brown, forewing somewhat lighter, spotted whitish. The lighter costal *xenoctenis*. margin at the base and near the apex with dark spots. In the cell 3 pair of spots, ochreous, dark-edged, a seventh spot in its apex, one behind the last pair and one above the centre of the first two pairs. The space between the cell and inner margin is spotted white and pale yellow. An exterior and a submarginal row of yellowish-brown spots edged with dark. The 3 central spots of the exterior row are white. Behind them small marginal spots. Hindwing grey, at the costal margin with 3 dark spots. Fringes of both wings speckled grey and white. ♂ 30 mm. Cape Colony. Owing to the strong lamellae on the antennae it probably does not belong to *Hepialus*.

5. Genus: **Gorgopis** *Hbn.*

Palpi short though longer than in *Dalaca*. Antennae of almost half the length of the costal margin, strongly pectinate in the ♂, in the ♀ shorter combed, sometimes only as in *Dalaca*-♂. Tibial plate of anterior tibia longer than half the length of the latter. In both wings veins 7 + 8 on a short stalk, 9 + 10 on a long one. Type: *libania* *Stoll*.

G. libania *Stoll* (80 g). Thorax and forewing dark brown, with a silky gloss. Sometimes a curved *libania*. obsolete band from the base to before the apex is indicated by a different reflection.

G. auratilis *Janse* (80 a). Body brown. Forewing brownish-yellow, base and costal margin darker. *auratilis*. Hindwing brown. In both wings the veins are feebly darker. ♀ of a purer yellow, more scantily scaled. 30—46 mm. Transvaal.

G. caffra *Wkr.* (80 h). Smaller than *libania*. Thorax dark brown. Wings and abdomen reddish brown. *caffra*. — **cervina** *Wllgr.* is greyish-yellow, at the costal margin darker. According to JANSE, *cervina* is synonymous *cervina*. to *caffra*, according to *Aurivillius* *caffra* has longer palpi, *cervina* shorter ones. I cannot find any sure difference in the palpi. The ground-colour varies between light greyish-yellow and dark reddish brown. Antennae of ♀ only finely dentate. 32—35 mm. South and East Africa.

G. crudeni *Janse*. Body and wings olive brown. Antennal shaft of ♂ light with fine dark transverse *crudeni*. lines. Costal margin of forewing dark brown. Wings of ♀ more thinly scaled. Antennae distinctly pectinated. If *caffra* ♂ is just as dark as *crudeni*-♂, it has lighter hindwings. 32—42 mm. Cape Colony. Larva grey, beneath somewhat brownish-grey, its skin glossy, partly somewhat wrinkled, with few short hairs; head and neck-shield olive brown. The length of the slender larva stated to be 22 mm probably does not refer to a full-grown specimen. As its European allies it lives in a silk-tube which, however, is provided with a trap-door.

alticola. **G. alticola** *Aur.* (80 h) has short dark brown wings. Abdomen at the base and the beginning of the hindwing with yellow hair. Thorax and palpi blackish-brown. ♂ 32 mm. Kilimandjaro.

abbottii. **G. abbottii** *Holl.* (80 h). Body and wings very pale brown, at the margins pale yellowish, with a silky gloss. The original figure is surely marred, but it shows that it is a light, relatively long-winged species, so that I presume my figured specimen from a series of Abyssinians to be this species. The ♀ is just as large, with scarcely narrower wings, the antennae half as long pectinated as in the ♂. 45—50 mm. East Africa, Abyssinia. The specimens quoted as *abbottii* from the Kilimandjaro are, according to my specimens from that district, extremely short-winged and presumably *libania*.

The following species more or less marked.

Costal margin of forewing darker than the rest, before the distal margin dark spots.

plurimaculata. **G. plurimaculata** *Warr.* (80 h). Forewing greyish-brown. Costal margin spotted dark. The somewhat darker area is bordered by a line extending from $\frac{2}{3}$ costal margin about vertically to vein 2 and then to the base. From the apex to $\frac{2}{3}$ inner margin a mottled dark band. Thorax as dark as the costal margin, abdomen and hindwing as the main part of the forewing. ♂ 38 mm. Cape Colony.

grisescens. **G. grisescens** *n. sp.* (80 h). The dark brown costal margin only extends to the lower basal ray of the cell and to the base of vein 8, then along the latter to the distal margin. In the cell above the base of vein 2 a somewhat dark, light-edged spot. From about $\frac{1}{2}$ the inner margin to the centre of vein 6 a curved row of light-edged spots on a greyish-brown ground and a row of oblong marginal spots, also light-edged. ♂ 32 mm. Cape Colony. Type in the Berlin Museum.

Marking radially striped.

altitudinis. **G. altitudinis** *Le Cerf.* Thorax dark brown. Forewing earth-brown with a yellowish-white line through the centre of the cell. Below and behind the cross-vein lighter. Hindwing greyish-brown, abdomen reddish-brown. ♀ pale reddish-brown. 34—52 mm. Kilimandjaro.

butleri. **G. butleri** *Dew.* (80 g). Similarly coloured. The light basal ray wedge-shaped almost to the distal margin, at the cross-vein interrupted by a dark spot. Below the base of the cell a larger spot and behind it a streak from the base of vein 2 downwards. Before the margin a light notched line. ♂ 38 mm. Cape Colony.

zelleri. **G. zelleri** *Dew.* (80 h). Dark chocolate. The light radial streak is narrower, forked behind the cell, almost divided by a spot at the cross-vein. Below the cell as far as the base of vein 2 a broader light band. ♂ 45 mm. Cape Colony.

olivaceonotata. **G. olivaceonotata** *Warr.* (80 g). Greyish-brown. At the costal margin blackish spots and transverse rows of olive brown spots. The white radial band is broken up into 3 spots, besides a white streak below the cell. A fine white streak below the base of the costal margin, fine white dots at $\frac{2}{3}$ costal margin and before the distal margin near vein 4. Hindwing greyish-brown, at the apex spotted dark. ♂ 32 mm. Cape Colony.

The original figure shows short-combed antennae. The whole sketch strongly recalls *Dalaca holophaea* and *limbopunctata*, so that the species probably also belongs to them.

The following species are more radially striped.

intervallata. **G. intervallata** *Warr.* (80 h). Thorax olive brown, abdomen lighter. Forewing creamy white. At the costal margin, in the centre of the cell and at the inner margin olive brown. From there to vein 4 the veins are broad olive brown, above it only finely so, with a submarginal band of spots almost to the costal margin. Hindwing at the costal margin and apex as well as at the veins brown, otherwise as forewing. ♂ 32 mm. Cape Colony.

fuscalis. **G. fuscalis** *Janse.* Thorax dark brown, abdomen yellowish-brown. Forewing greyish-brown, at the costal margin darker. The bands pale yellow. A band at the lower cell-margin as far as vein 4, where it is widened, narrow between veins 4 and 5. Another band above the basal ray in the cell, and between veins 5 and 7 interruptedly continued. Above it short light stripes. Hindwing greyish-yellow, costal margin and veins darker. 22—25 mm (?), larger than *caffra*. Transvaal.

leucopetala. **G. leucopetala** *Meyr.* Similar to *intervallata*. Ground-colour dark brown, costal margin and forewing darker. Marking white. Below the base of the cell only 2 white spots separated by a dark one. The cell only above its lower edge white. Behind the cell only at the upper angle a light spot, not so extensively light as in *intervallata*. Behind it small light spots between veins 2 and 8, between 5 and 7 a larger one, below 2 a very small one. Besides small marginal dots. Hindwing dark brown. ♂ 24 mm. Pondoland.

pholidota. **G. pholidota** *Meyr.* also resembles *intervallata*. Dark brown, at the costal margin of the forewing darker. In the cell the two light streaks of *intervallata*. Below the base of the cell only 1 light spot. Between the

veins irregular light radial bands, those above vein 7 divided into 2 spots each. The white marginal spots are narrowly separated from them, in *intervallata* distantly separated. Hindwing pale brown, at the costal margin darker, in the cell and between the veins lighter. ♂ 42 mm. Cape Colony.

The following species with a continuous or interrupted band from the base to the apex.

G. albiplumis Warr. (80 c). Varying from olive grey to olive brown, scantily scaled, costal margin and cell somewhat darker. The light band at the base broader, irregularly bordered. Behind it 3 rows of indistinct dark spots between the veins. Marginal line dark, strong. Fringe lighter. Hindwing olive grey, with a marginal line as on the forewing. ♂ 30 mm. Cape Colony.

G. annulosa n. sp. (80 b). Larger. Thorax and forewing red-brown. At the costal margin darker. The band is composed of somewhat lighter, dark-centred spots. Above the base of vein 2 a larger, almost reniform spot. At the margin light semicircles between the veins, filled with the ground-colour. Abdomen and hindwing yellowish-brown, at the distal margin light red-brown. ♂ 38 mm. Transvaal. Type in the Berlin Museum.

G. centaurica Meyr. Separated from *annulosa* by the marginal area. At the discal margin oblong spots extending more or less to the principal band. Fringe lighter than ground-colour, spotted somewhat darker. On the hindwing the fringe and at the apex as dark as in *annulosa*, otherwise ochreous brown. ♂ 42—44 mm. Natal.

G. armillata Meyr. Body and wings ochreous brown. Forewing at the costal margin dark violettish-brown. The principal band also violettish-brown, from the base through the centre of the wing to vein 6, then shortly upcurved. A similar spot above the centre of the inner margin, and small submarginal ones being slightly confluent. Fringe spotted dark, on the hindwing not spotted. ♂ 45 mm. Natal.

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* signifies that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

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Errata and Additions to Vol. 14.

- P. 23 line 15 from below, to *plumigera* Btlr. add the reference: (1 c).
P. 47 line 18 from below, read: "10 forms" instead of "5 forms".
P. 66 line 1 from above, read: *Haw.* instead of *Hew.*
P. 67 line 4 from above, read: *Mab.* instead of *Wkr.*
P. 67 line 5 from above, read: *somalensis* instead of *somalilensis*.
P. 68 line 13 from above, cancel the reference: 8 i at *Cinc. nubica*.
P. 89 line 5 from below, read: *ined.* instead of *ind.*
P. 99 line 11 from below, to **evadne** add the reference: (13 f).
P. 101 line 2 from above, to **dissimilis** add: (13 i) instead of (14 i).
P. 123 line 10 from above, read: 5. Genus instead of 20. Genus.
P. 128 line 29 from below, read: Papilionidae instead of Papillionidae.
P. 129 line 25 from above, read: "In the" instead of: "In other,".
P. 132 line 22 from below, after "**Hexaneura**" add: *Willgr.*
P. 160 line 26 from below, read: **xylentes** instead of **xyleutis**.
P. 171 line 18 from below, read: **whitei** *Drc.* instead of **whitei** *Drt.*
P. 188 line 16 from above, read: **Pachycispia** instead of **Pachicispia**.
P. 212 line 8 from below, read: **Opisthodontia** instead of **Opistodontia**.
P. 223 line 6 from below, read: (30 d, 35 a) instead of (30 d).
P. 225 line 28 from above, read: (30 d, 35 b) instead of (30 d).
P. 225 line 18 from below, read: (30 d, 35 b) instead of (30 d).
P. 227 line 9 from below, to *rosa* add the reference: (40 a).
P. 245 line 29 from above, read: *ondulosa* instead of *ondulata*.
P. 264 line 26 from above, add the reference: (40 d).
P. 270 line 4 from above, add the reference: (40 d).
P. 276 line 28 from above, read: *Cosmotriche* instead of *Casmotriche*.
P. 287 line 12 from above, read: Vol. II instead of Vol. III.
P. 313 line 12 from above, read: *Graëllsia* instead of *Graelesia*.
P. 313 line 18 from below, read: Sudan instead of south.
P. 313 line 3 from below, read: Sylviid instead of Sirphid.
P. 315 line 27 from below, read: pitcher-shaped instead of comma-shaped.
P. 322 line 18 from below, to **schönheiti** add the author: *Wichgr.*
P. 333 lines 10 and 11 from above, cancel the sentence from "then" to "lighter".
P. 336 line 28 from below, read: (57 d) instead of (57 a).
P. 356 line 29 from above, read: carinated instead of stalked.
P. 390 line 2 from below, read: **E. instabilata** instead of **V. instabilata**.
P. 402 line 14 from below, read: *filamentaria* instead of *filimentaria*.
P. 421 line 28 from below, read: *milhauseri* *F.* instead of *milhauseri* *Fldr.*
P. 464 line 6 from below, the *Latoia* add the author's name "*Guér.*"
P. 465 line 29 from above, read: *cratata* instead of *cratata*.
P. 491 line 24 from above, read *angulata* instead of *augulata*.
P. 529 line 24 from below, the sentence from "**aethiopica** *Le Cérf*" to „Abyssinia" is to be cancelled.

Corrections of the Plates of Vol. 14.

Plate

- 2 a read viridifasci**ata** instead of viridifascia.
- 2 e read abess**yn**ica instead of abessinica.
- 2 h read tripl**ex** instead of triplax.
- 2 k read vet**u**lina instead of velutina.
- 3 h the figure of cerealis is to be cancelled.
- 4 b read veronica**a** instead of veronicae.
- 6 a read ehrysopyga instead of chrysopyge.
- 8 a read perfus**ca** instead of perfusa.
- 8 a read mesoscot**a** instead of mesoseosta.
- 10 h read angustipenn**is** instead of angulipennis.
- 11 h read jaund**e**ana instead of jaindeana.
- 11 i read flavifront**ella** instead of flavifrontana.
- 13 g read subterm**in**ata instead of subtemcinata.
- 14 a read mediopunet**ata** instead of mediopuncta.
- 14 e read latifasciata instead of latefasciata.
- 16 b read luteib**a**rba instead of luteeibarba.
- 16 d read nive**i**vitrea instead of nigrivitrea.
- 18 a the figure of metaxantha is to be cancelled.
- 20 h read nudiuscul**a** instead of mediuseula.
- 21 i read rubricost**a** instead of rubricostata.
- 22 e read distinct**a** instead of distanti.
- 23 b read setinioides instead of setinoides.
- 24 h read alb**o**signata instead of albisignata.
- 24 i read gn**a**va instead of grava.
- 25 e read obliqu**a**linea instead of obliquelinea.
- 26 c read lug**a**rdi instead of lugordi.
- 26 d read rhodal**ip**ha instead of rodophila.
- 26 d read rubripunct**ata** instead of rubripuncta.
- 28 e read contempt**or** instead of eontempta.
- 72 i read delicatiss**ima** instead of delicatissinna.
- 75 e read auricin**ct**a instead of aurieinta.

THE MACROLEPIDOPTERA OF THE WORLD

A SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTION OF THE
HITHERTO KNOWN MACROLEPIDOPTERA

EDITED IN COLLABORATION WITH WELL-KNOWN SPECIALISTS

BY

DR. ADALBERT SEITZ, PROFESSOR



DIVISION I: FAUNA PALAEARCTICA — VOL. 1—4

DIVISION II: FAUNA EXOTICA — VOL. 5—16

VOL. 14

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THE AFRICAN BOMBYCES AND SPHINGES

WITH 80 PLATES



PLATES



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Vol. 14.

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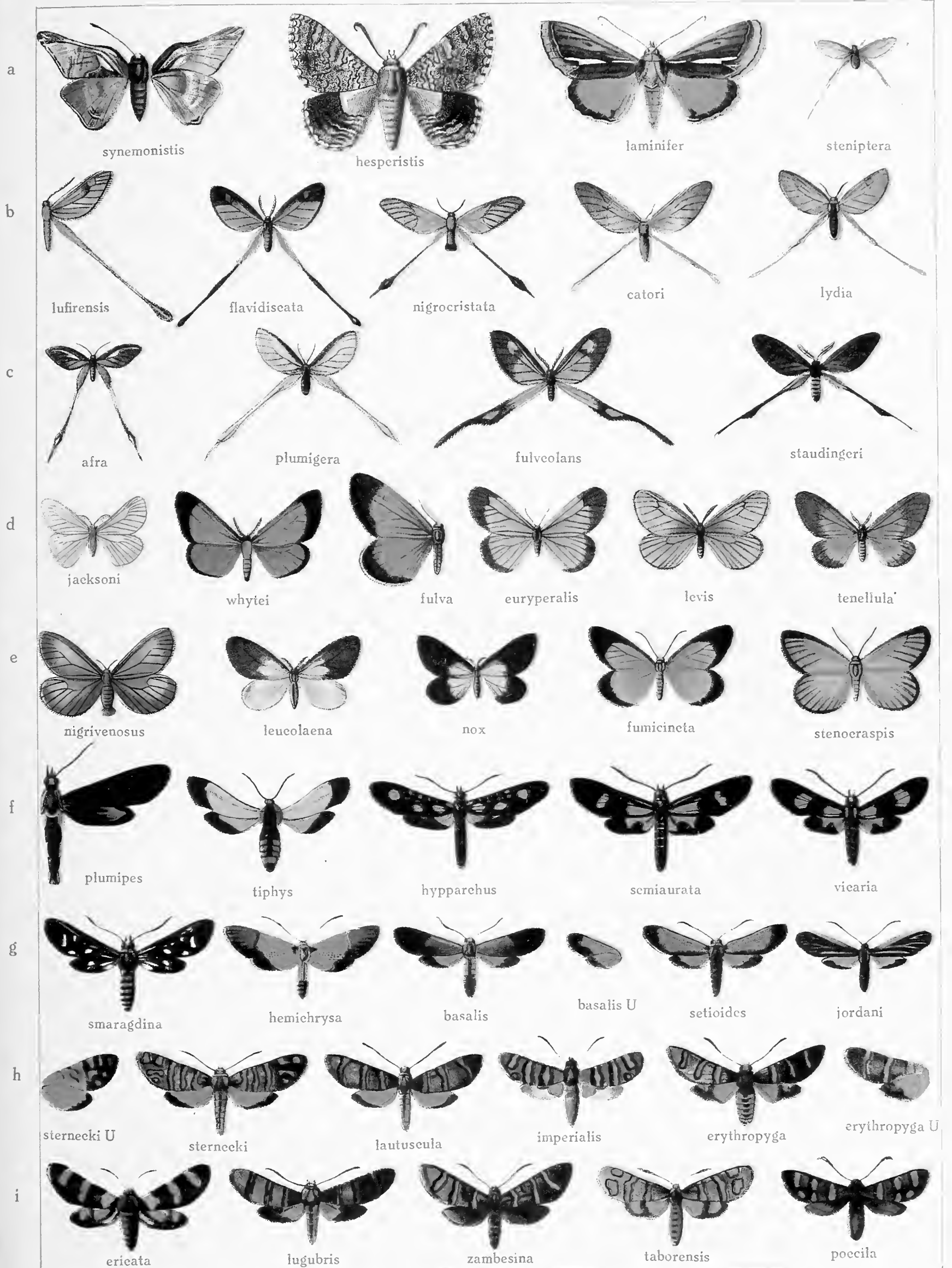
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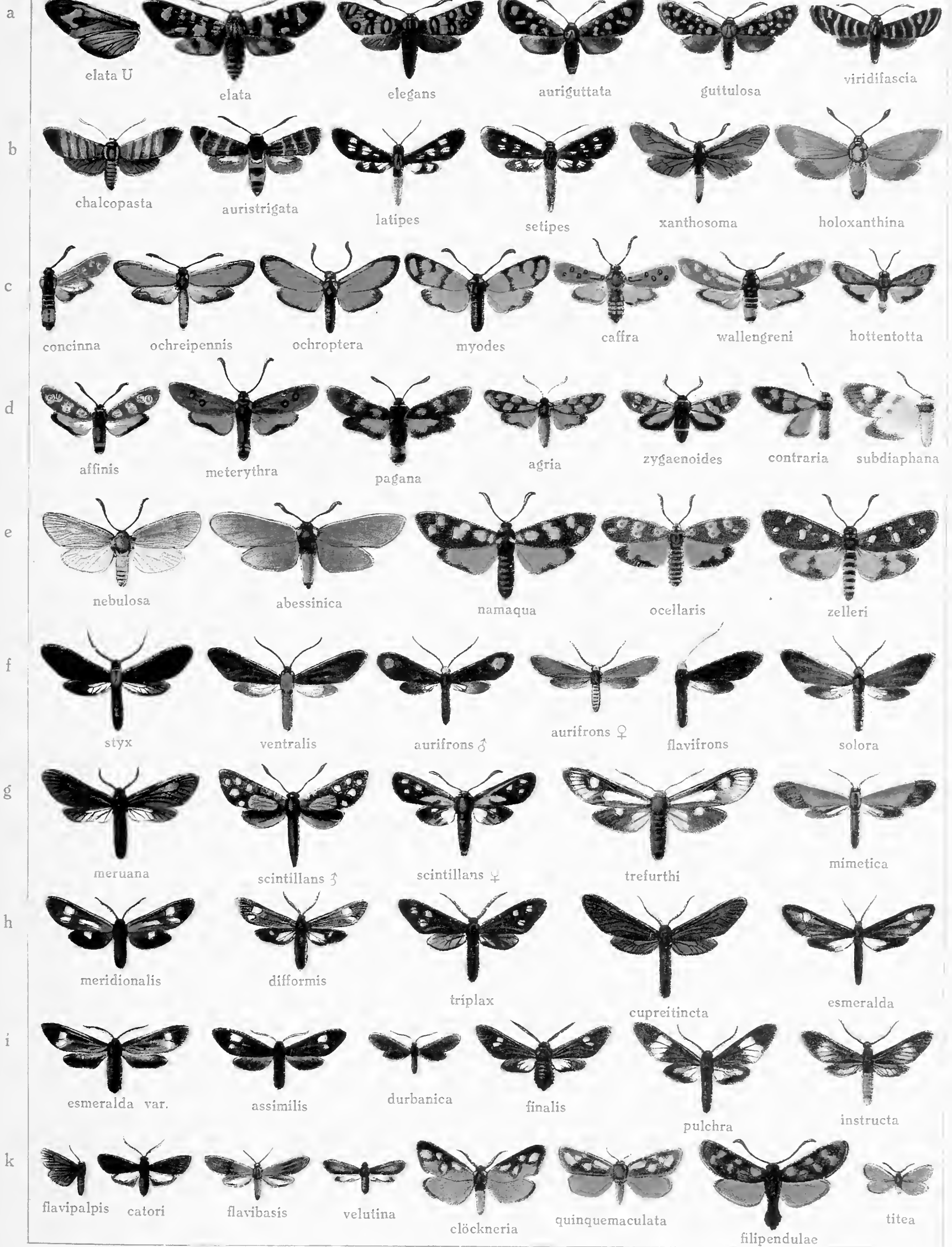
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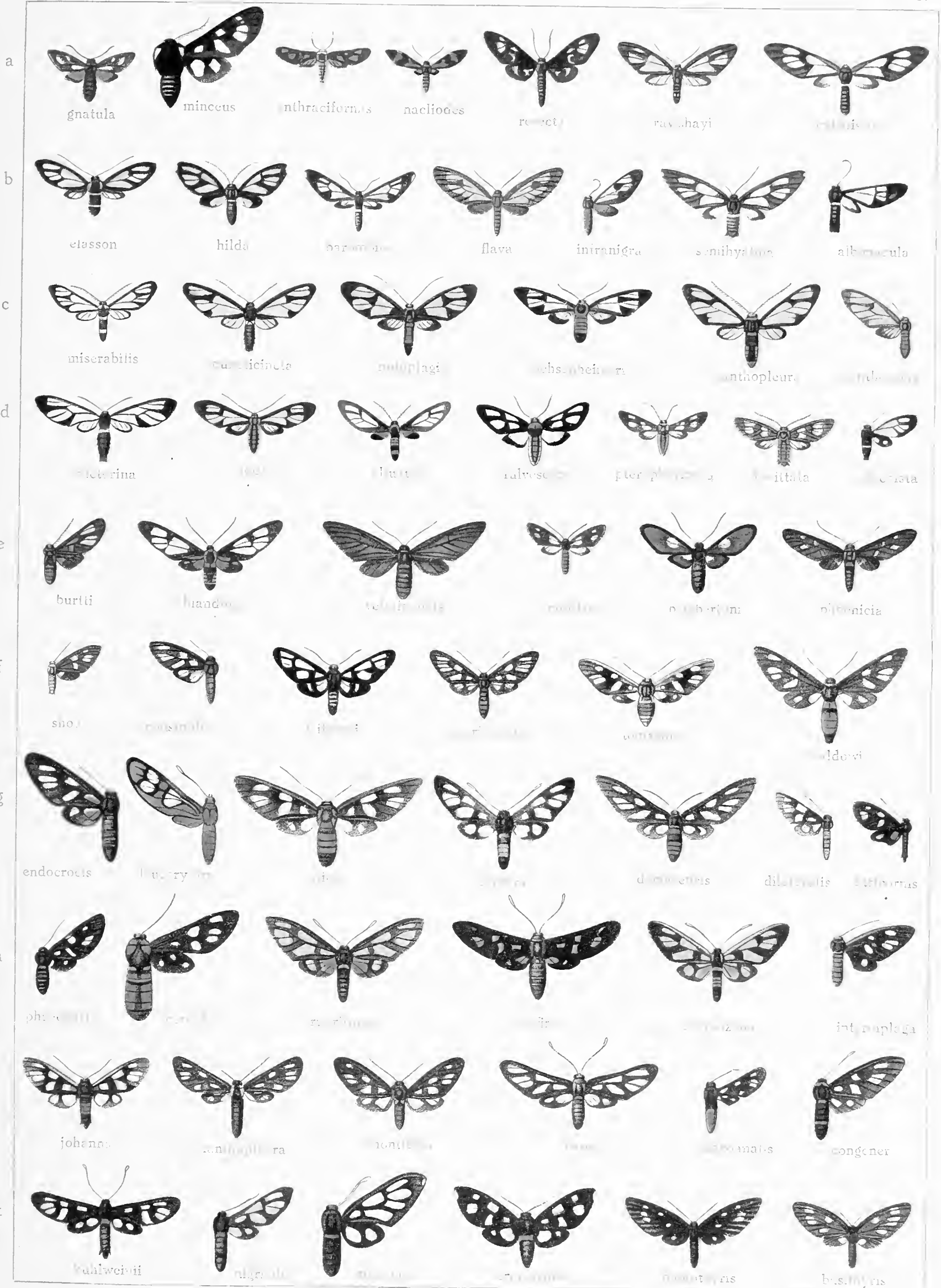
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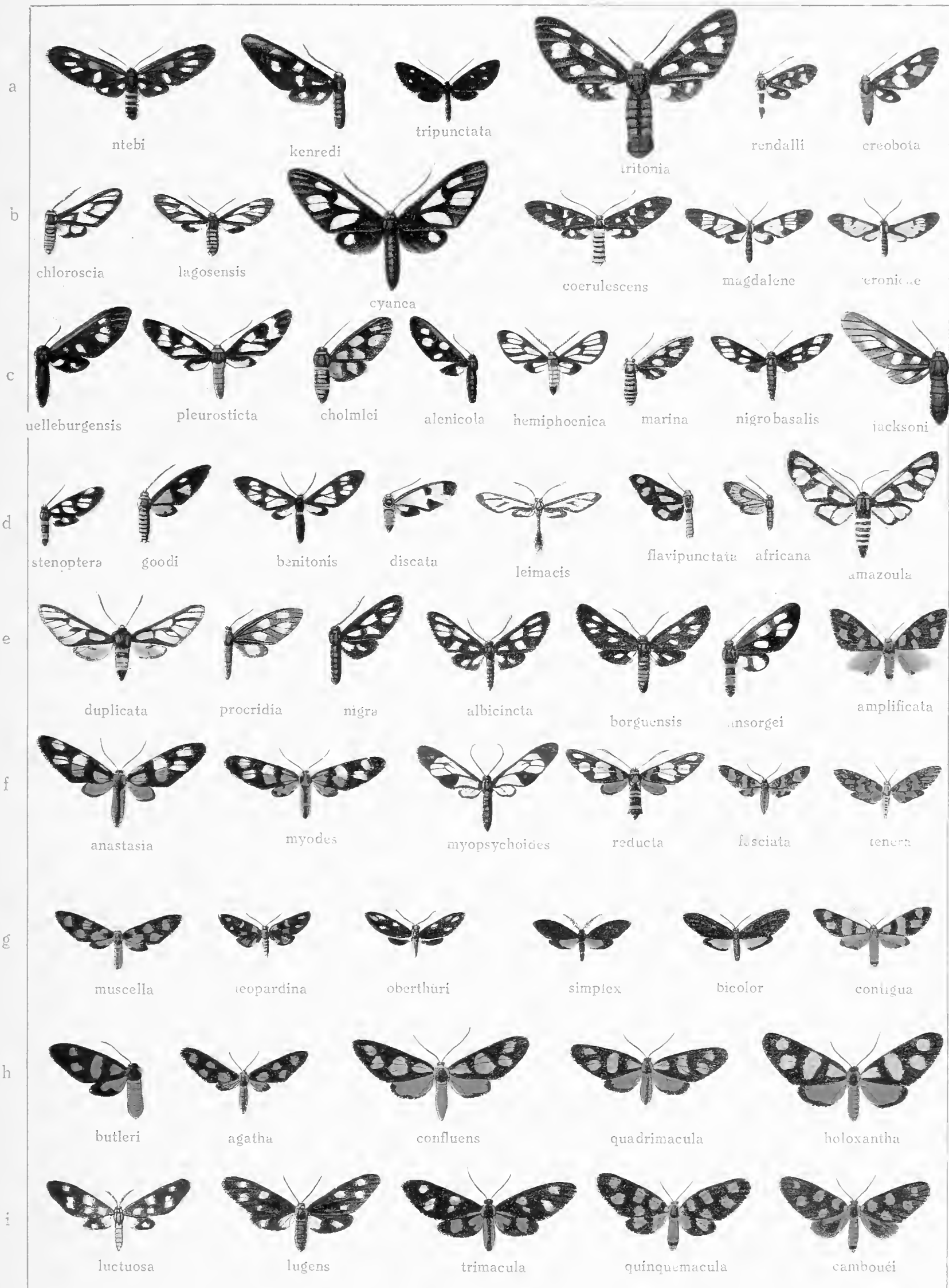
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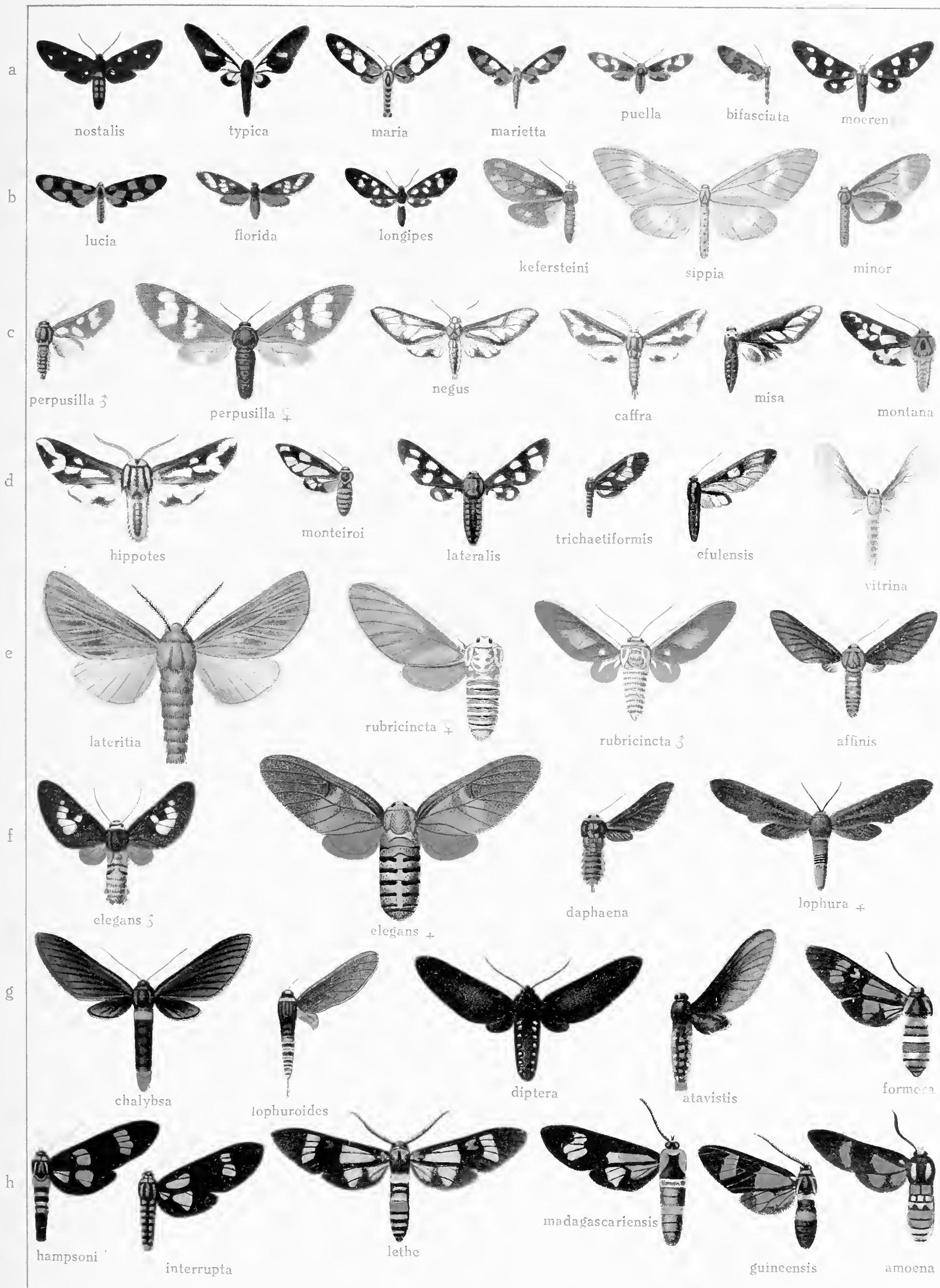


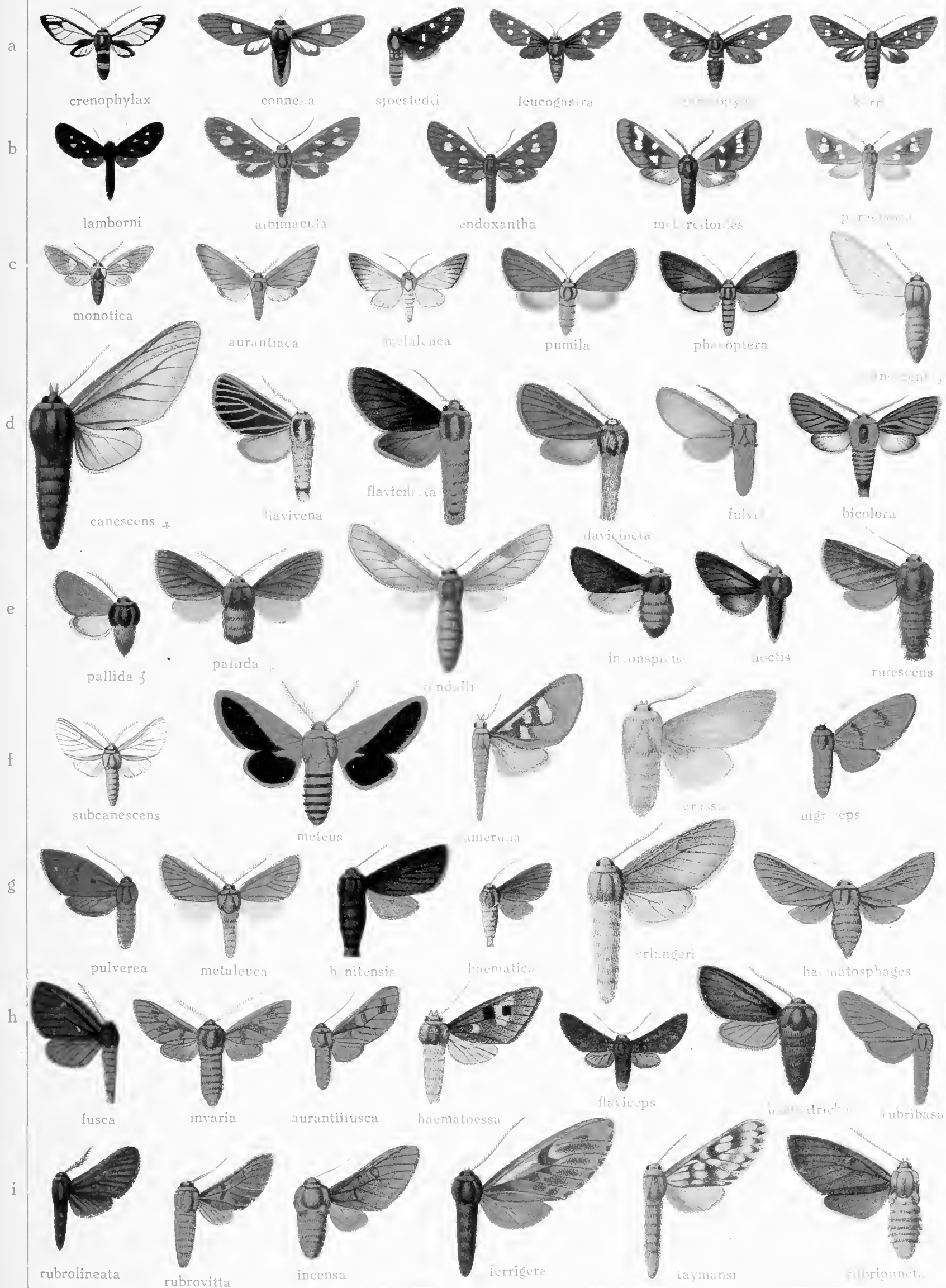


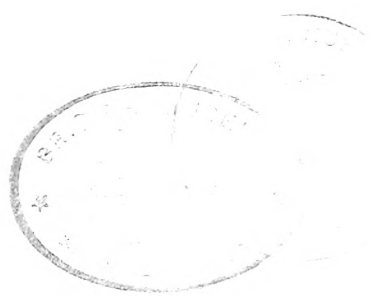


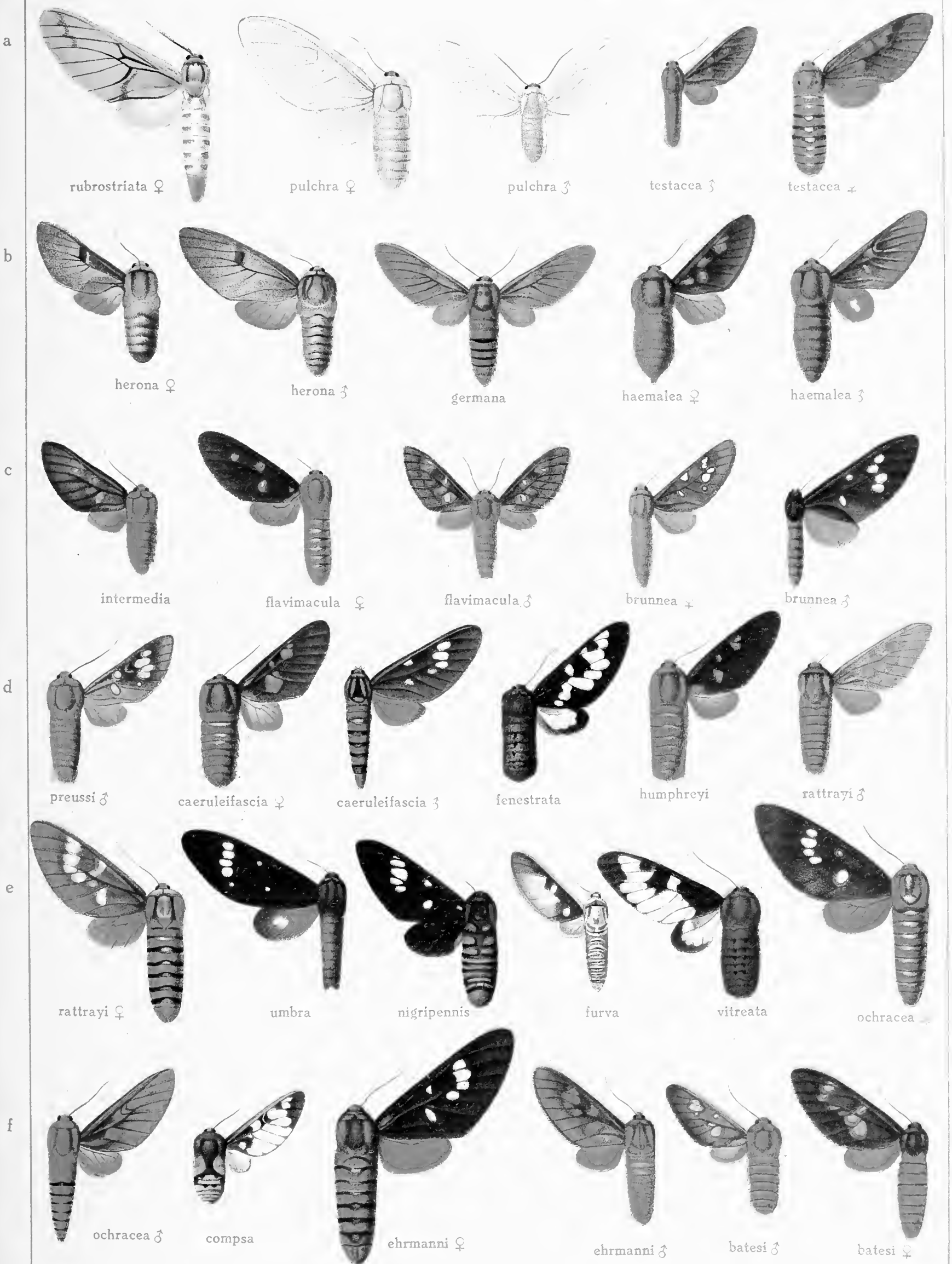


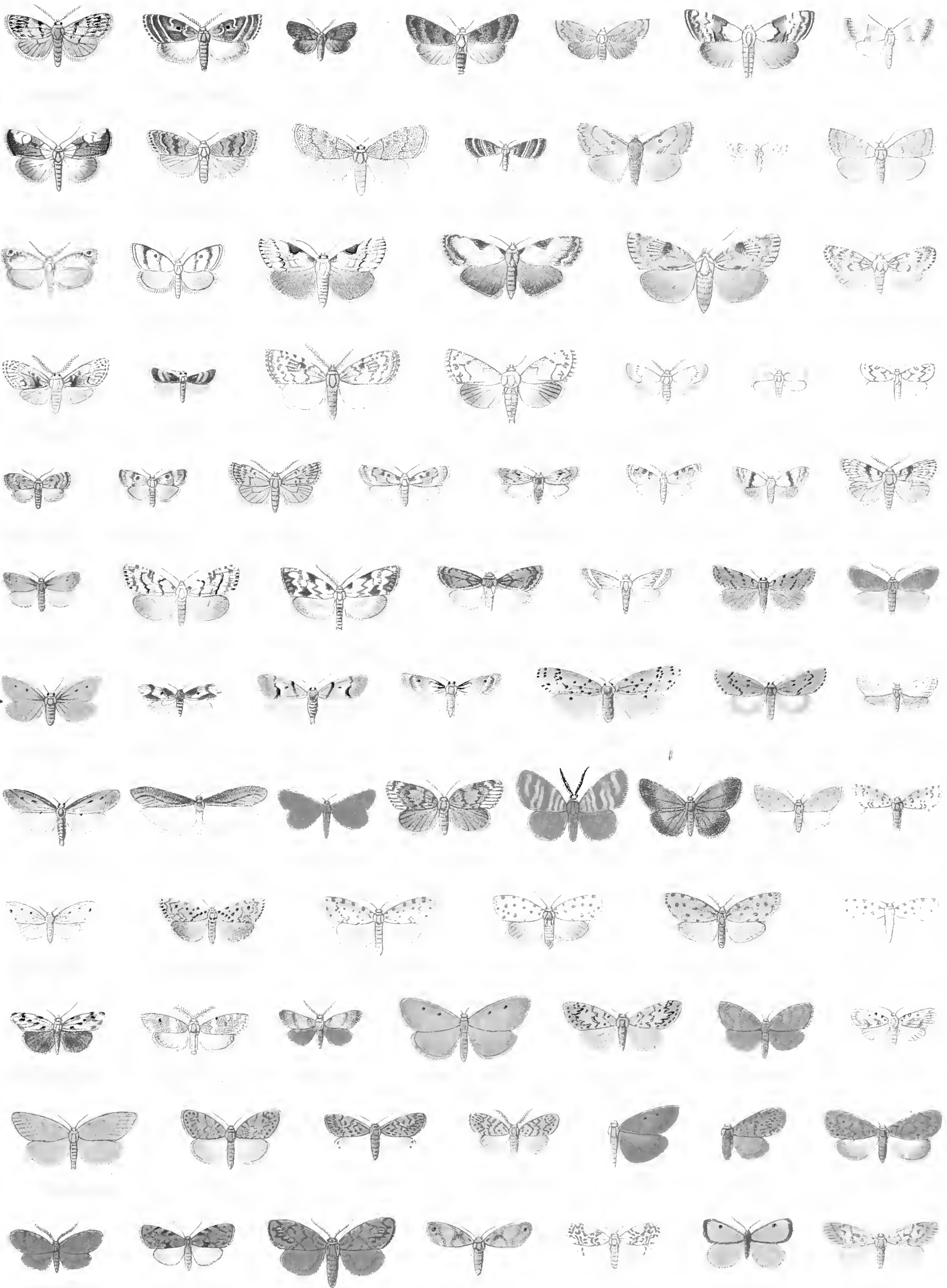


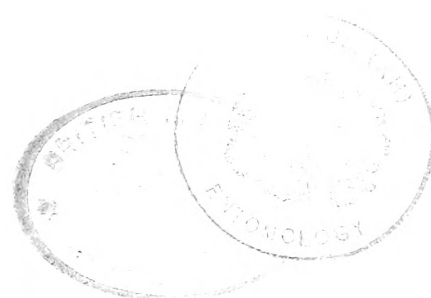


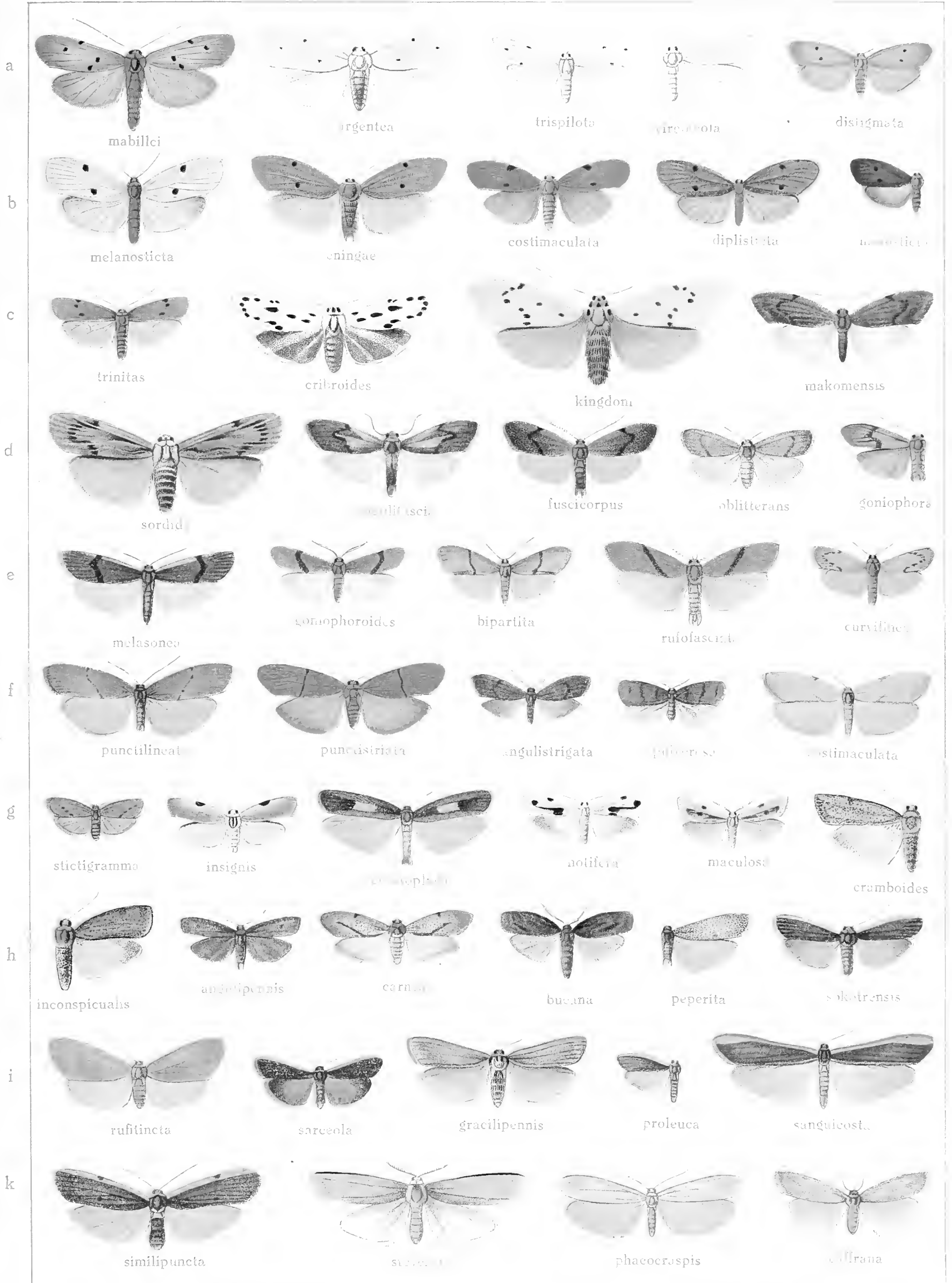




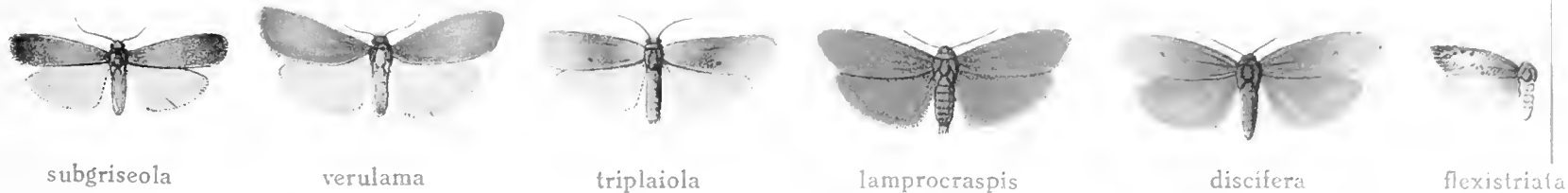








a



b



c



d



e



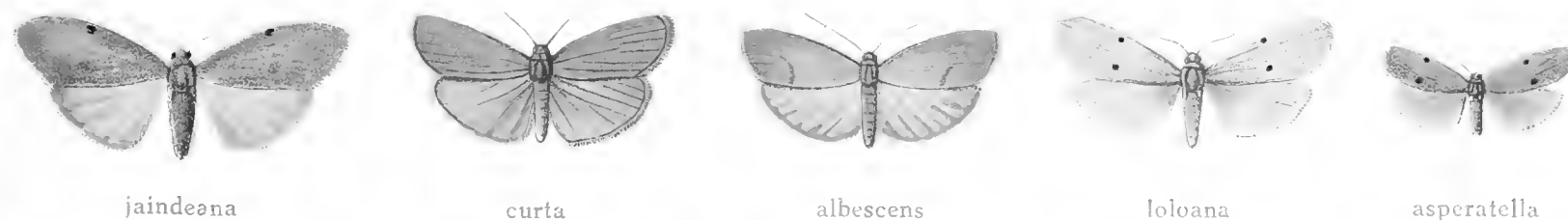
f



g

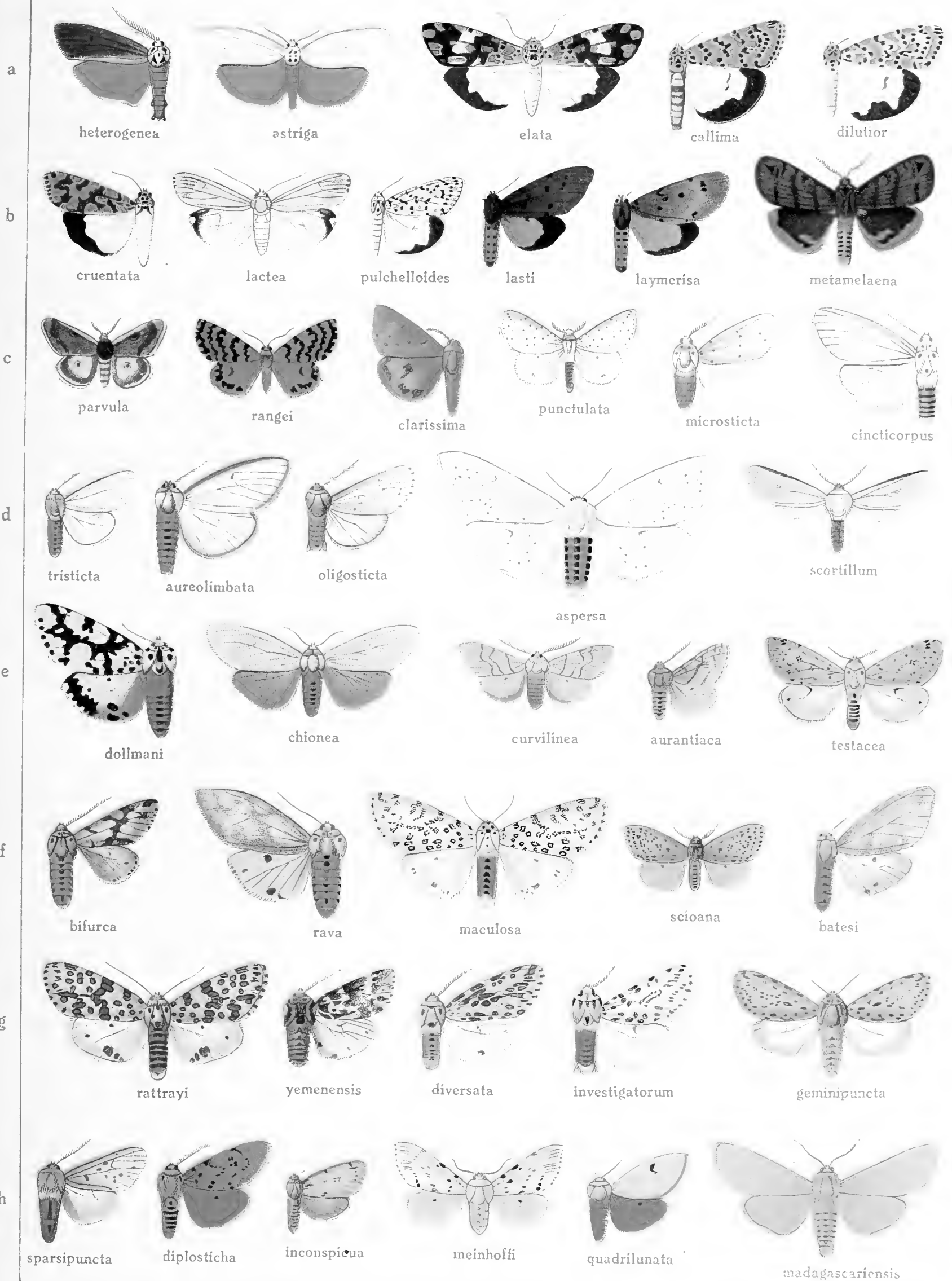


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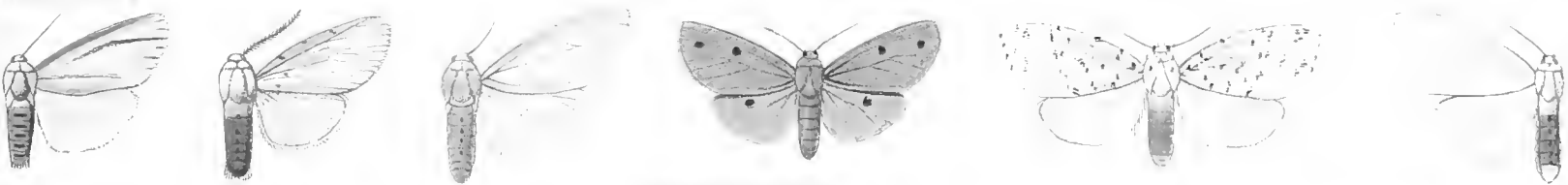
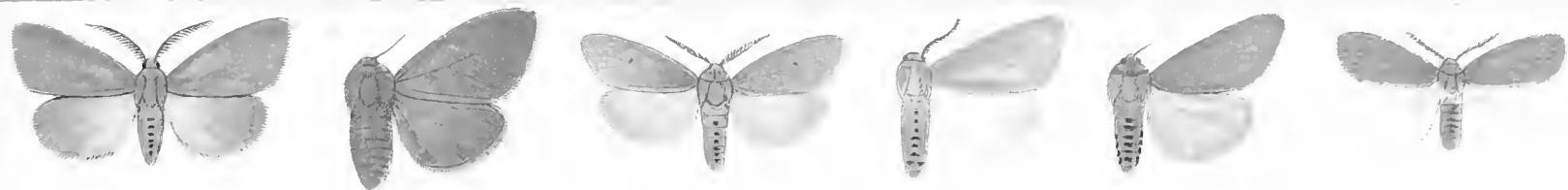


i









a



ochreomarginata



mediopuncta



unipuncta



karschi



laglaizei

b



ansorgei



similis



neuriastis



griseipennis

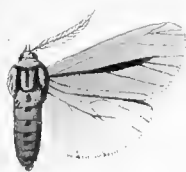


tenuistrigata



lemniscata

c



simulans



scita



unilinea



linea



trivitta

d



gynephaea ♂



gynephaea ♀



multivittata



internigralis



atriramosa

e



metaleuca



melanoxantha



nigrocastanea



heterogenea



bicoloria



latefasciata

f



melanogastra



marginalis



flavicostata



vittata



wintgensii

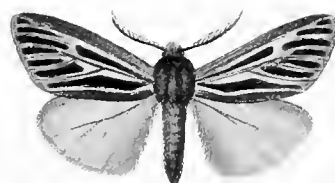
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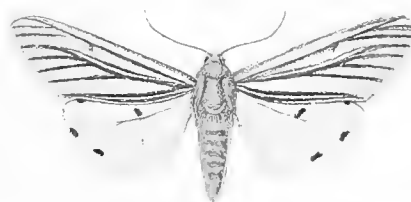
nivea



rothi



nigrisignata



moloneyi ♀



moloneyi ♂

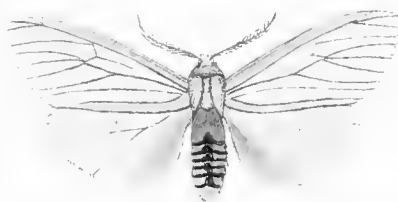
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flavicosta



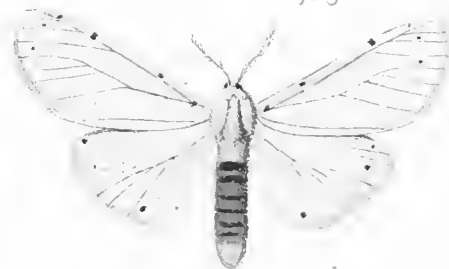
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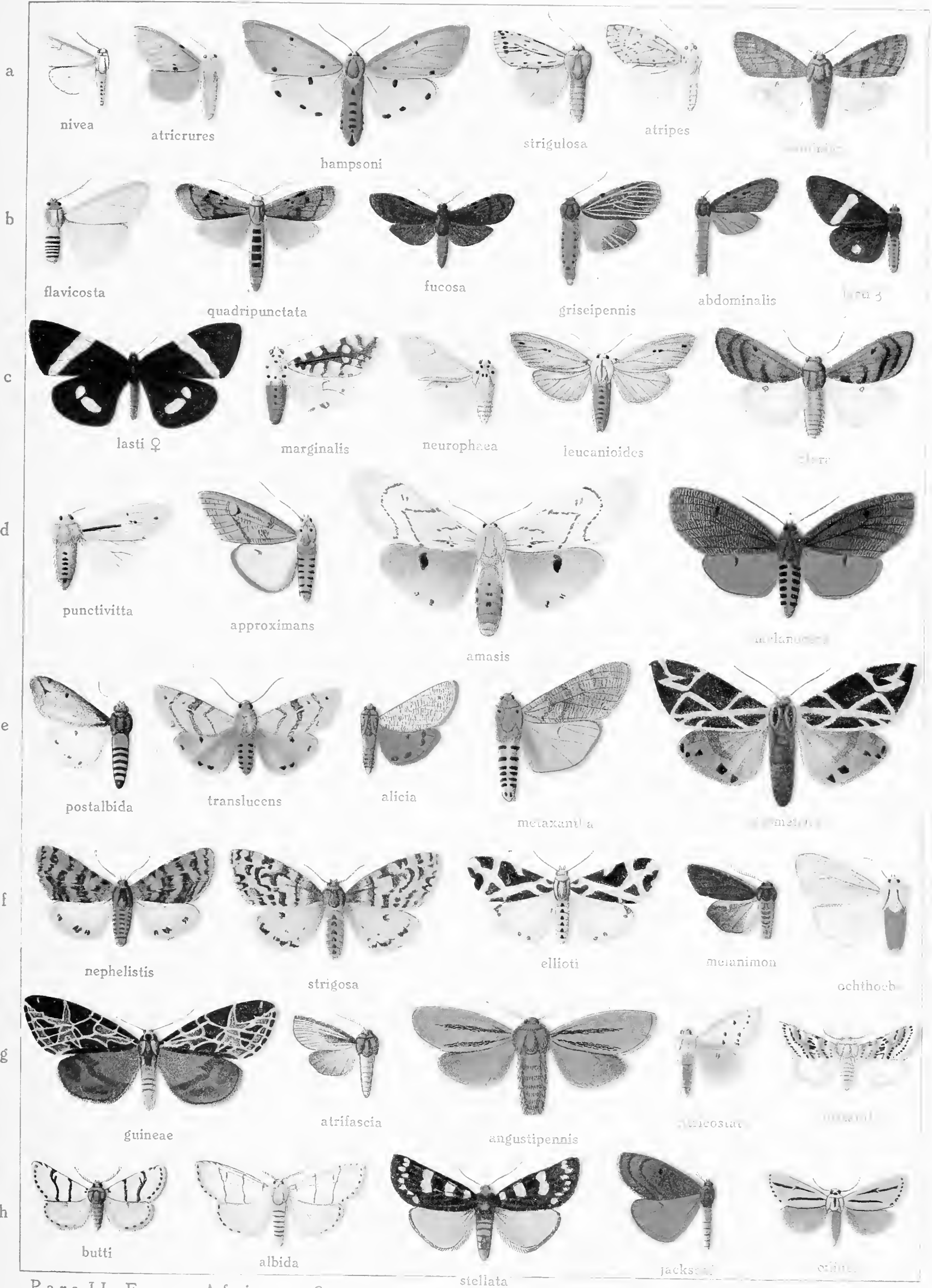
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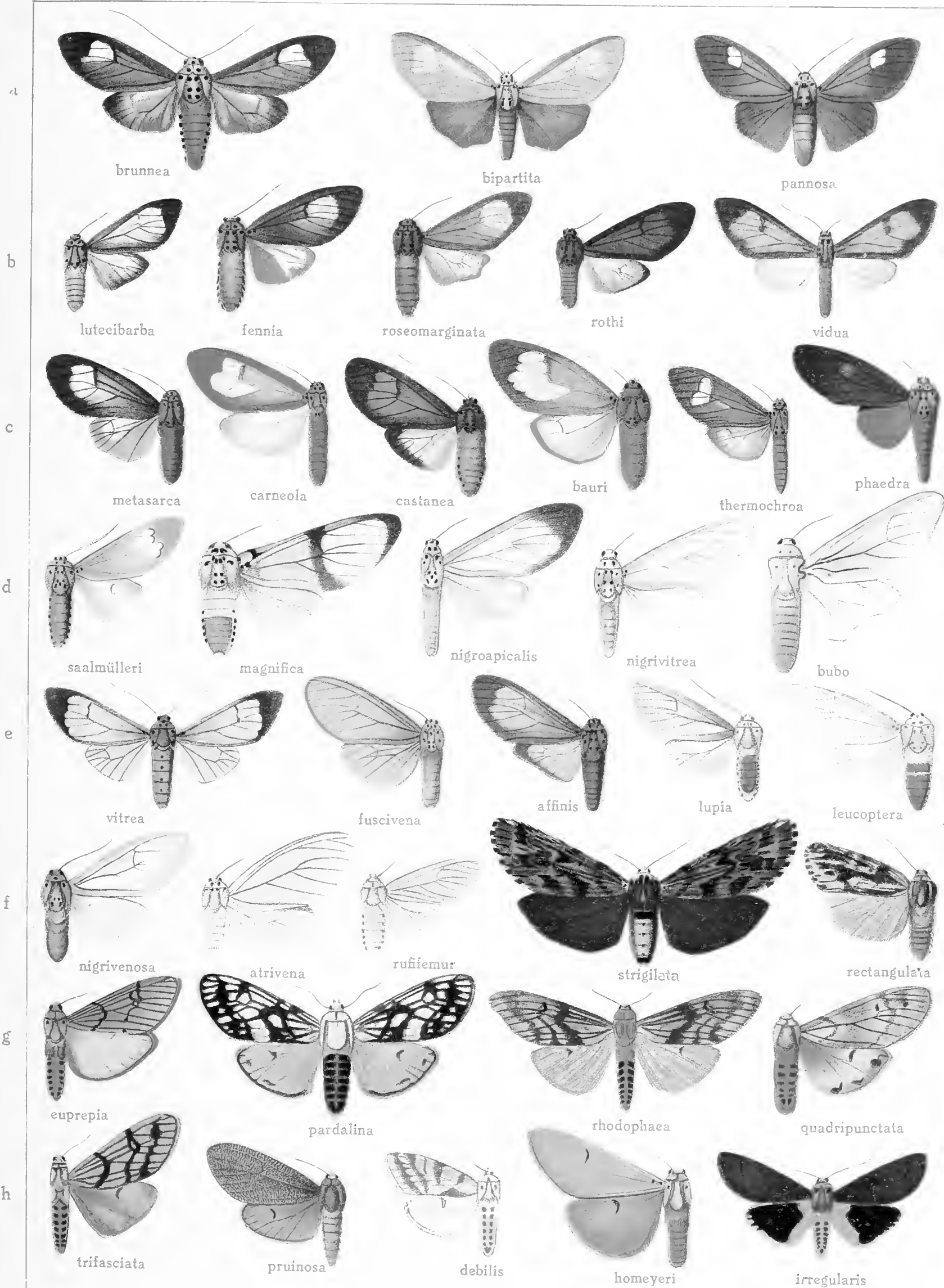
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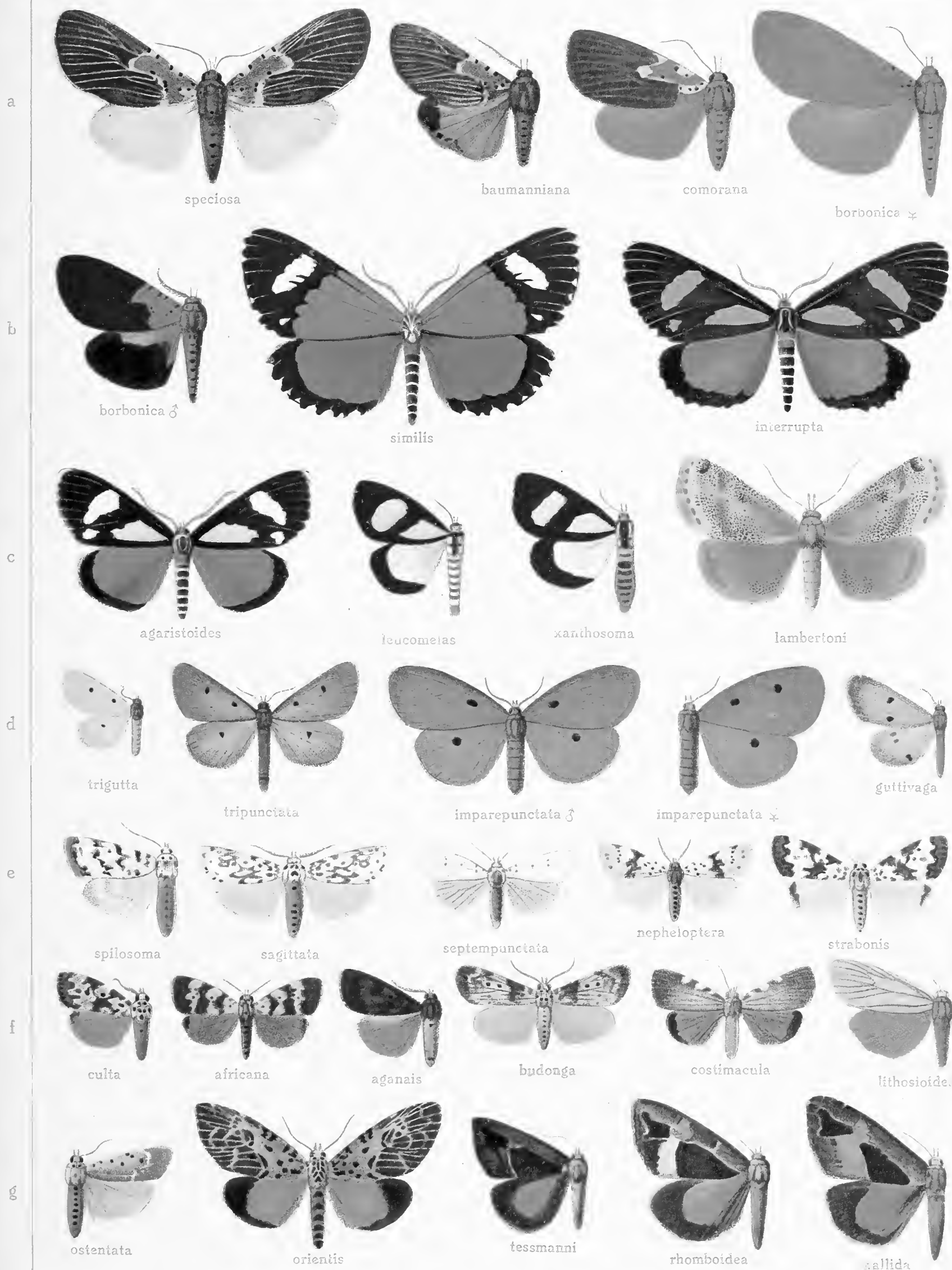


mombasana

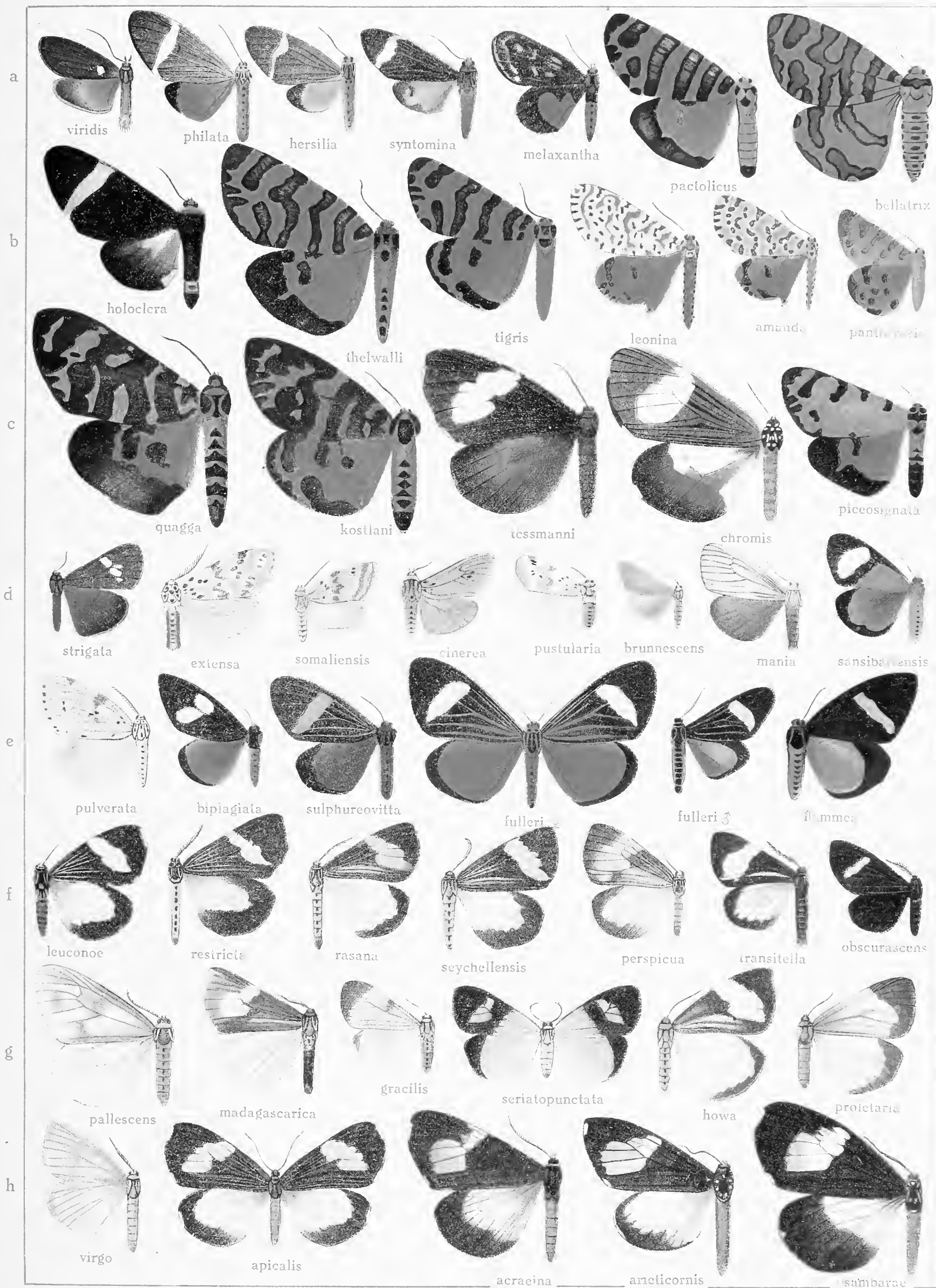


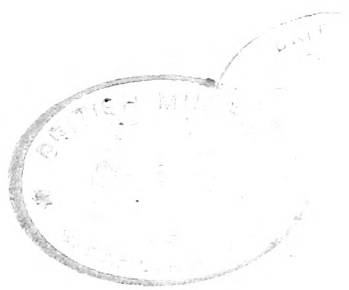


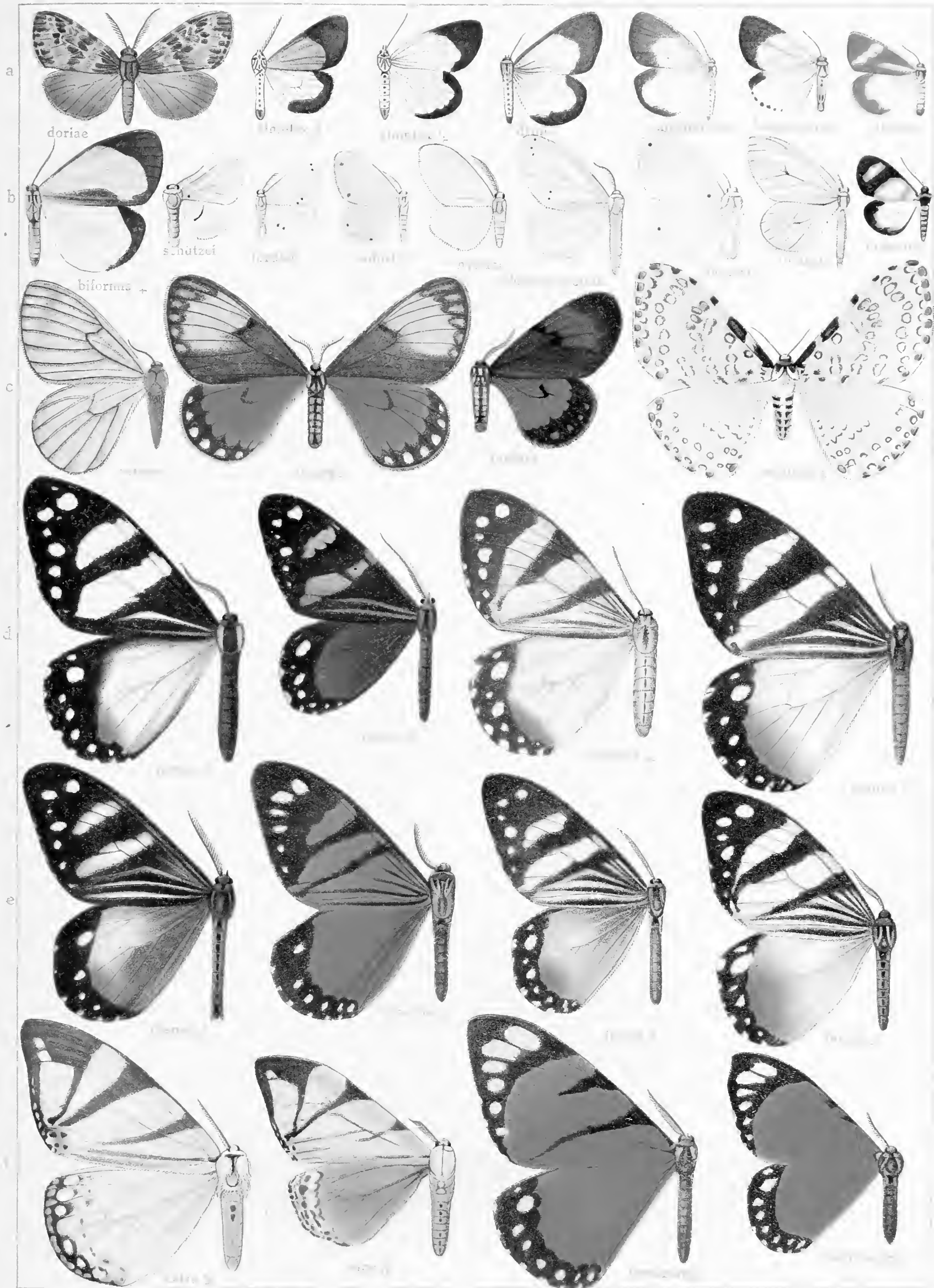


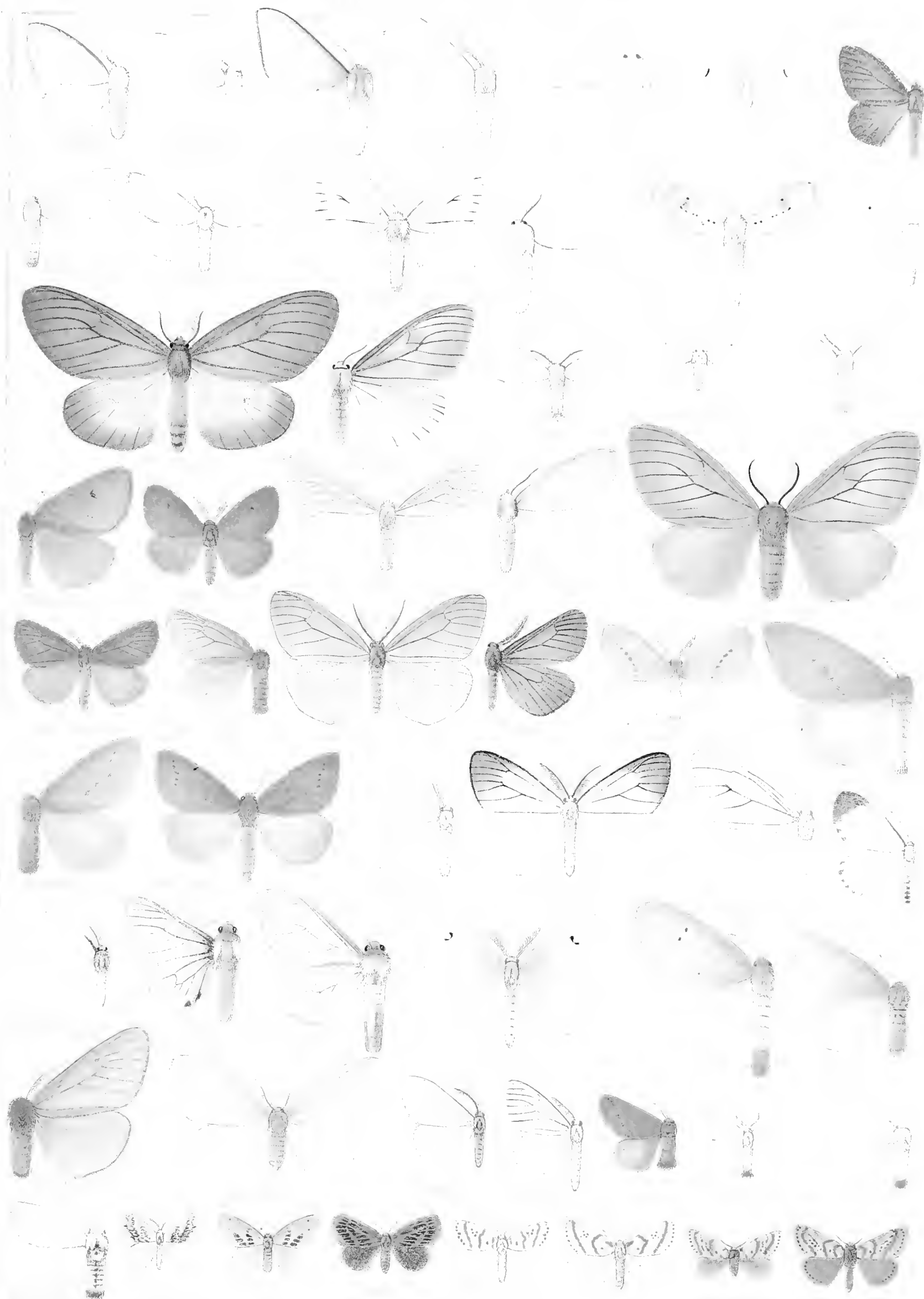




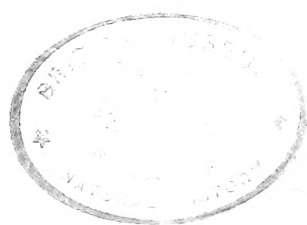


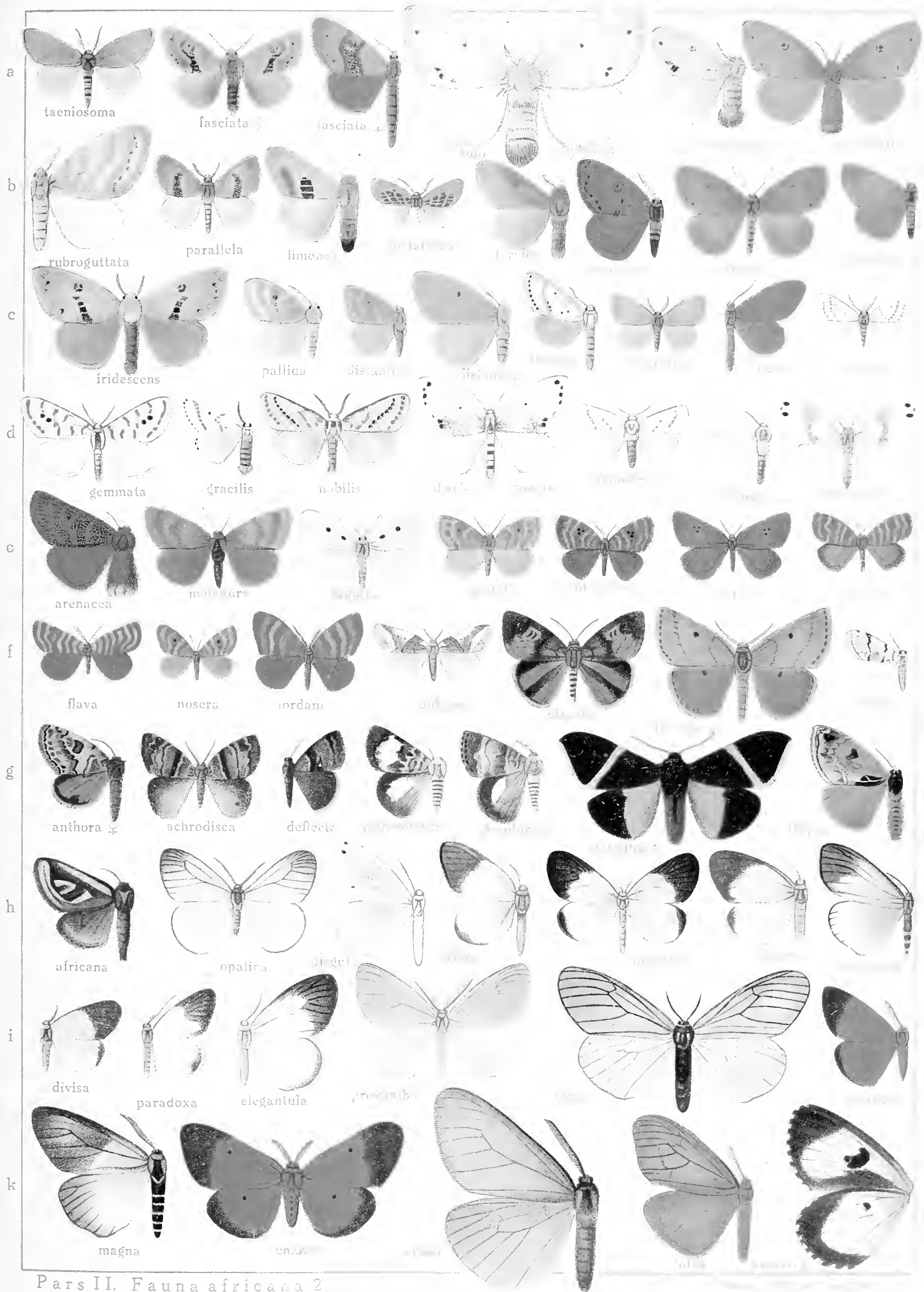


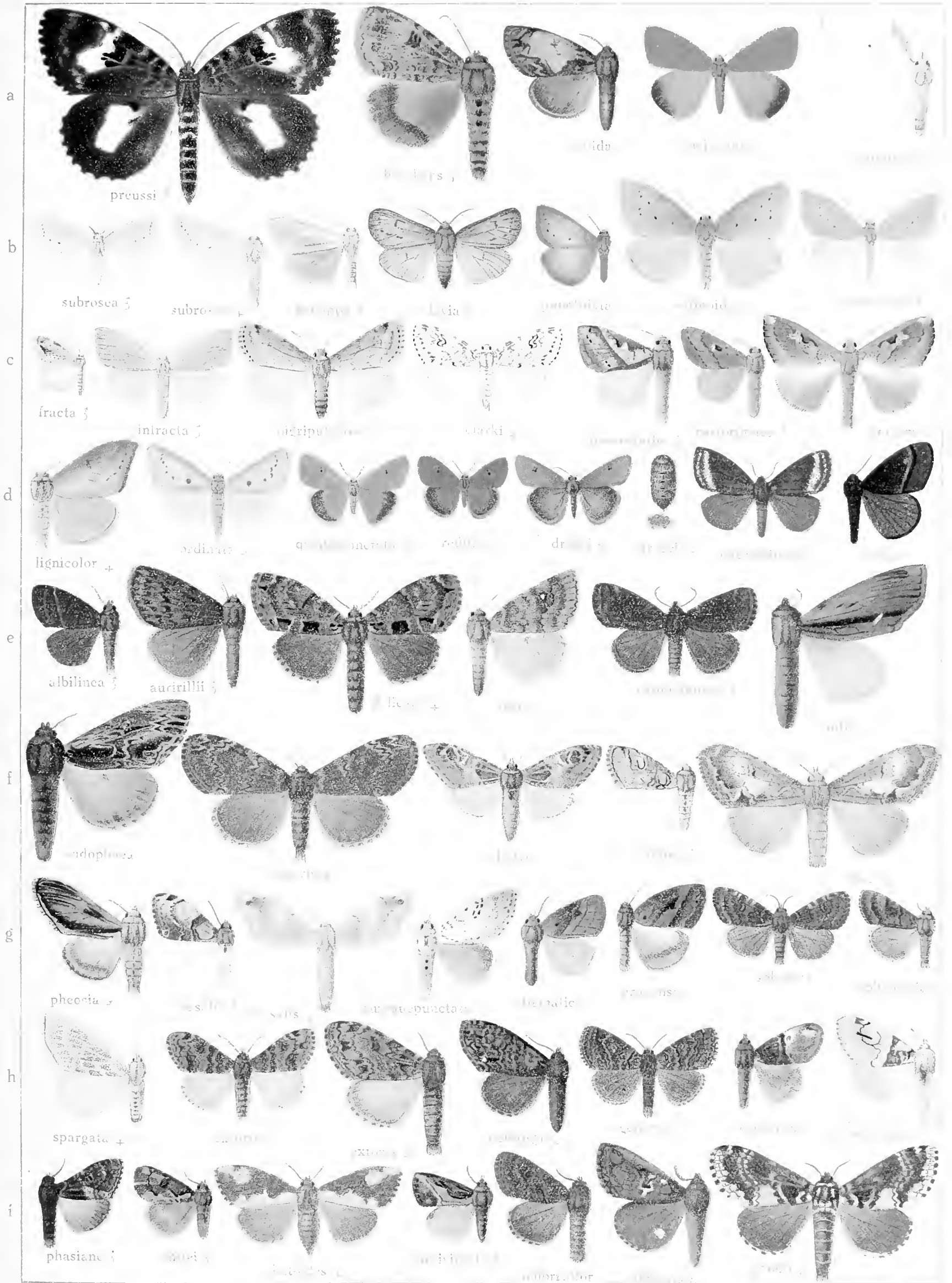


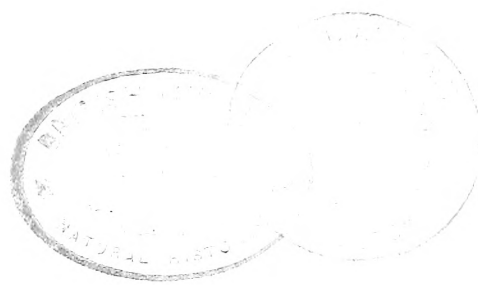


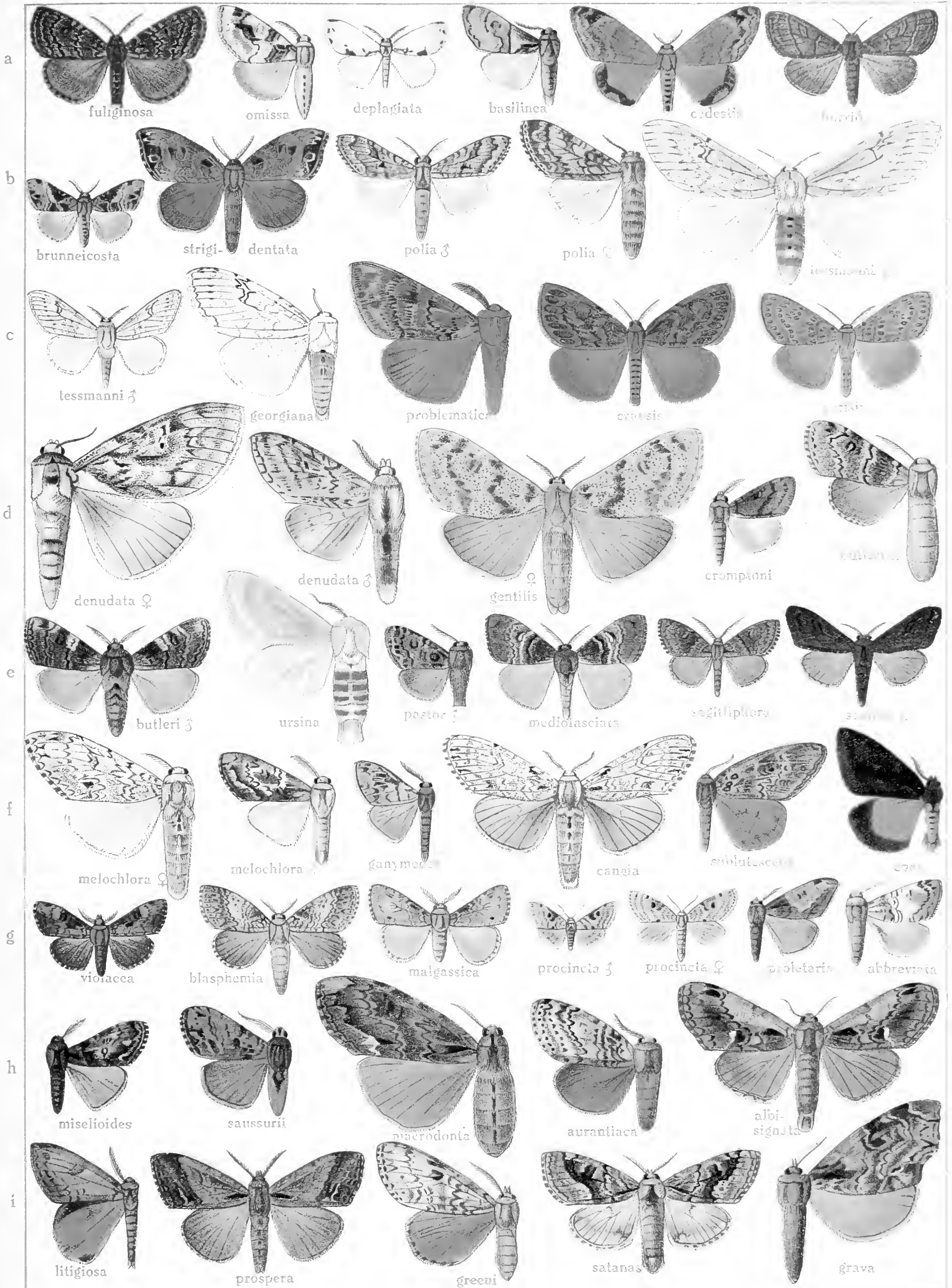


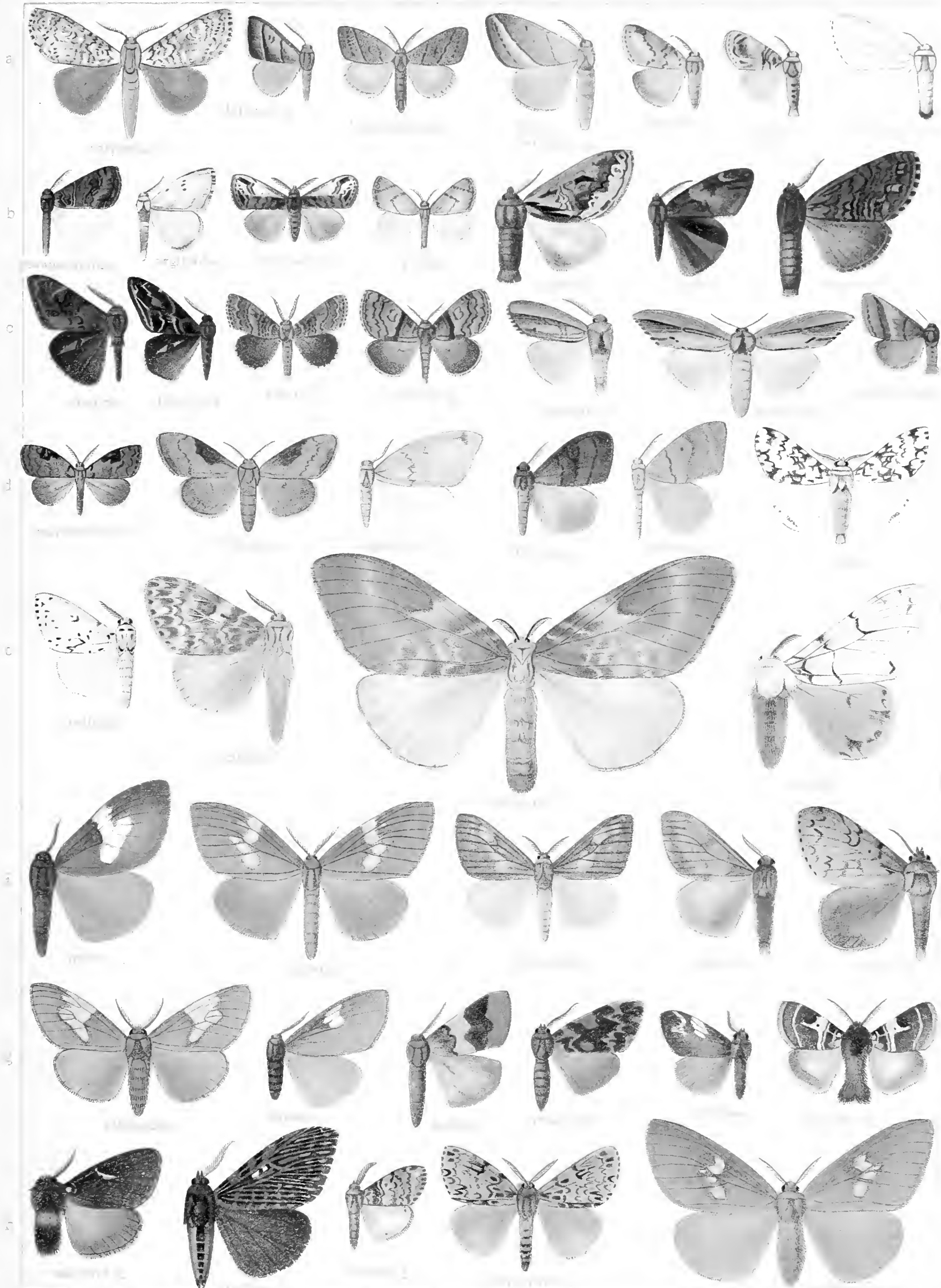




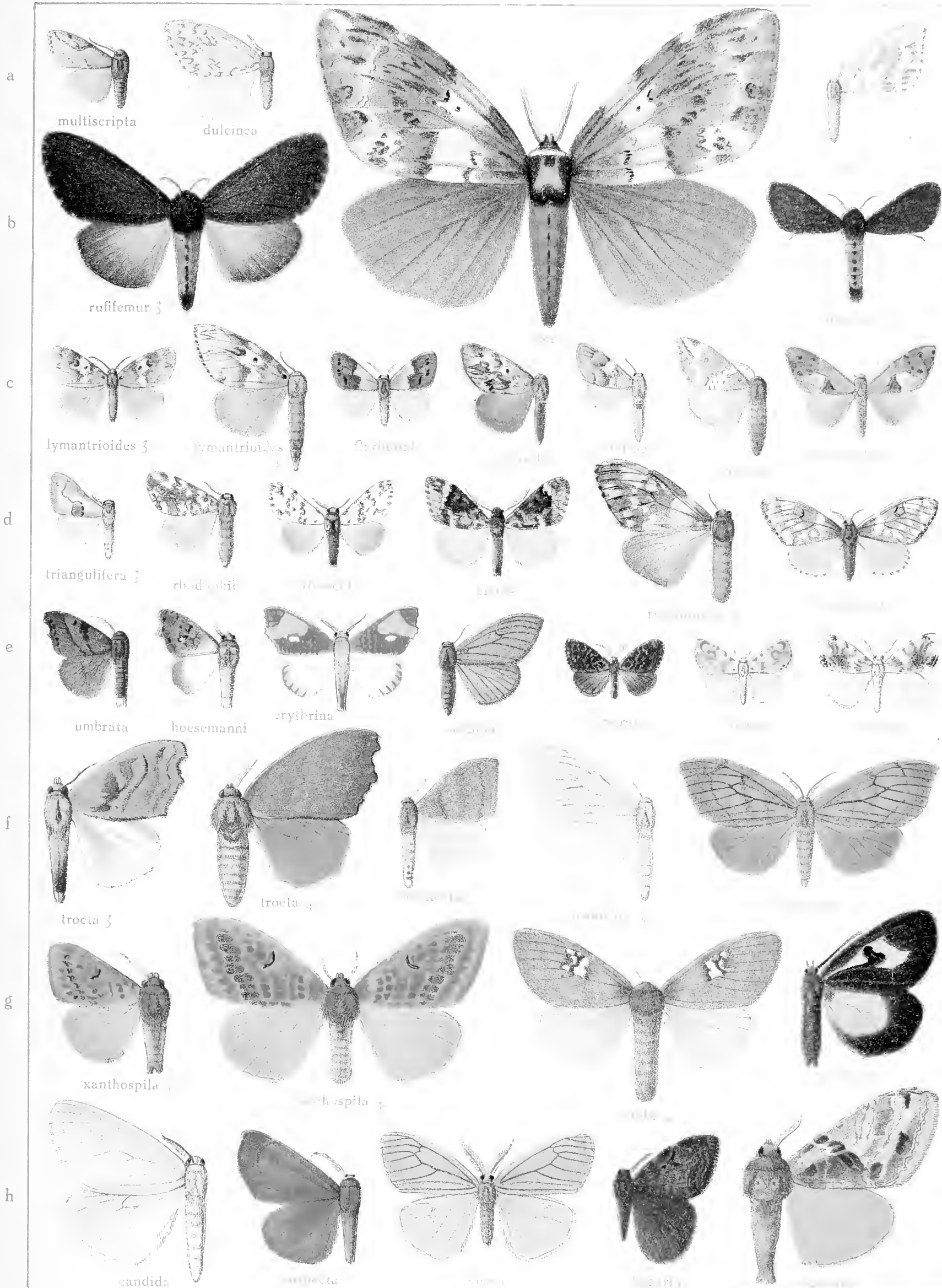


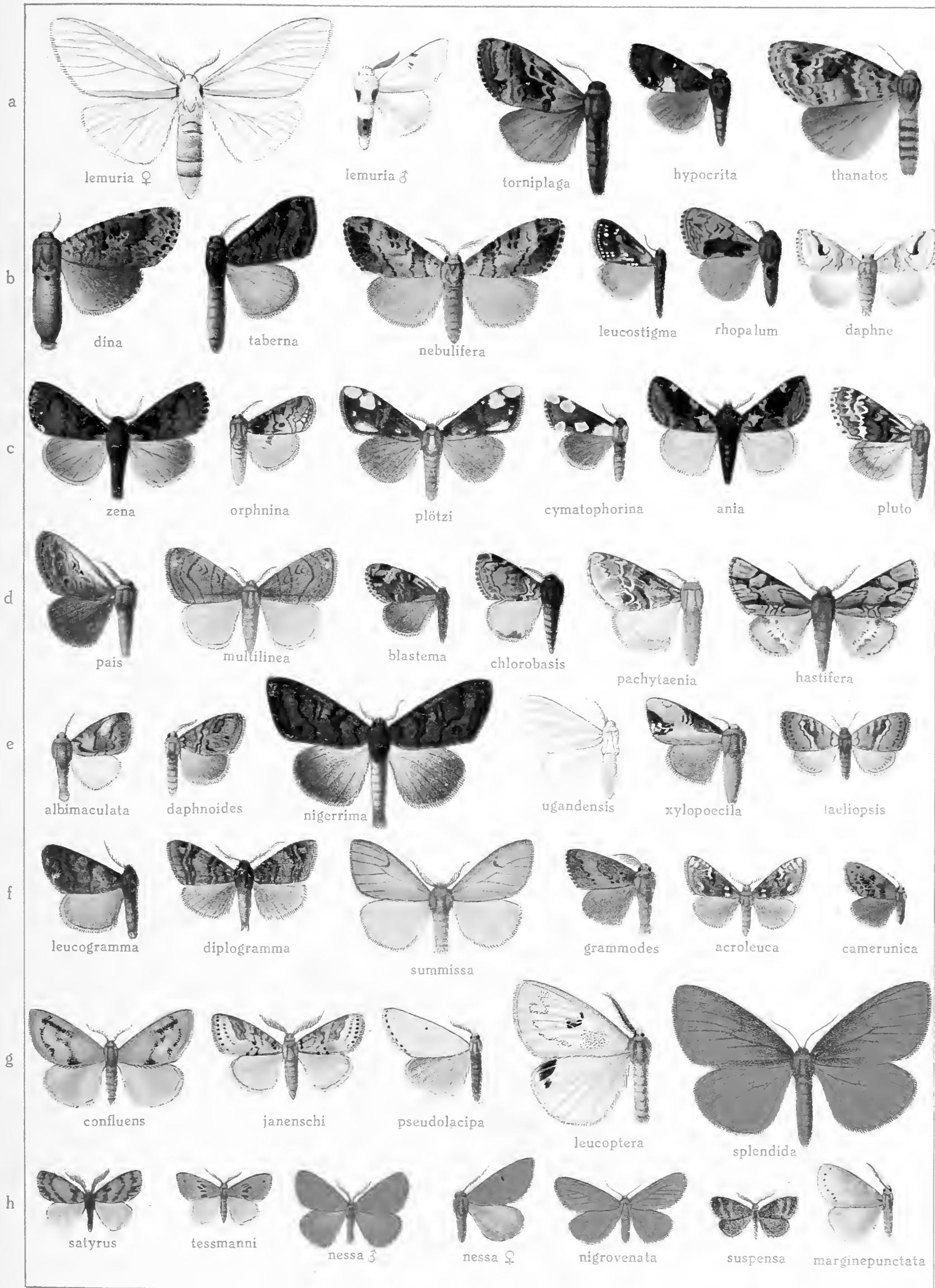






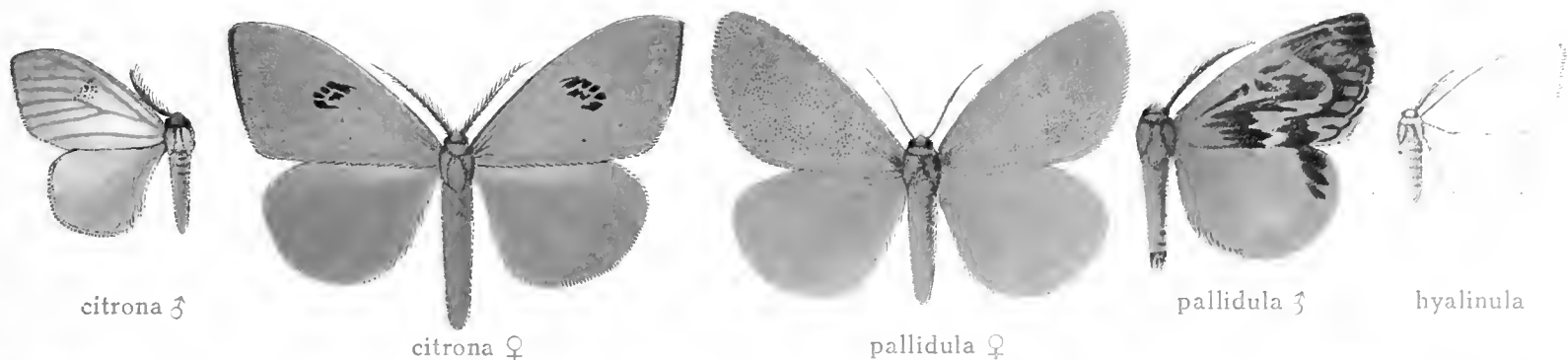




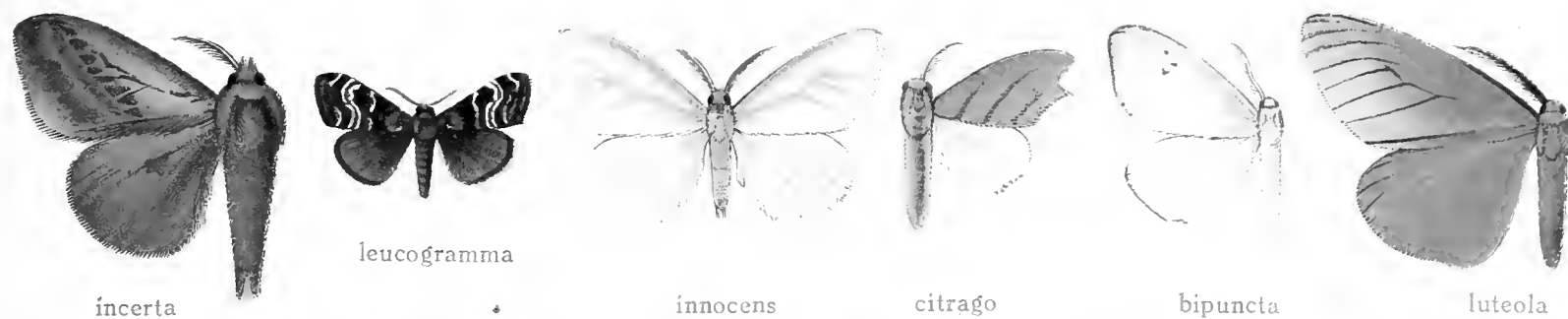




a



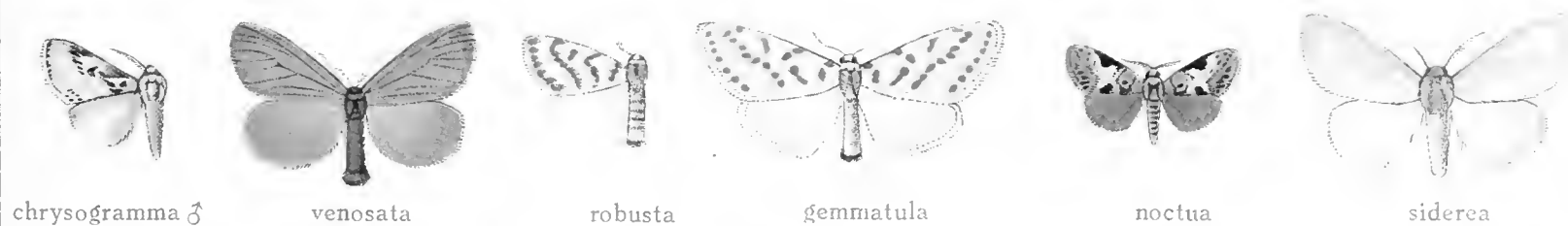
b



c



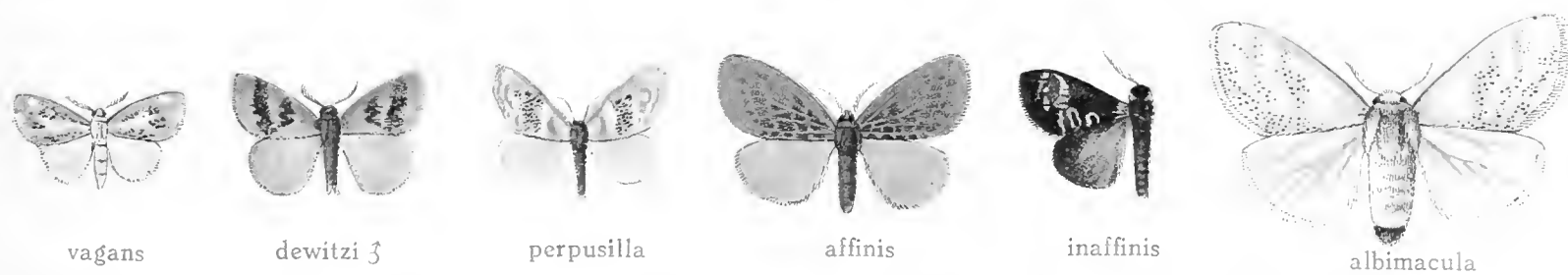
d



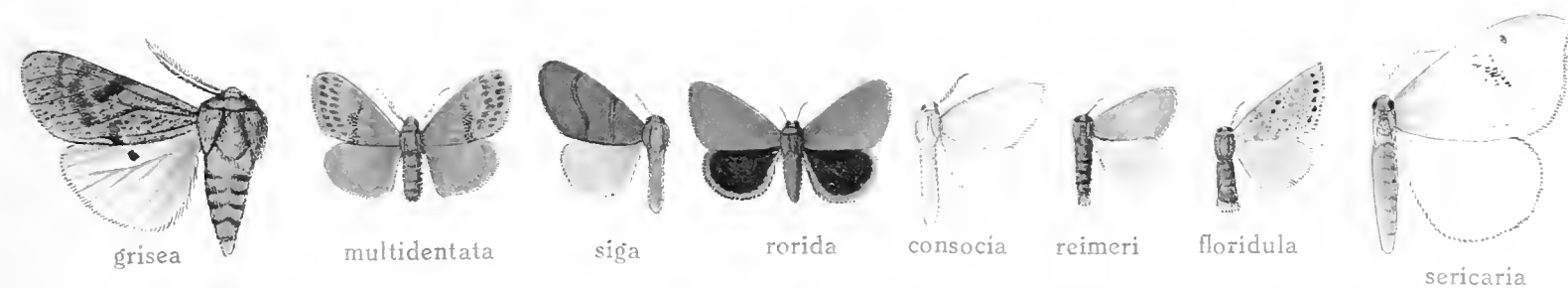
e

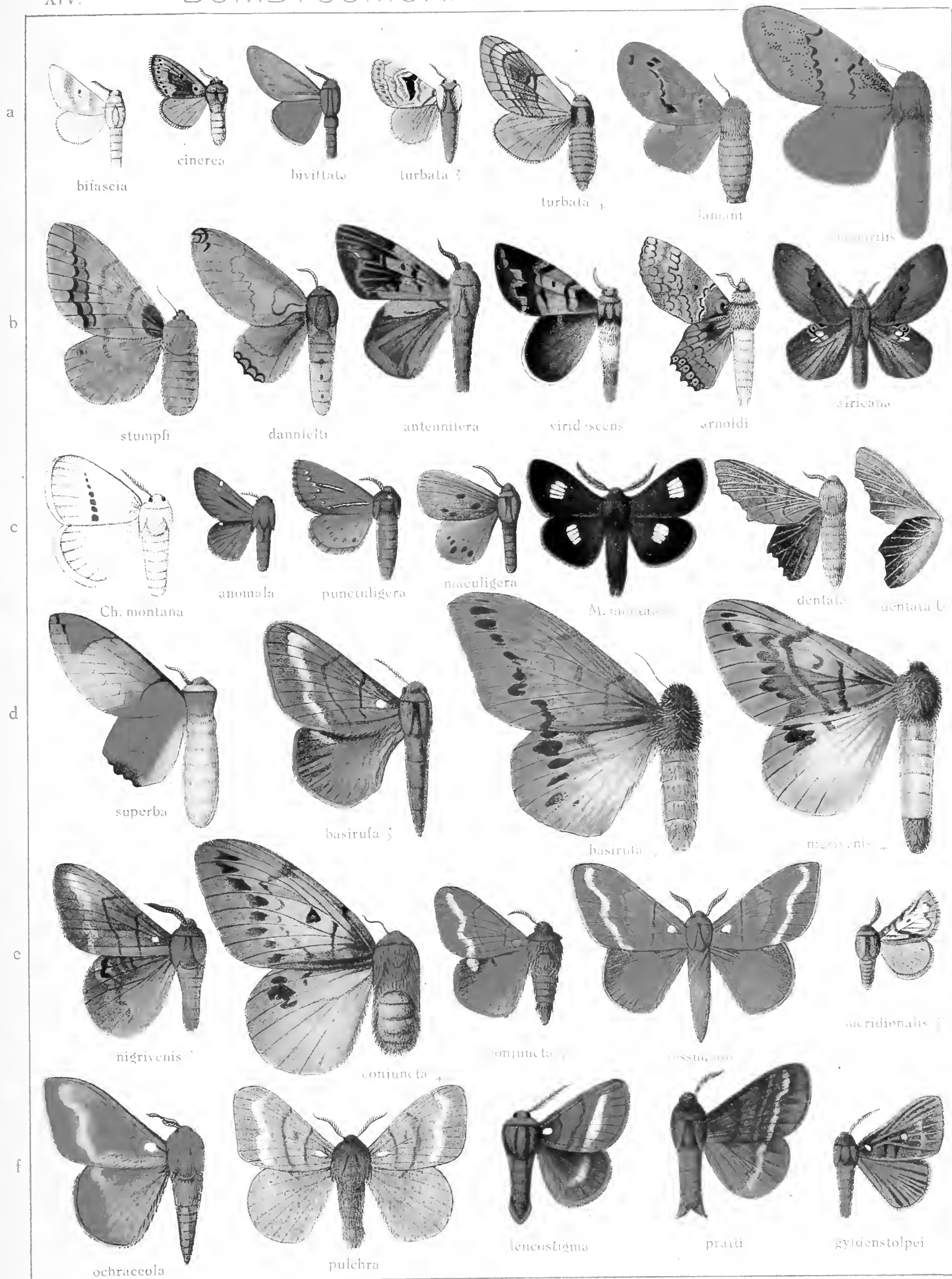


f

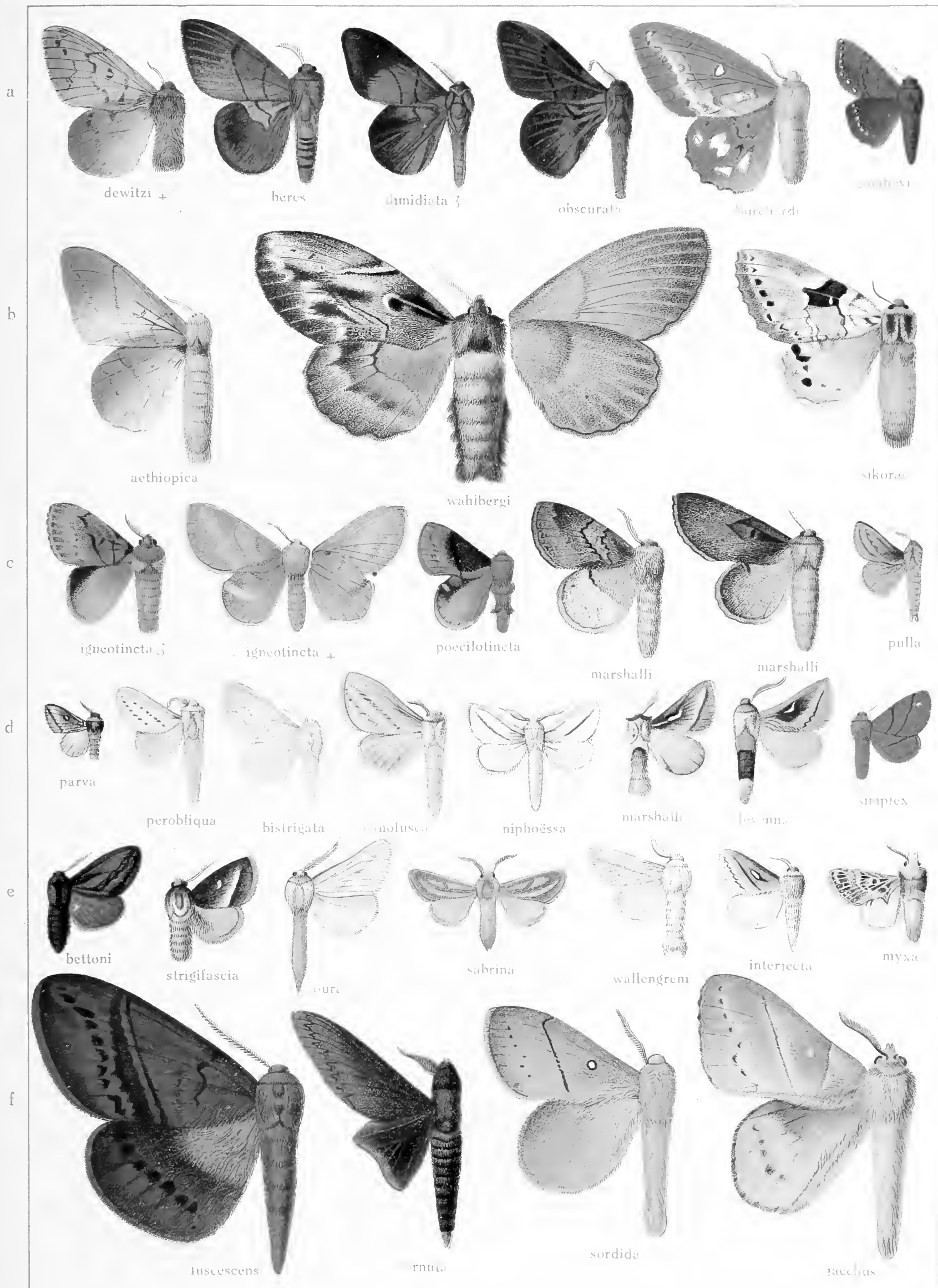


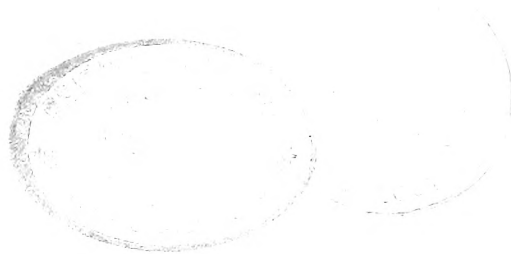
g

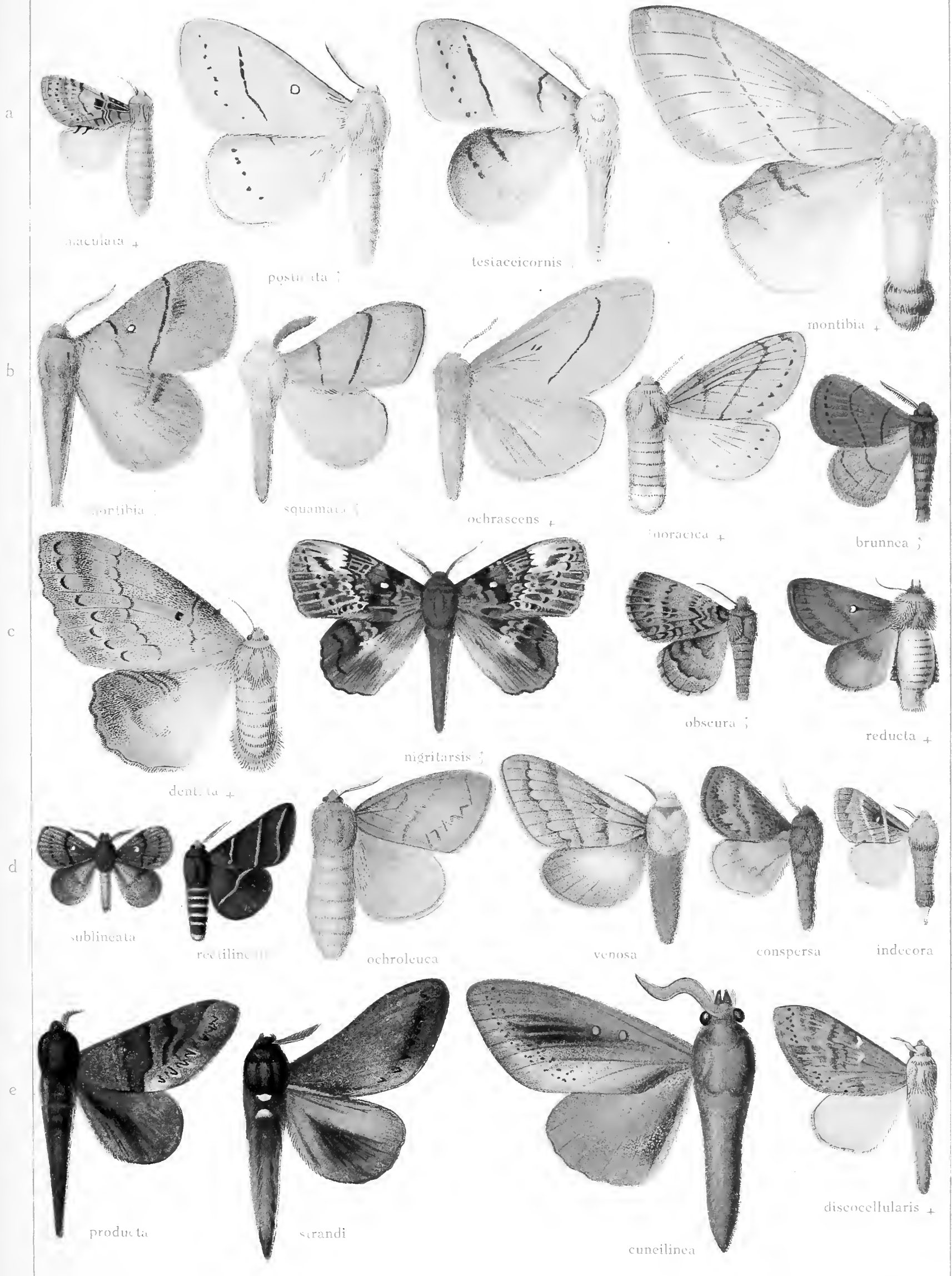


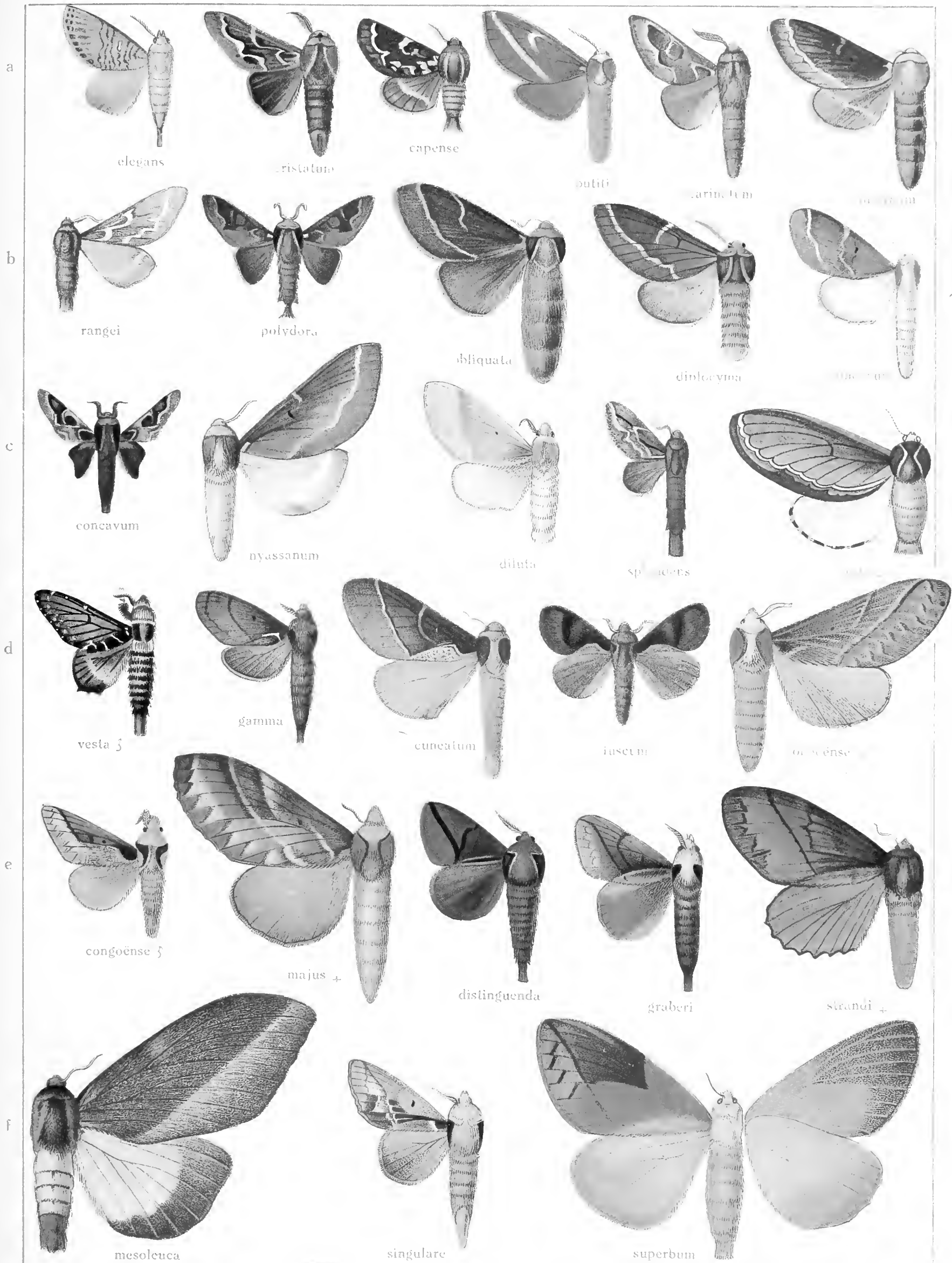


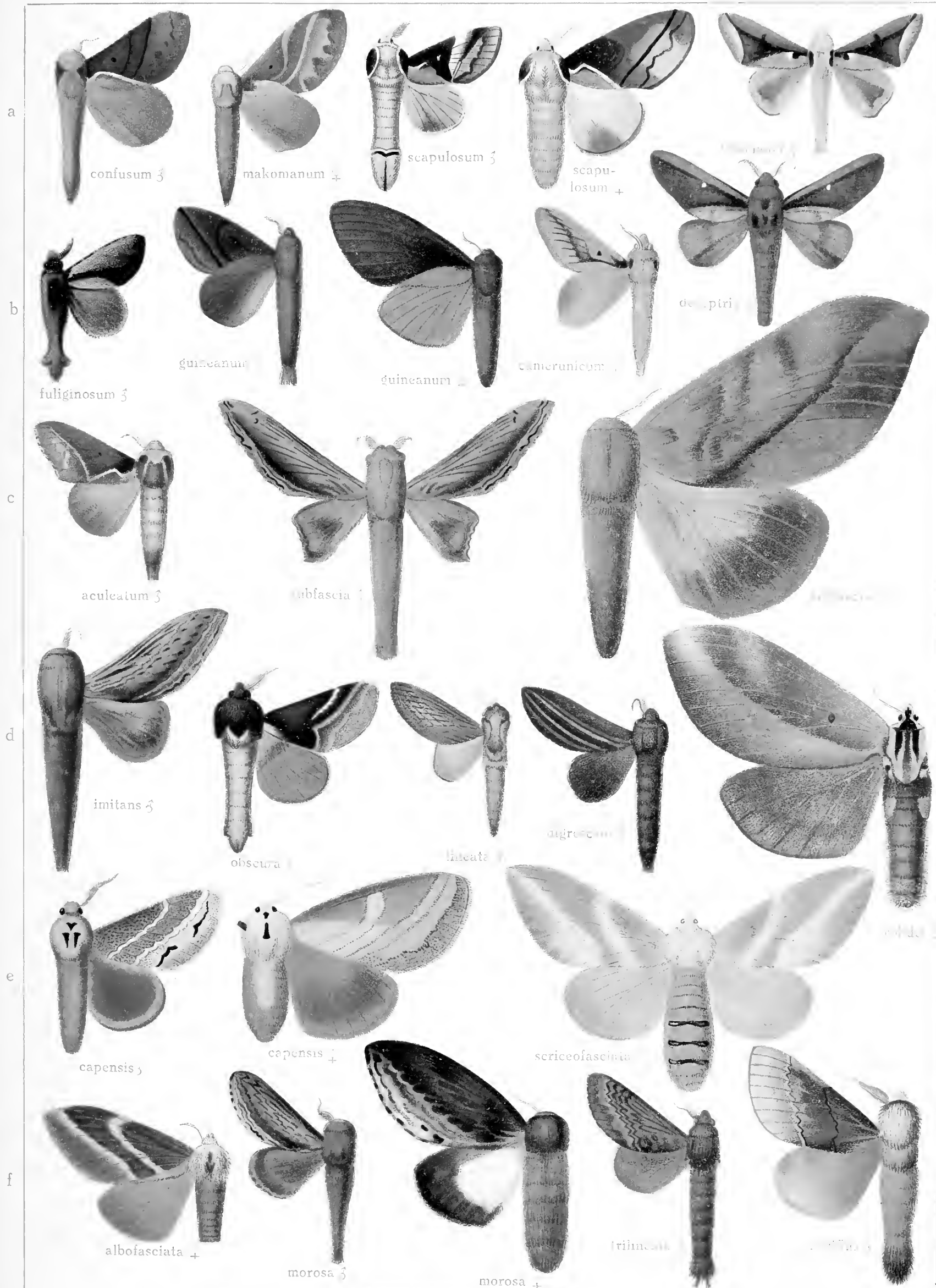


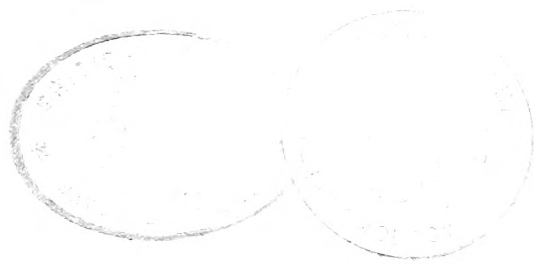


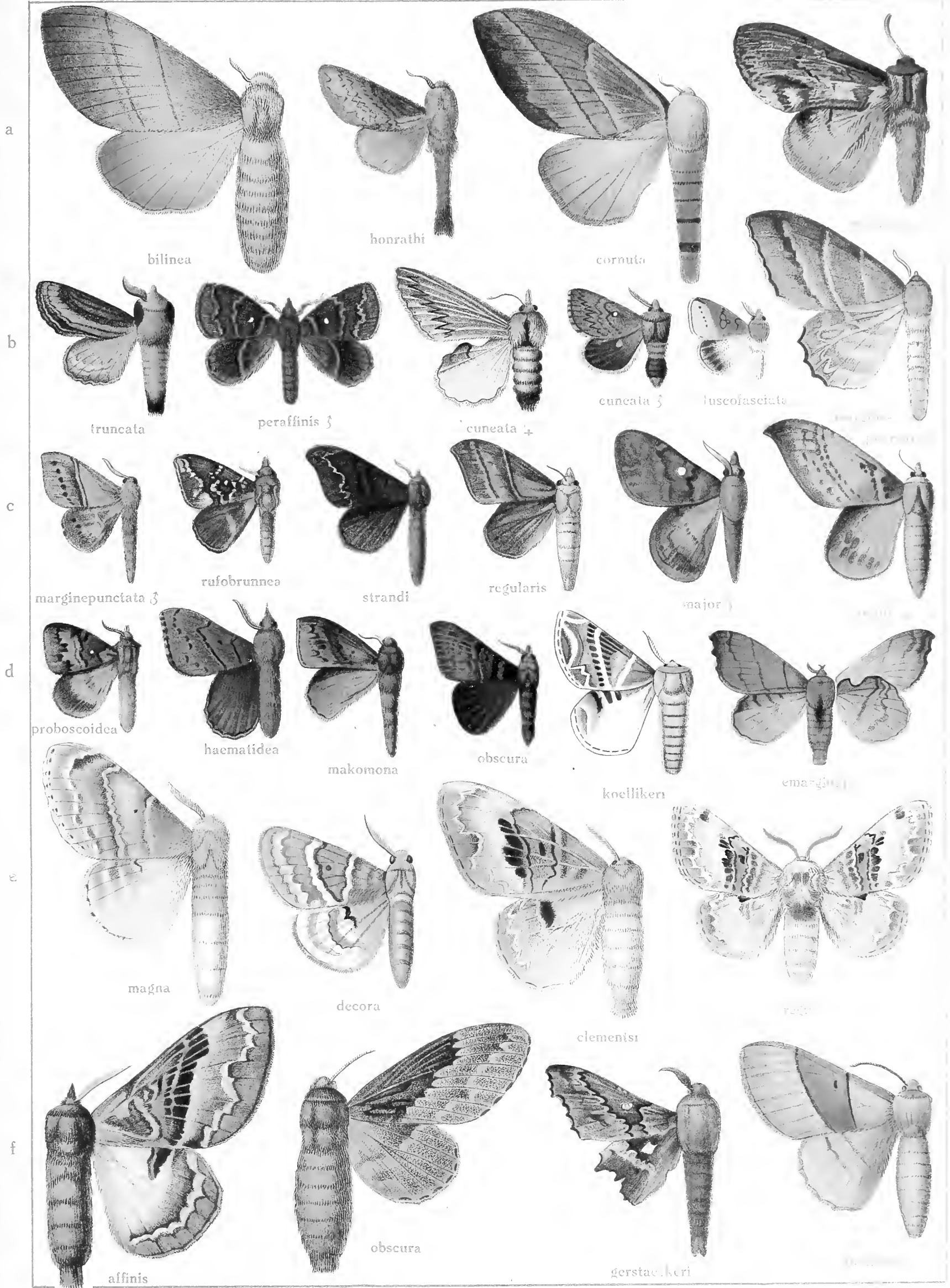


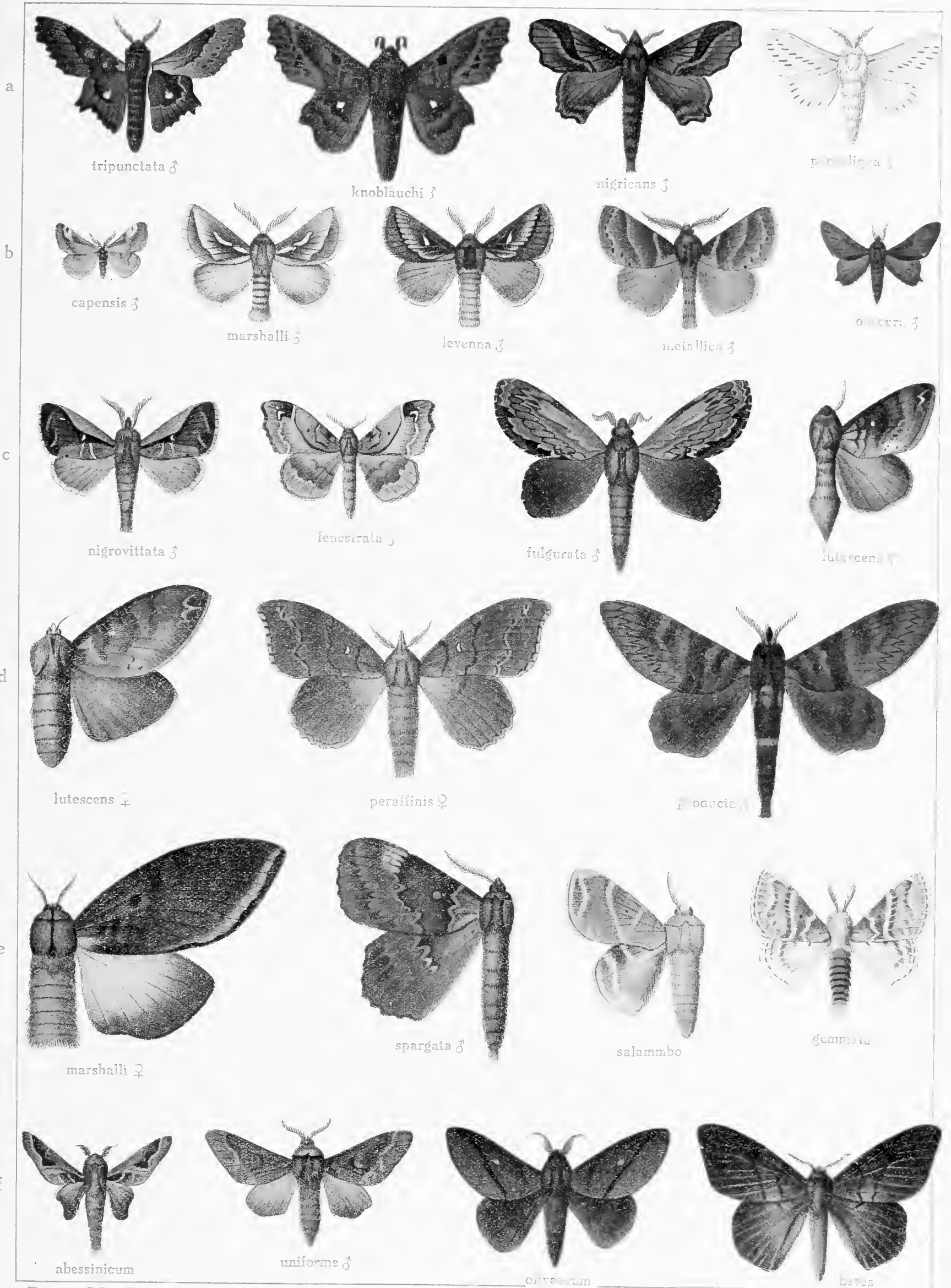












a



rothschildi ♂



rothschildi ♀

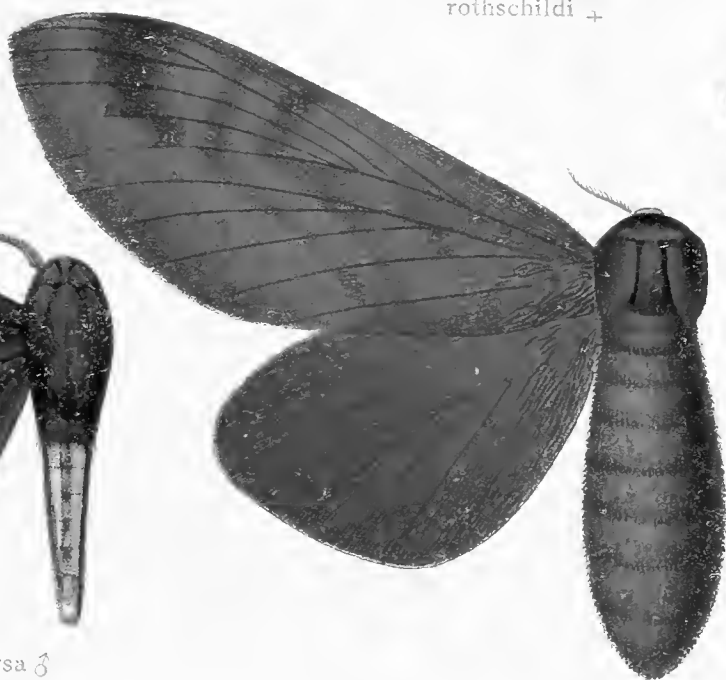


nysa ♀

b



nysa ♂

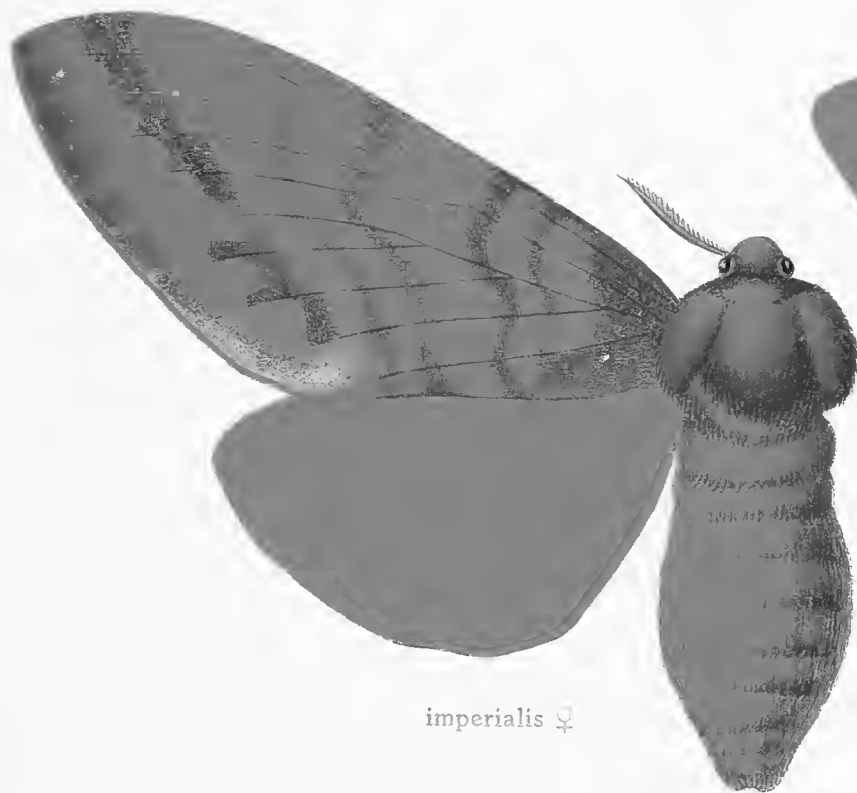


titan ♀

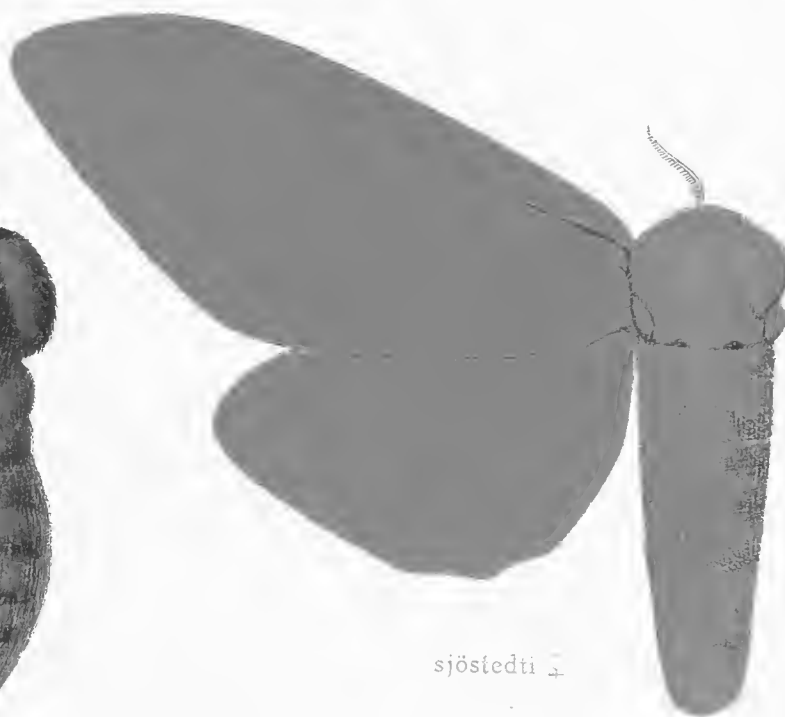


titan ♂

c

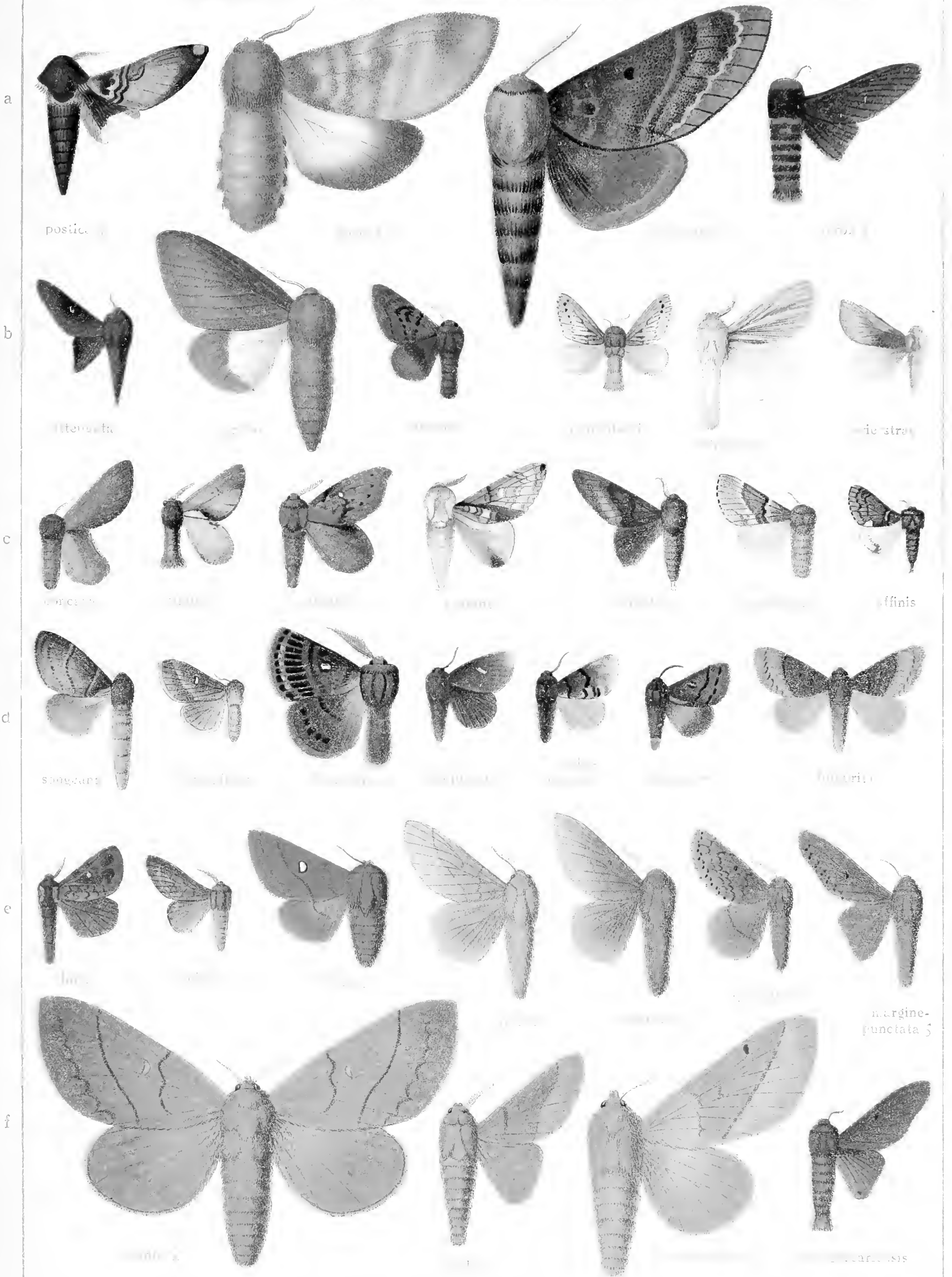


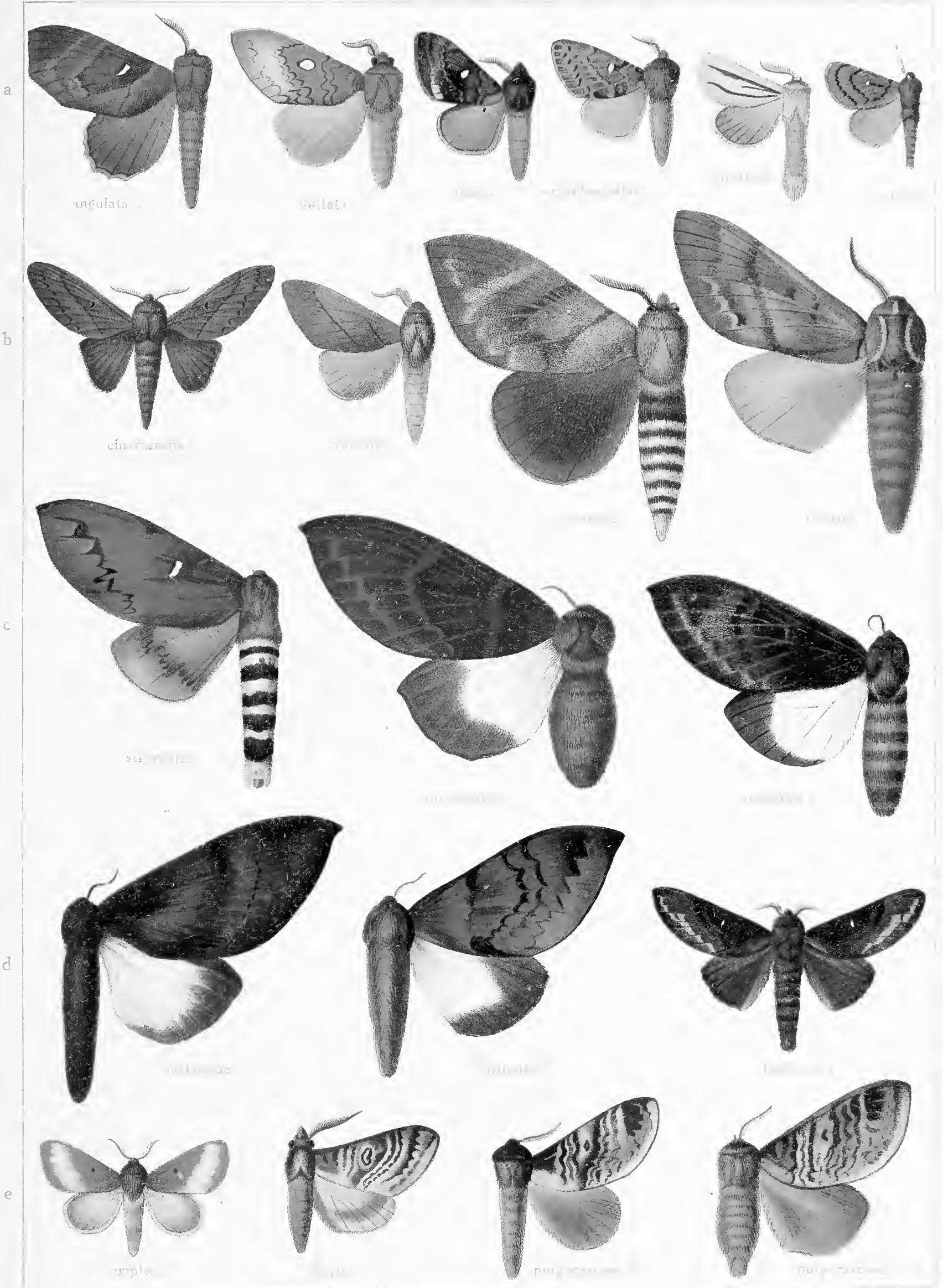
imperialis ♀



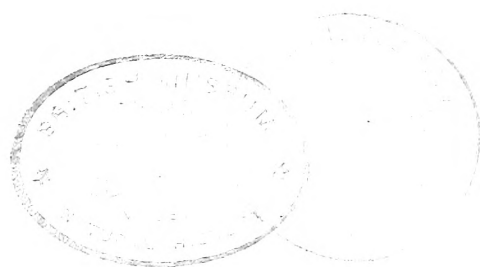
sjöstedti ♀



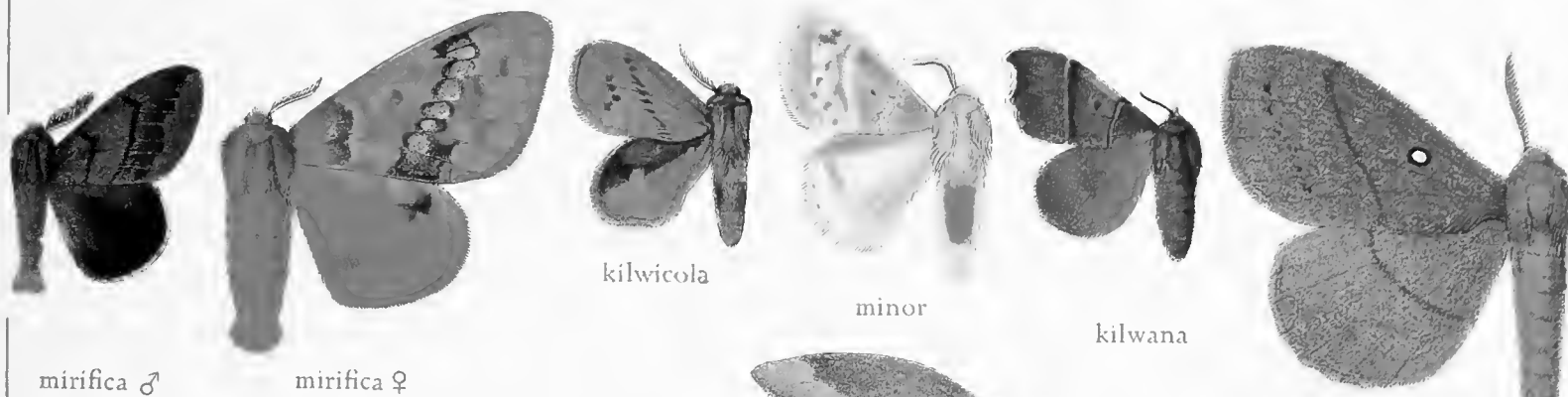




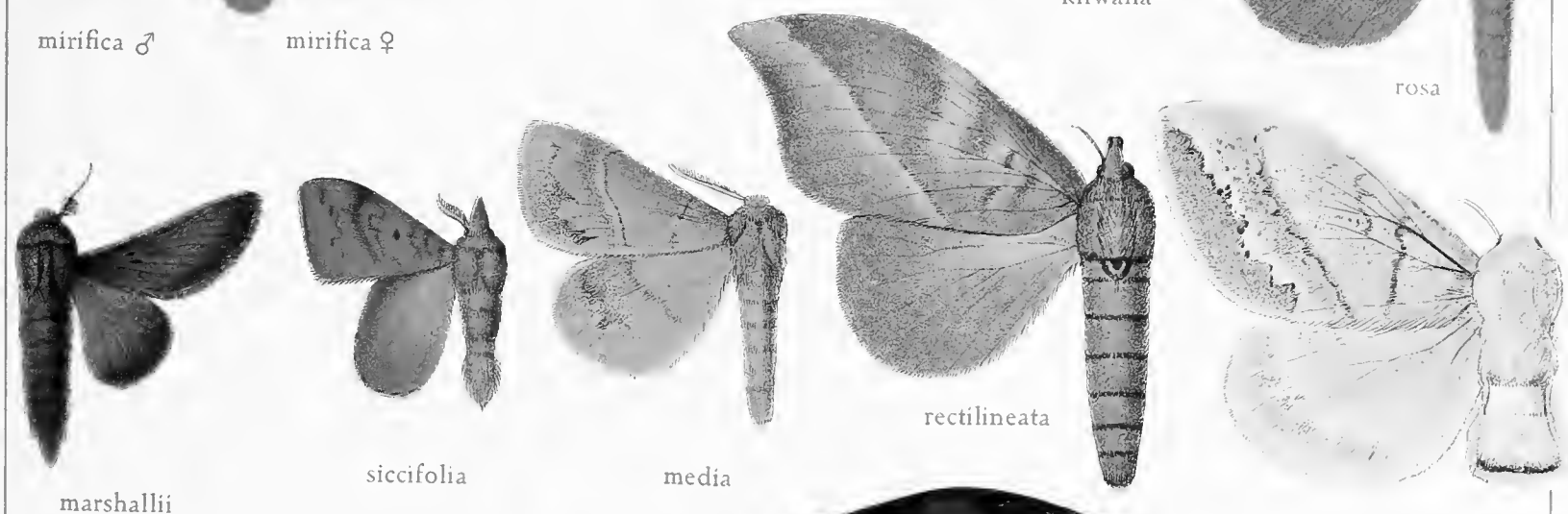




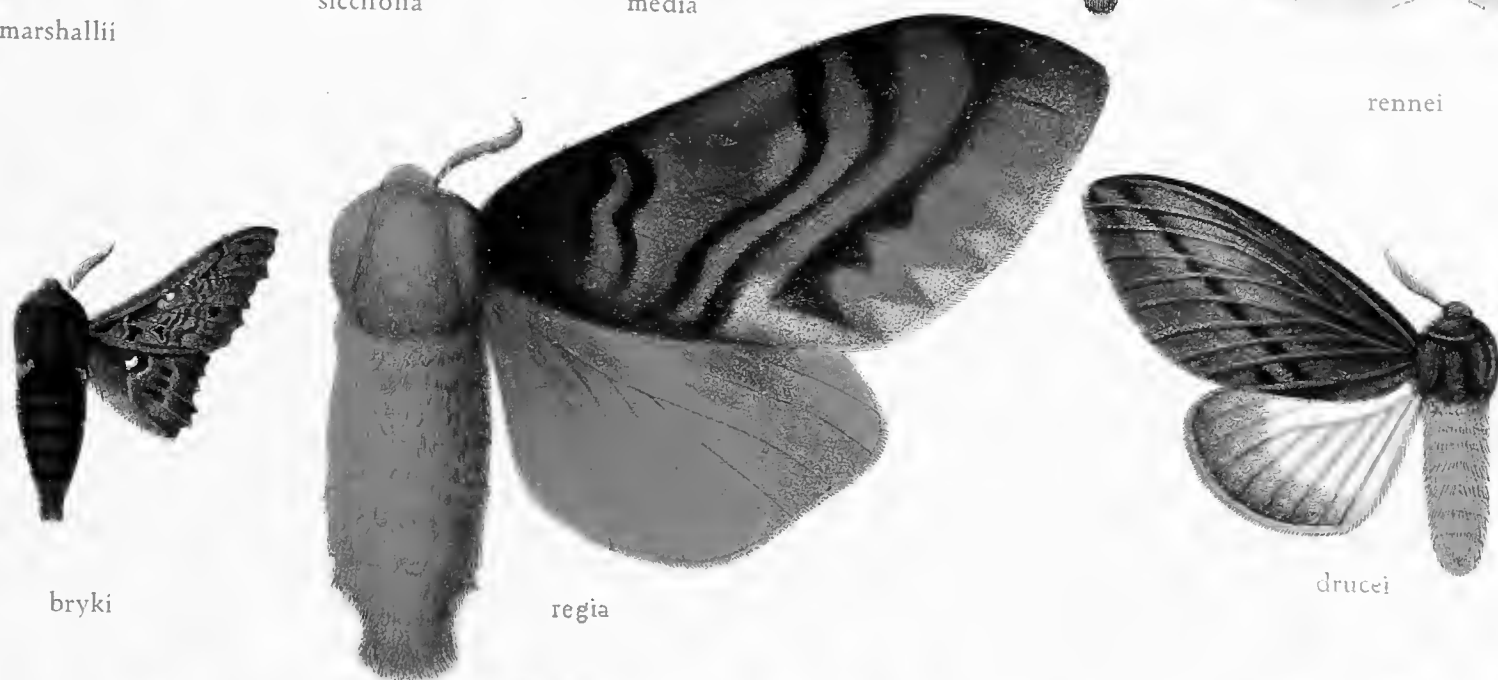
a



b



c

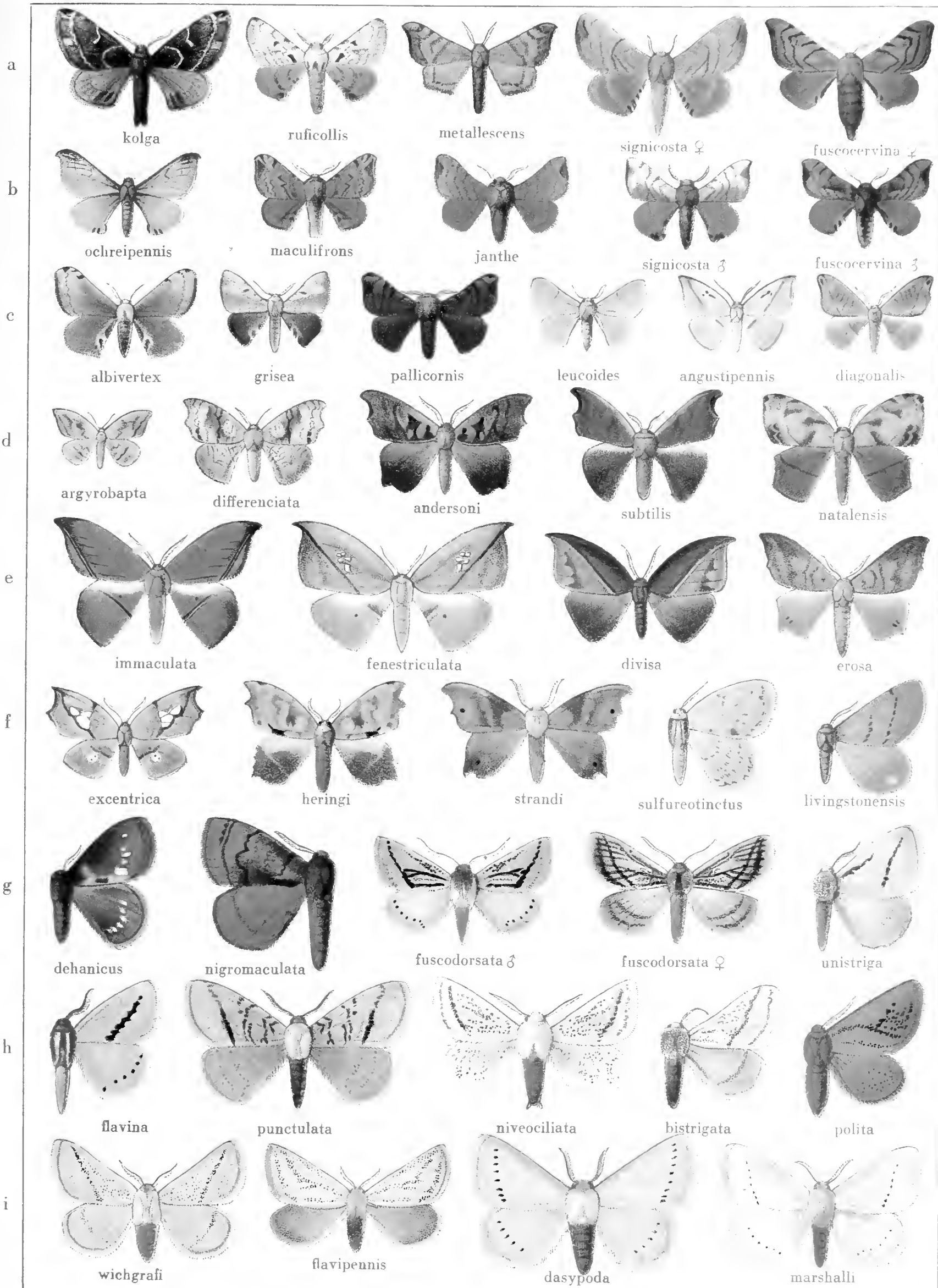


d

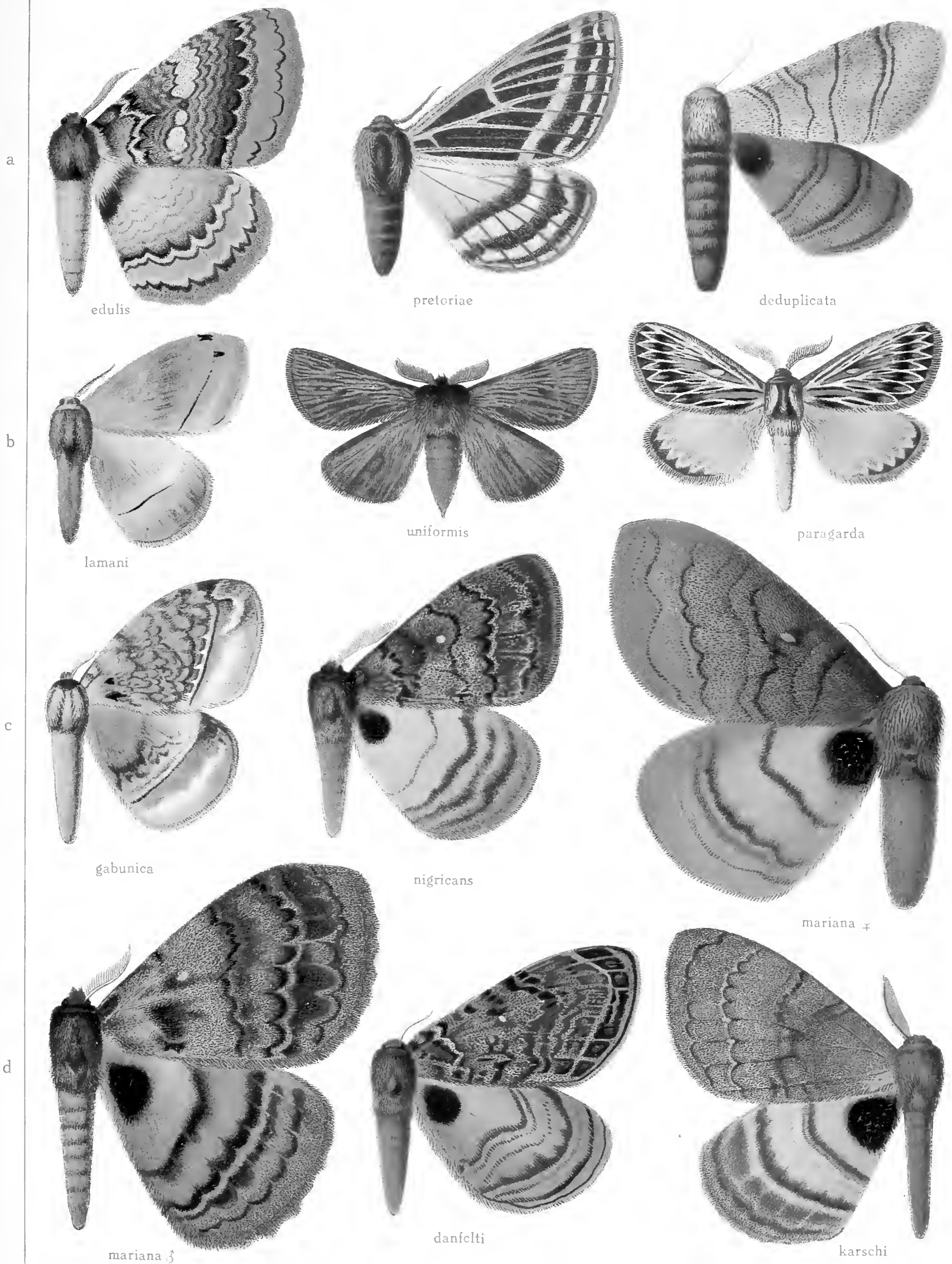


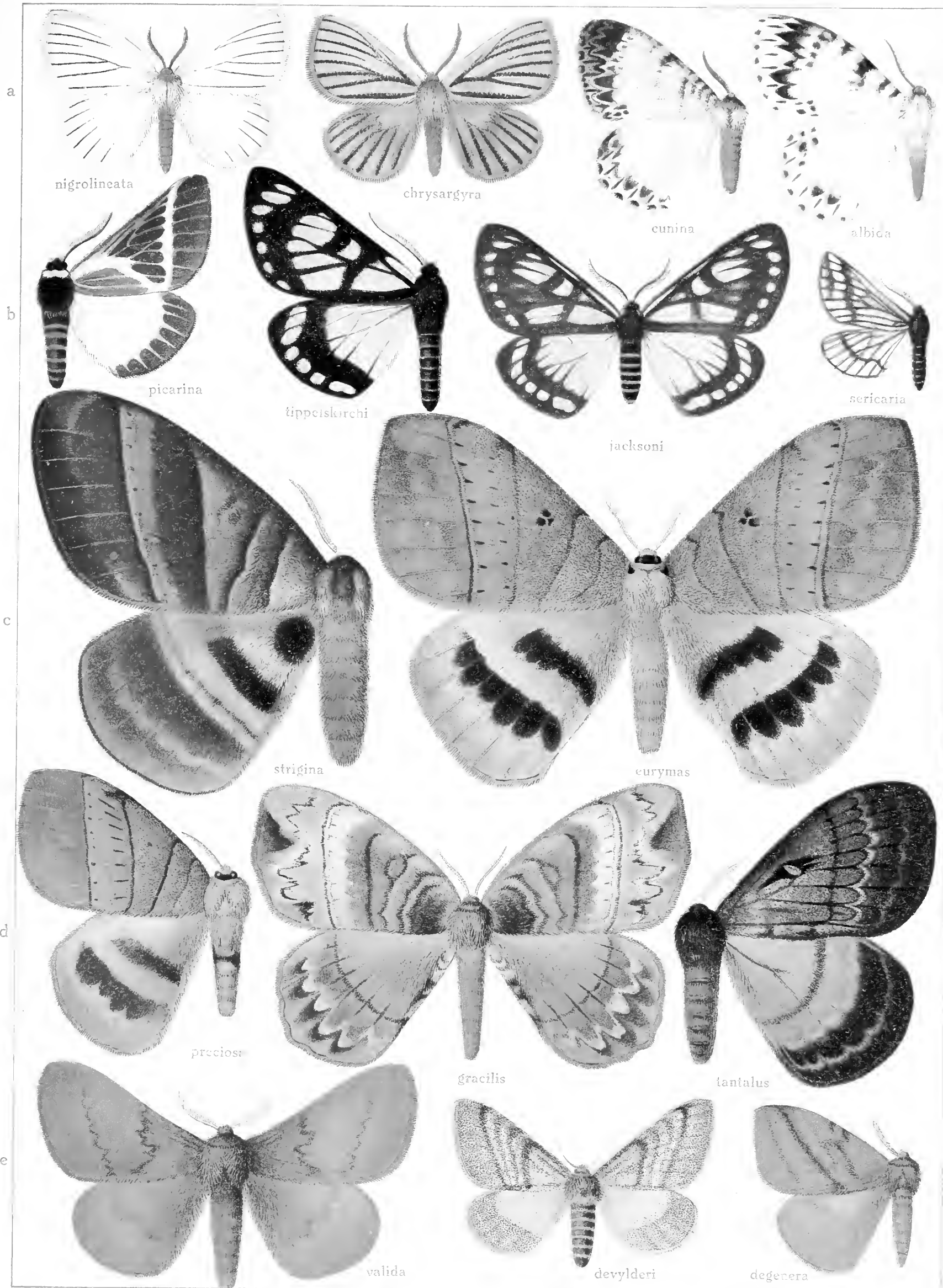
e







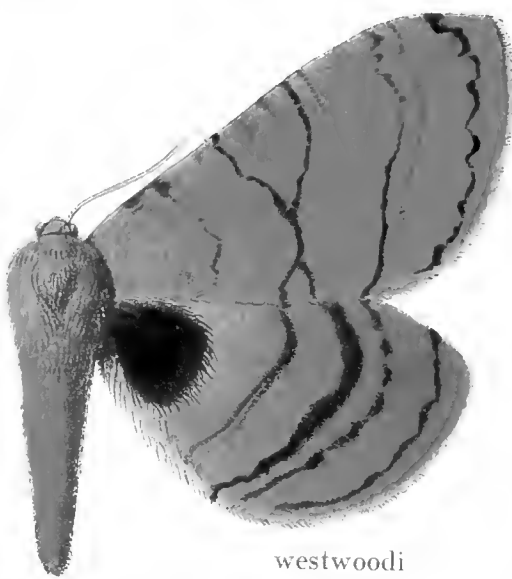




a



mesundulata



westwoodi



indecisa

b



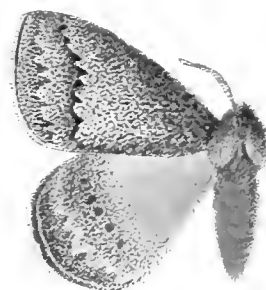
angulata ♂



angulata ♀

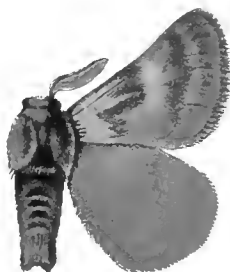


castanea



despecta

c



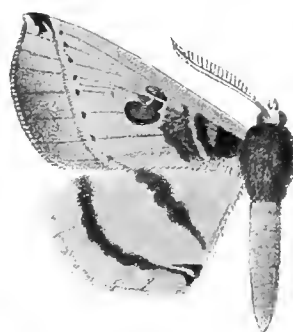
ziczac



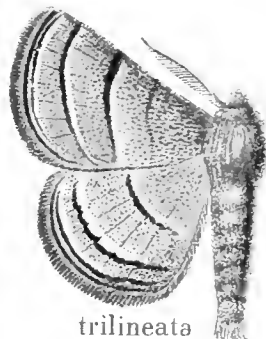
acuta



patens



comma



trilineata

d



subochracea



venusta



cregoei



costipuncta



crassistriga

e



cubicularis



postmedialis



infuscata

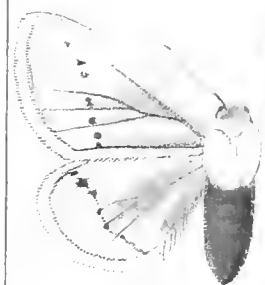


hologramma



arrecta

f



pretoriana



vaninia



alba



sublimbalis



strigifera

a



pseudatomaria



uëlleburgensis



ochriventris

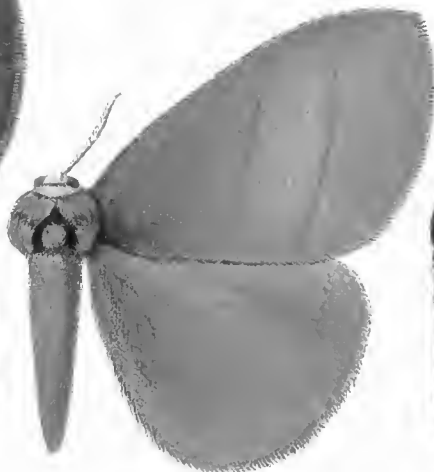


sabalina

b



propinquestria



anaemica



fülleborni

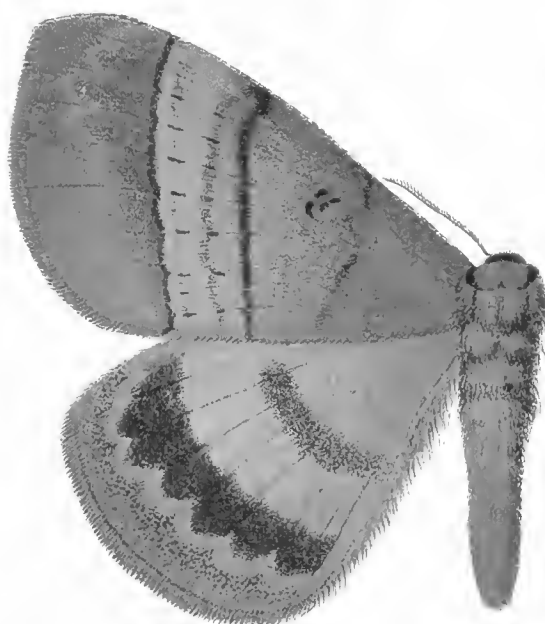


obscura

c



nigristriata



tripunctata

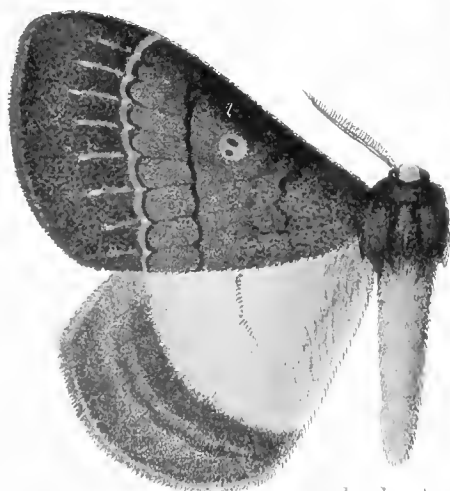


funebris

d



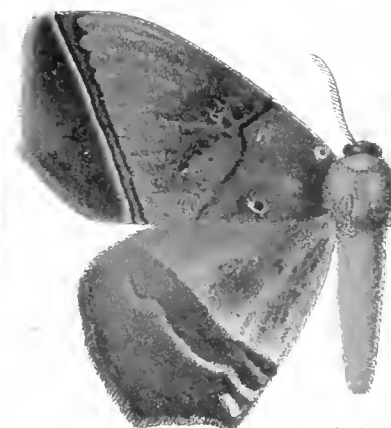
eborea



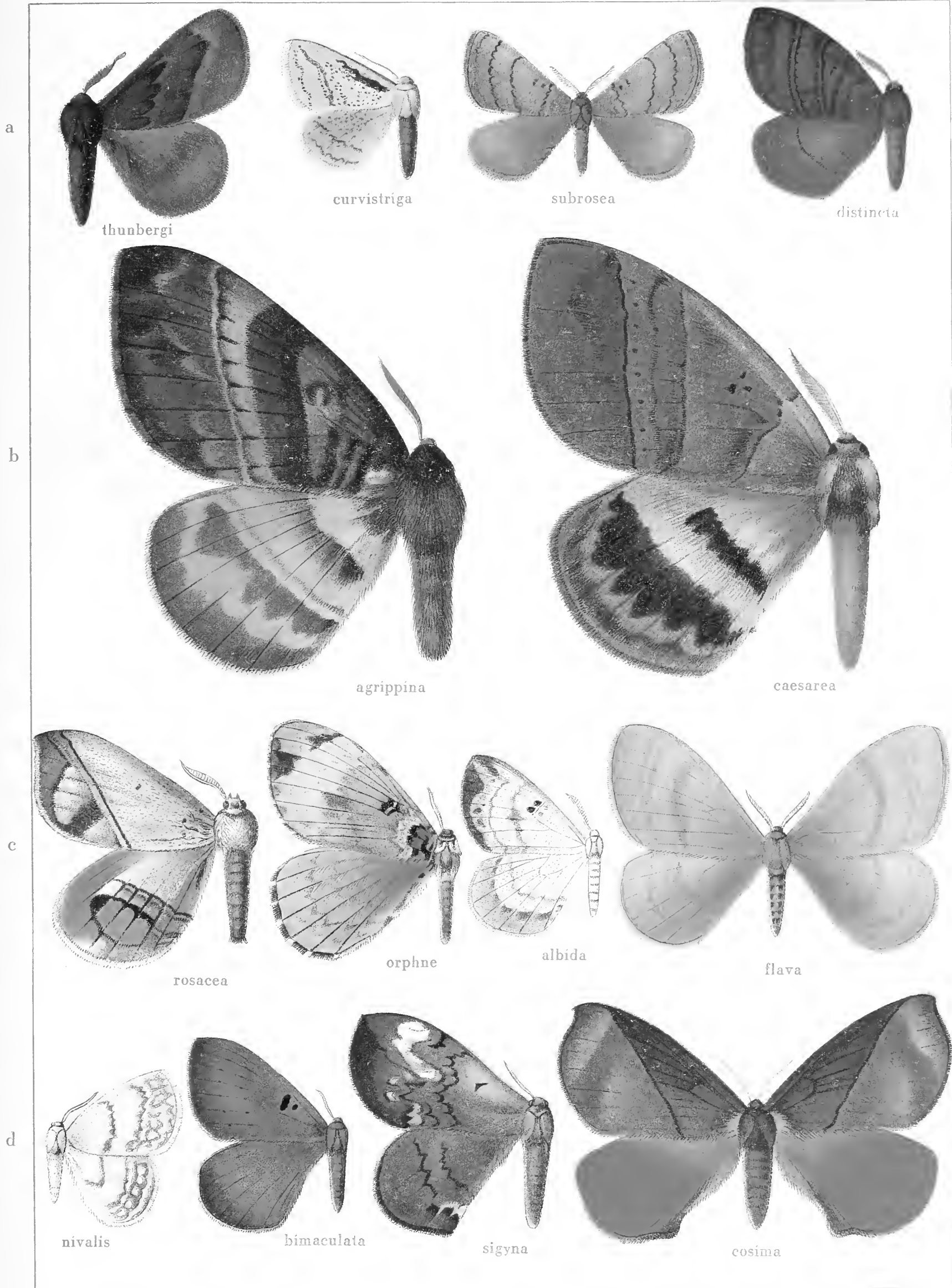
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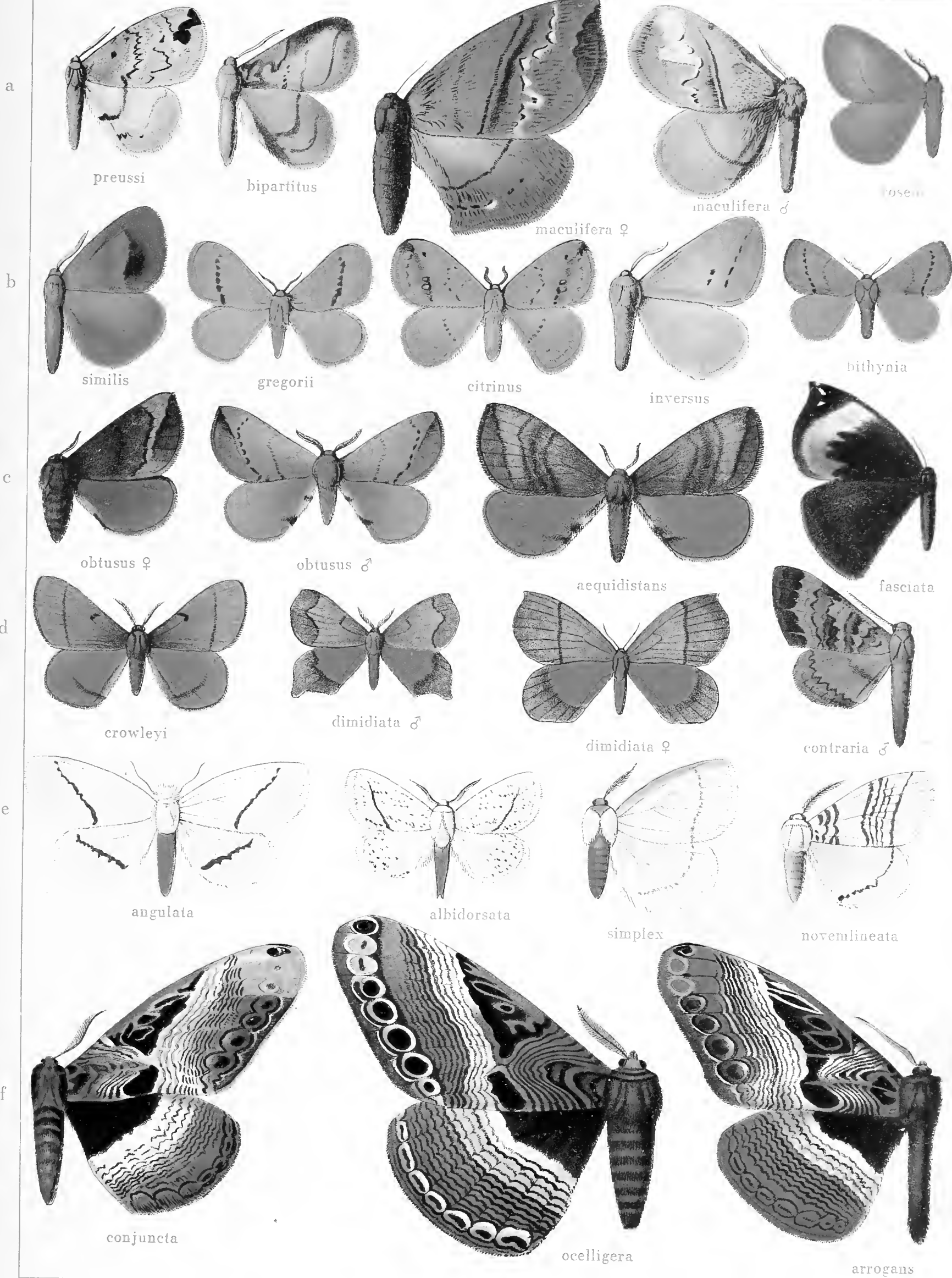


sciron



sanguinipes



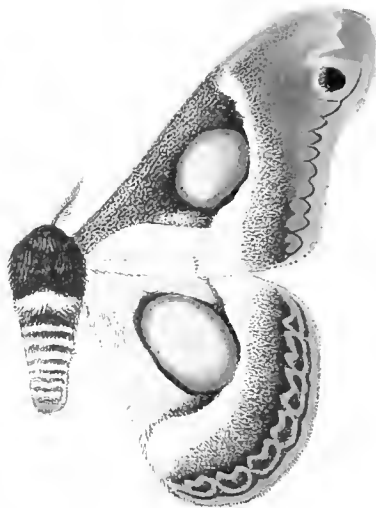




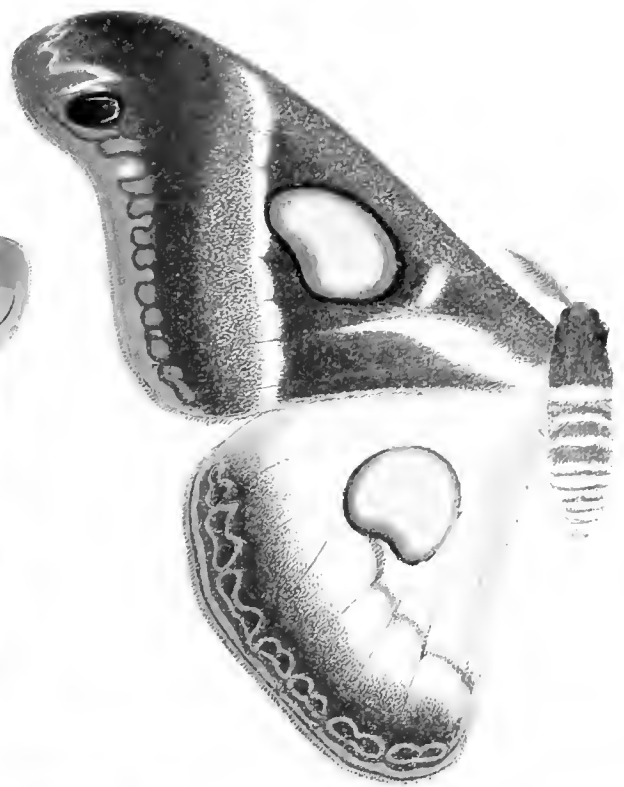
a



ploetzi

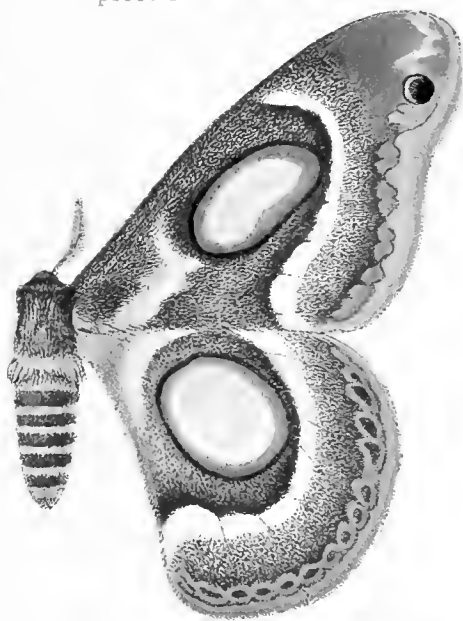


baubiniiae

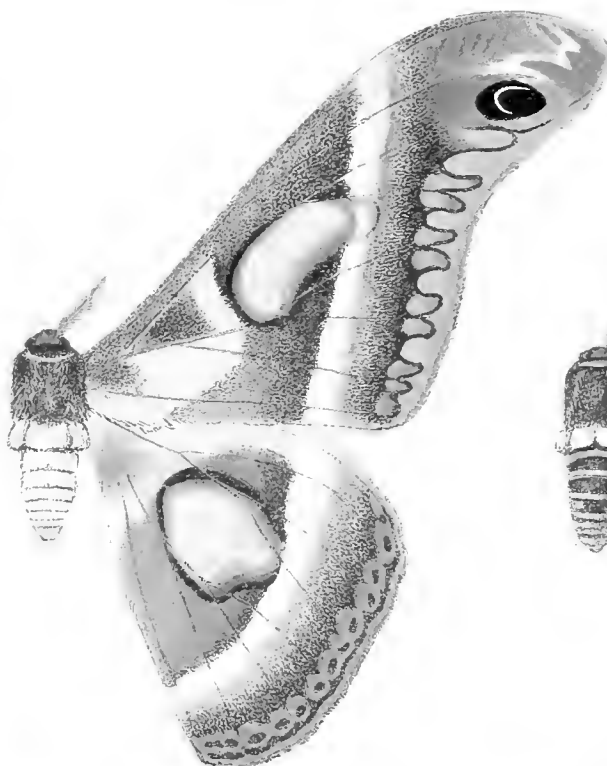


albida

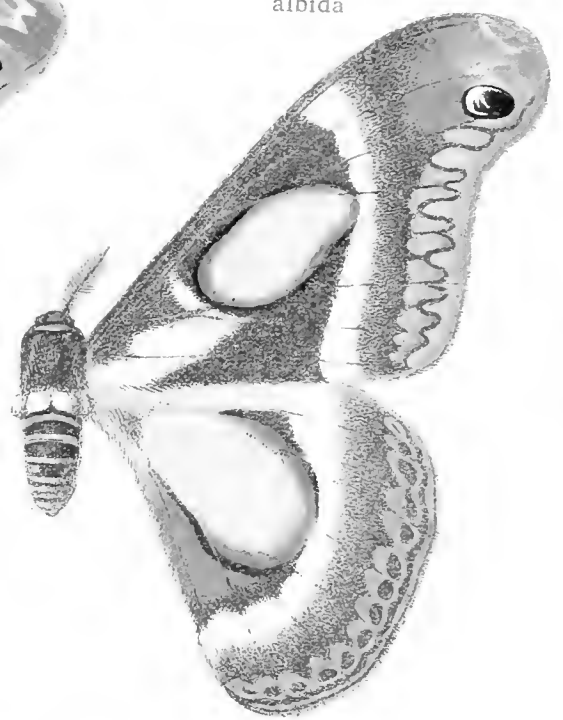
b



mythimnia



rectifascia



perspicua

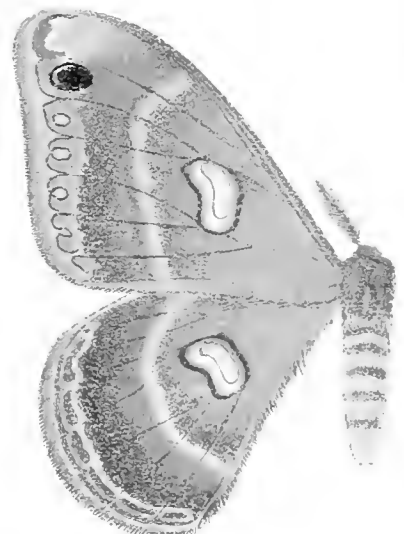
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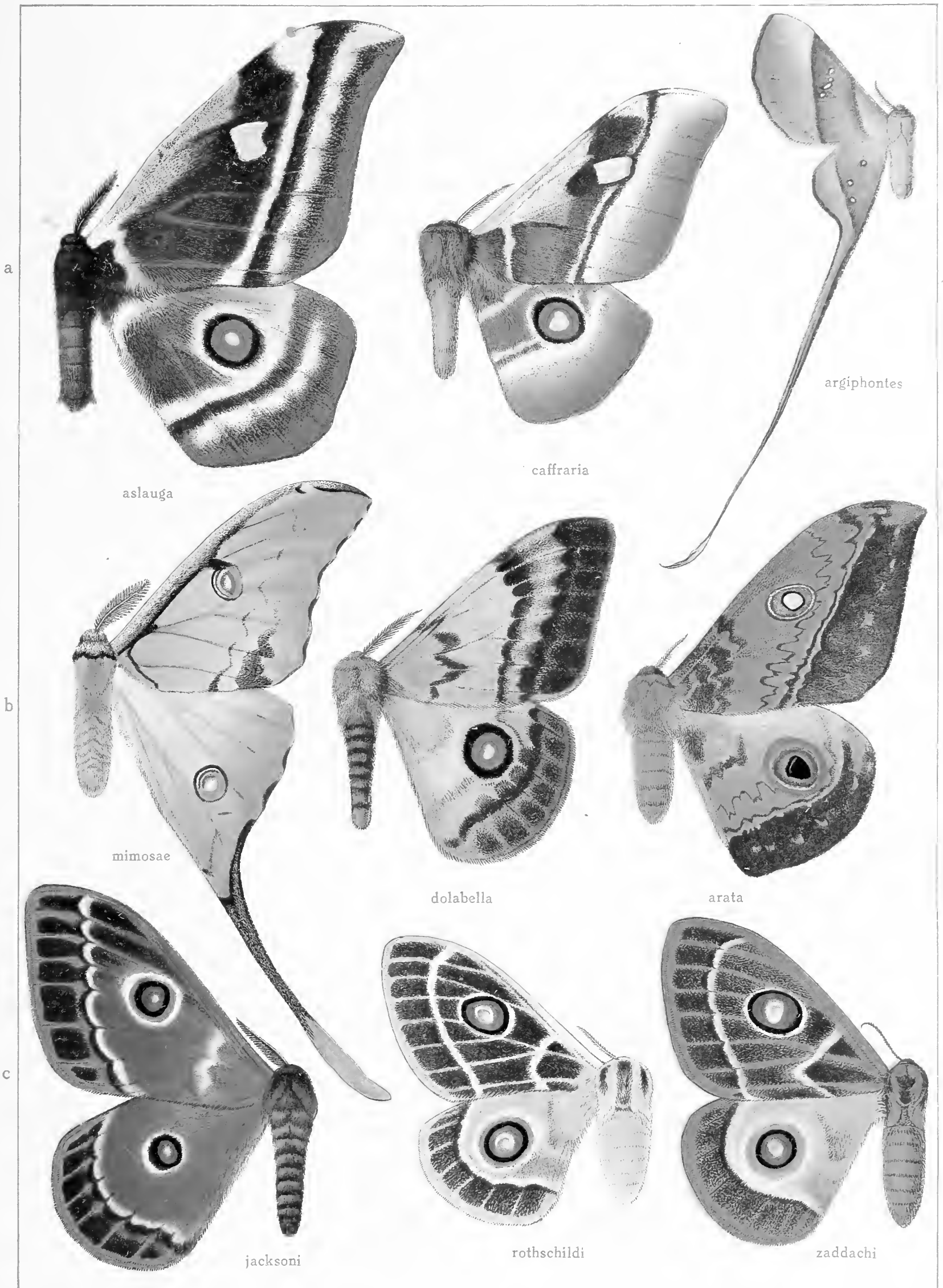
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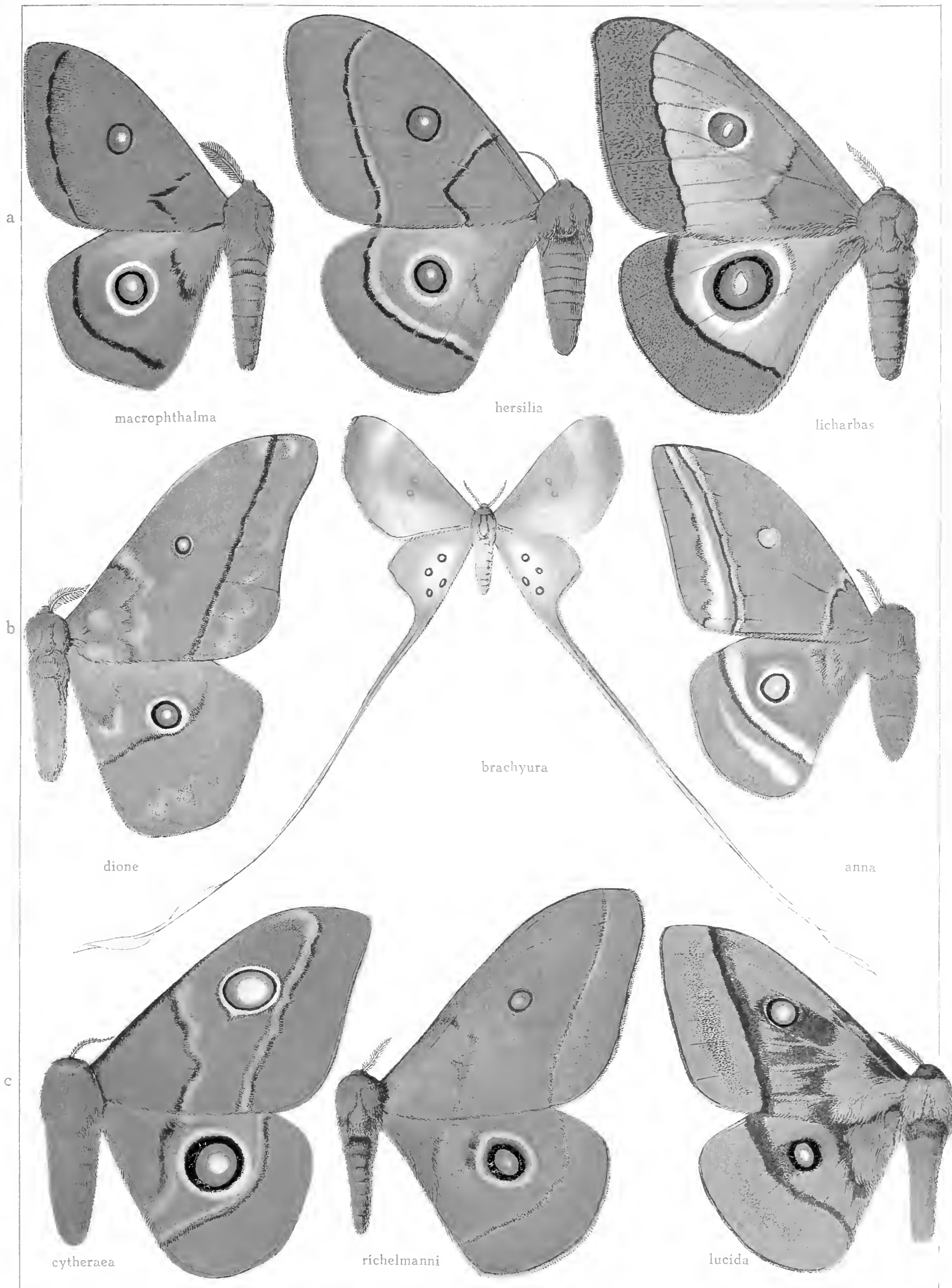


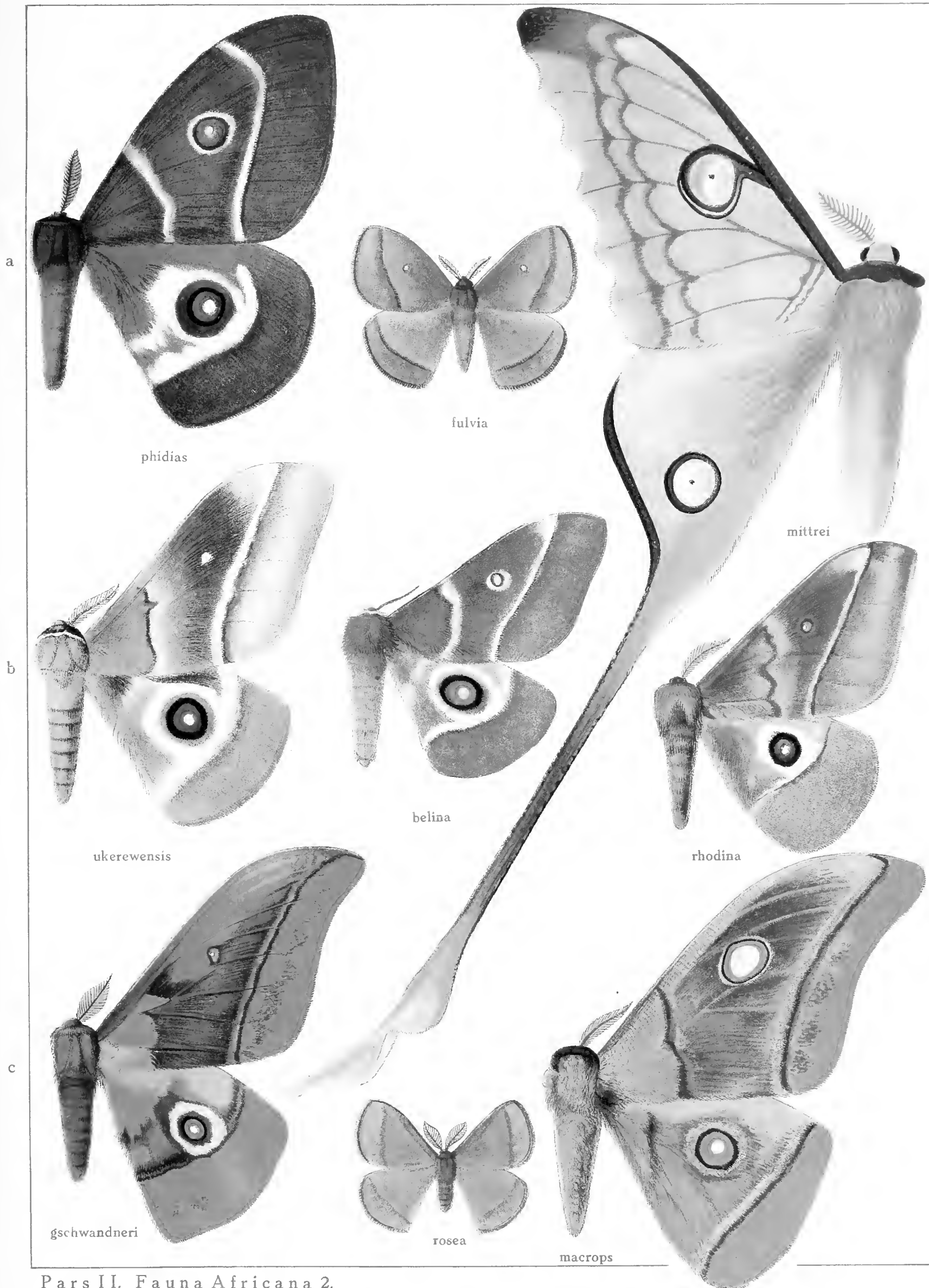
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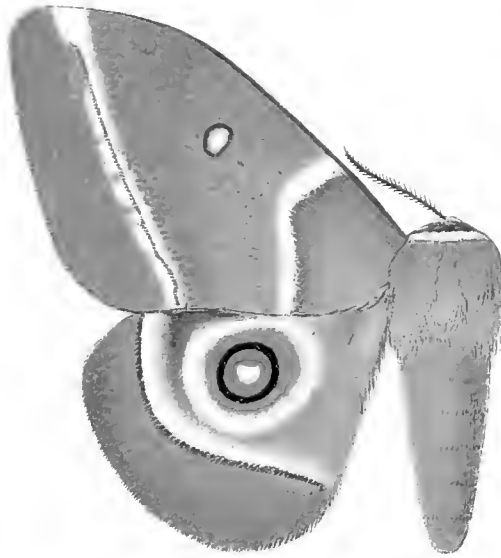




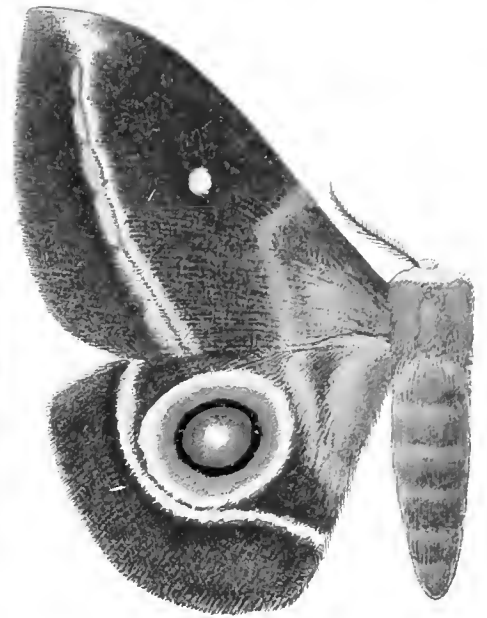
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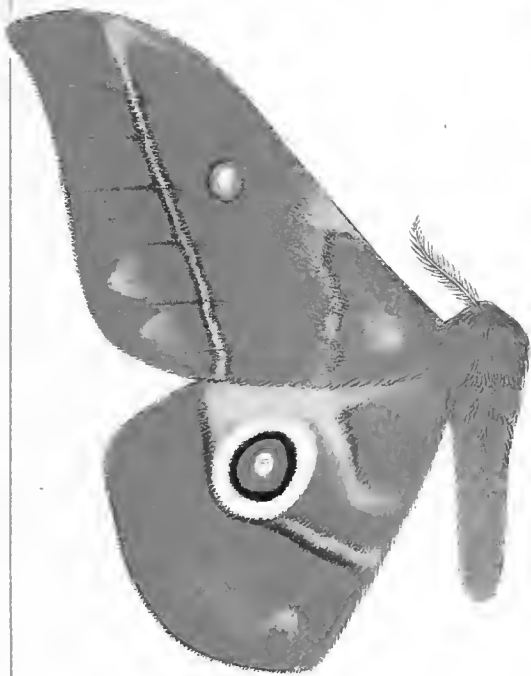


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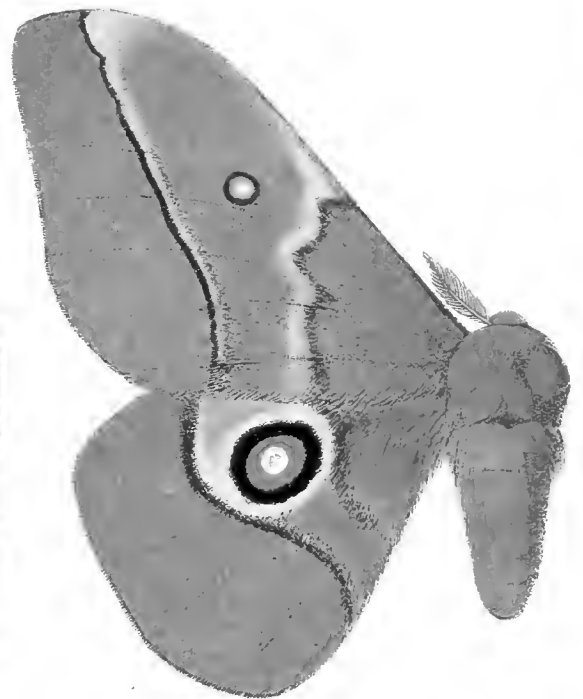
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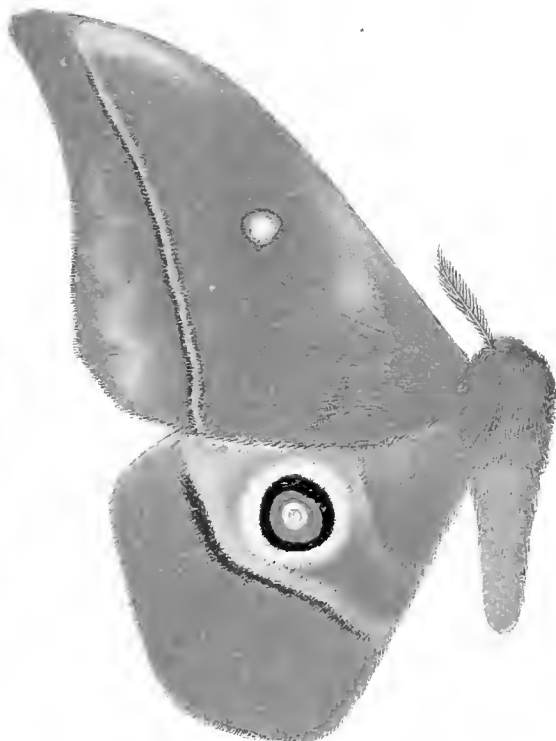


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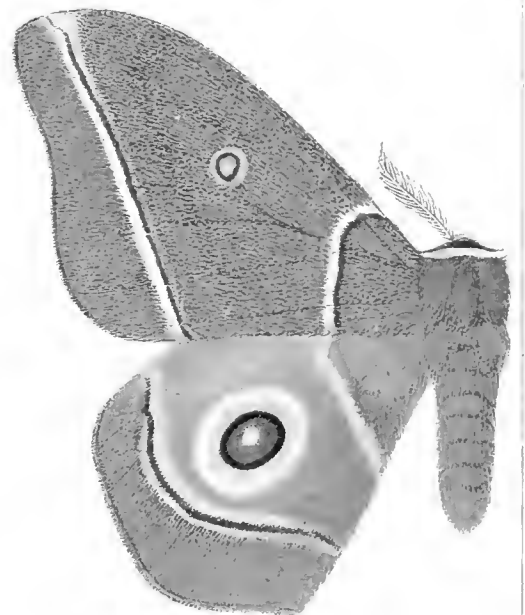
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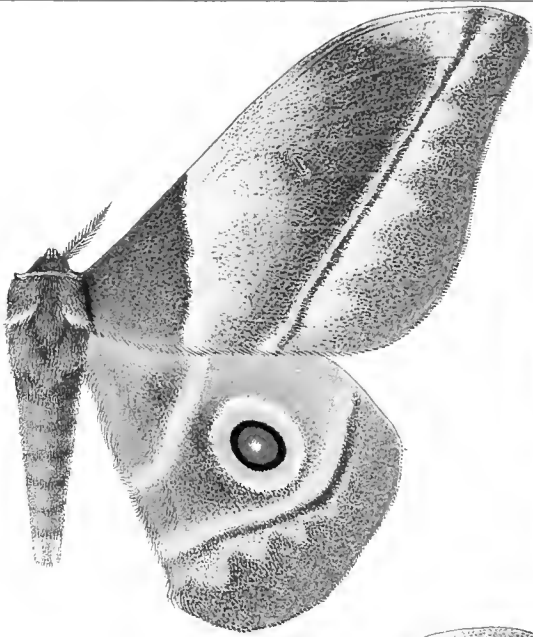


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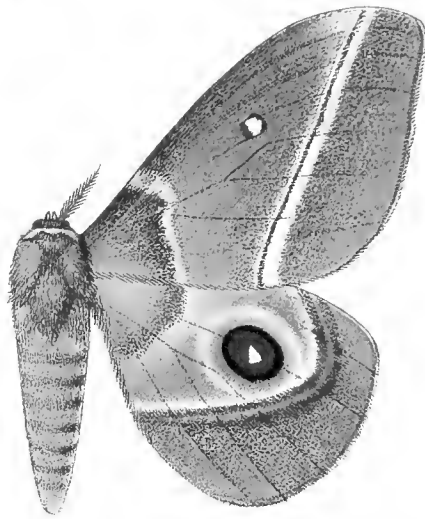


conradsi ♂

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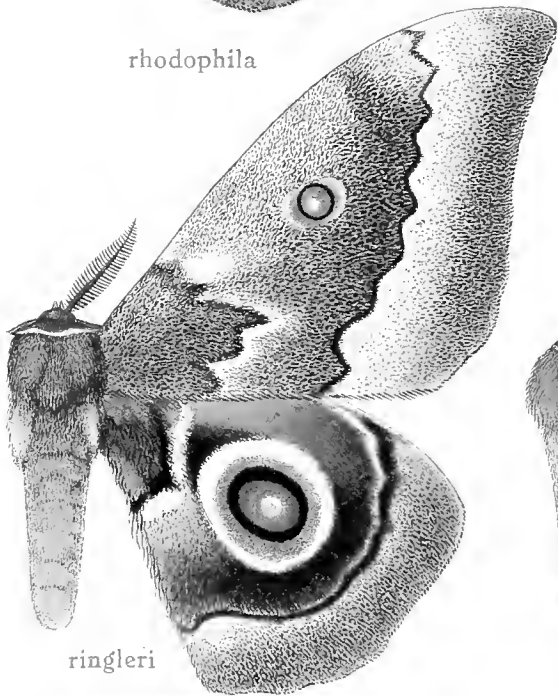


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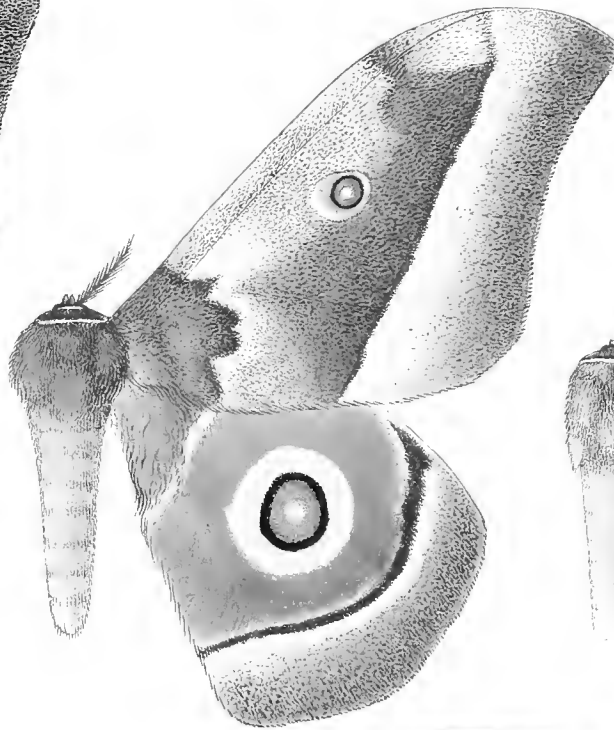


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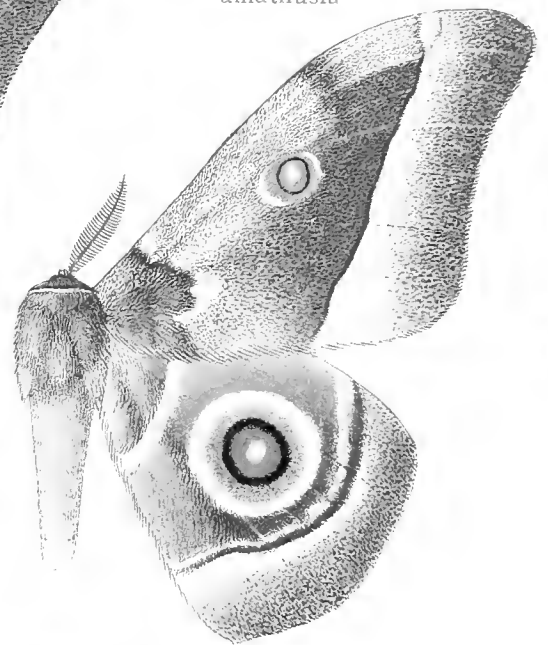
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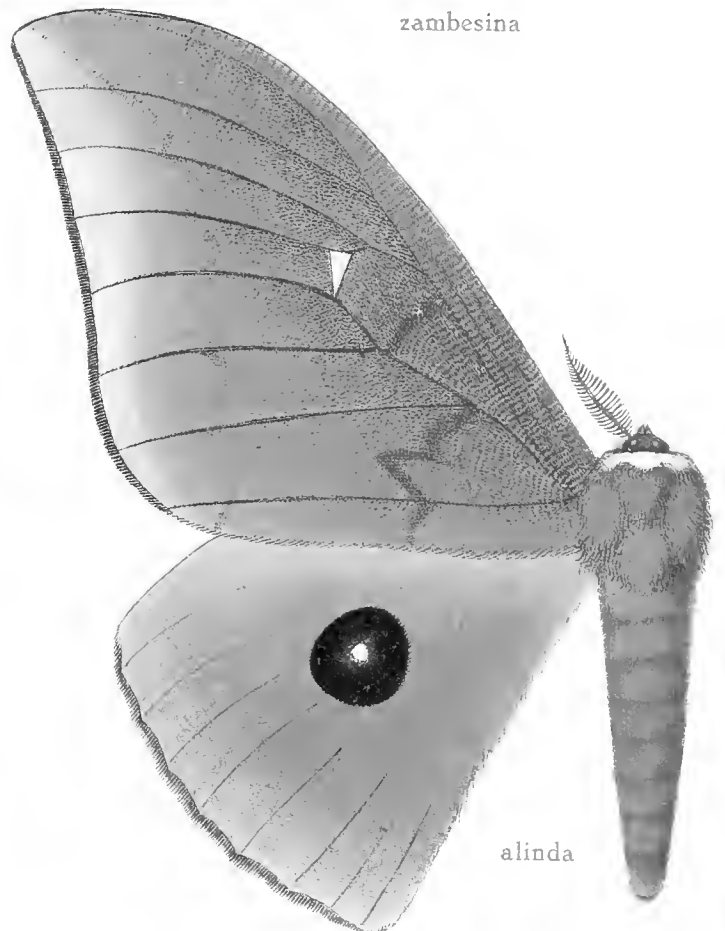


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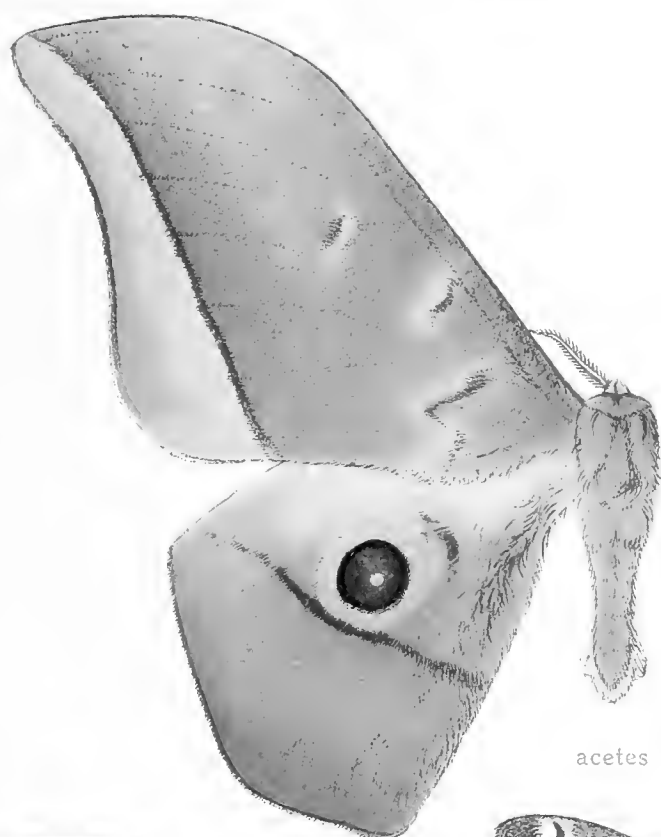


phaedusa



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a



acetes



goodii

b



jamesoni



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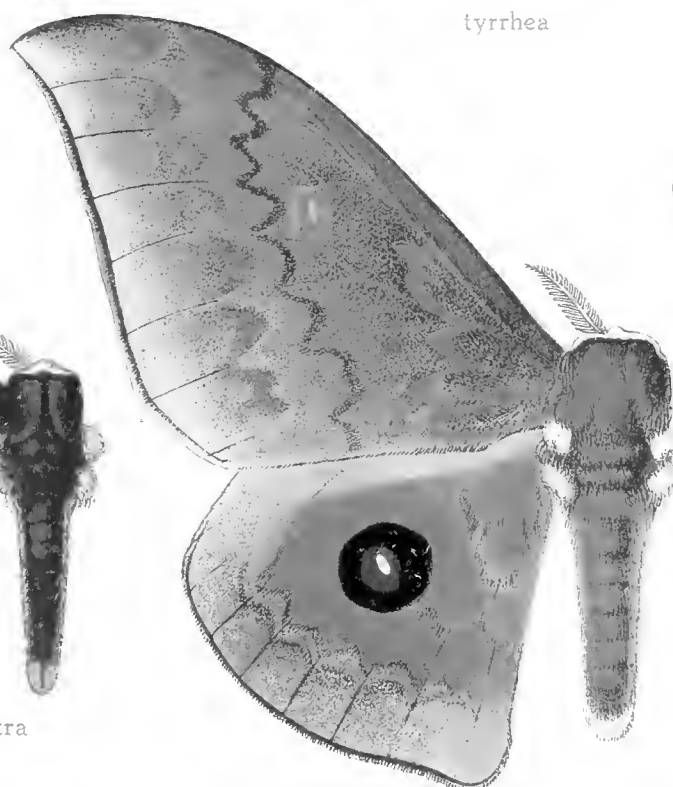


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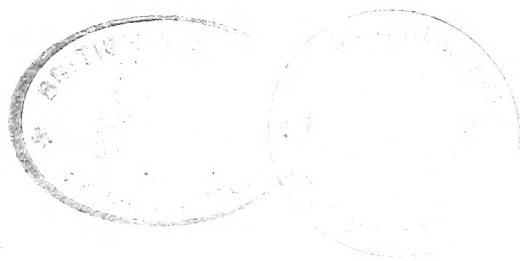
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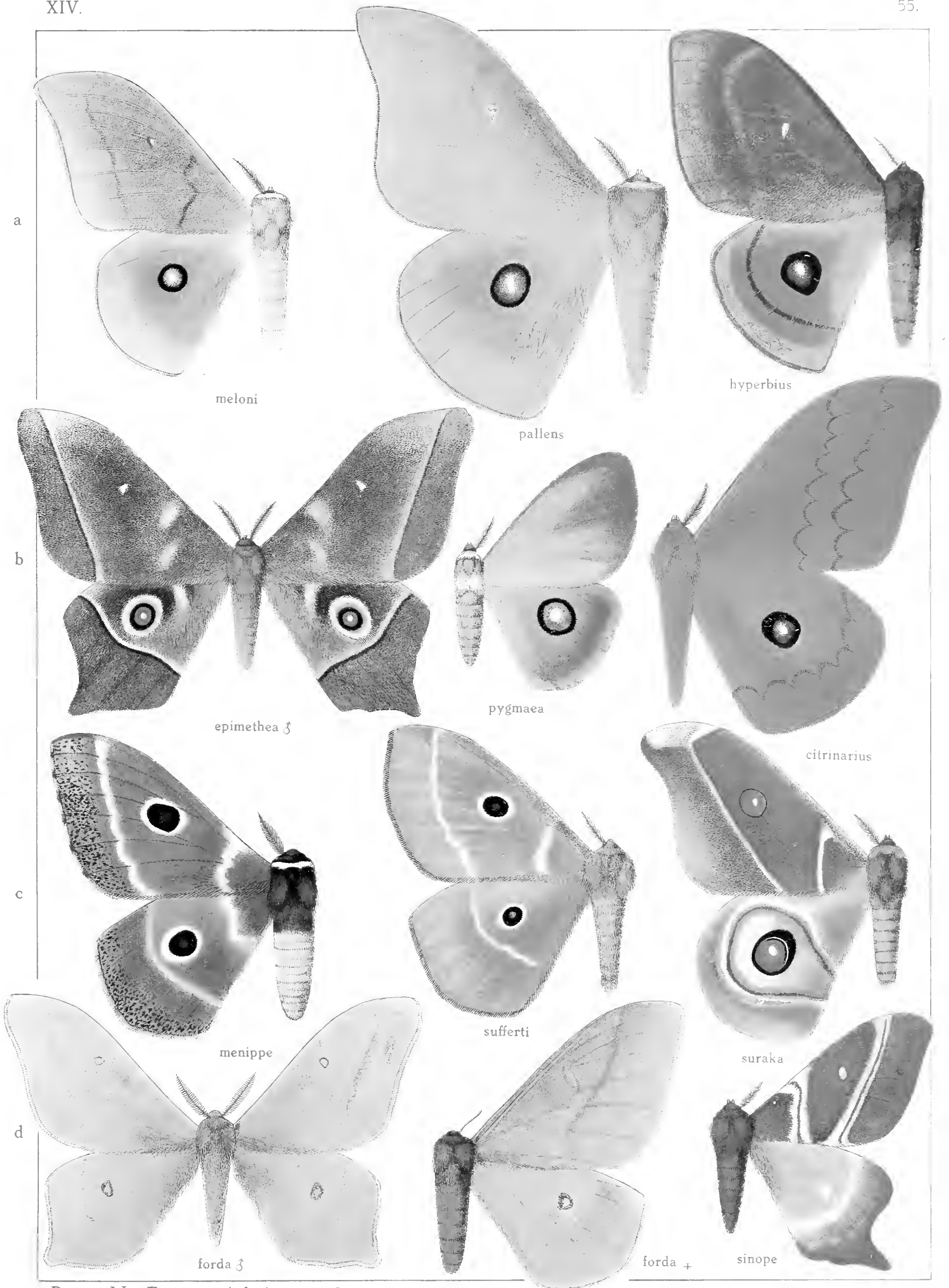


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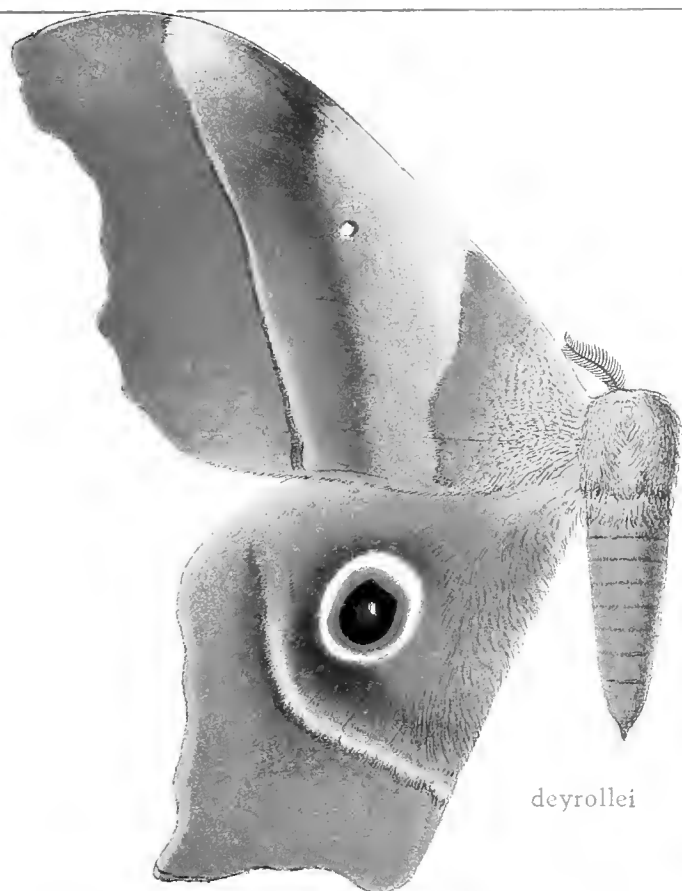


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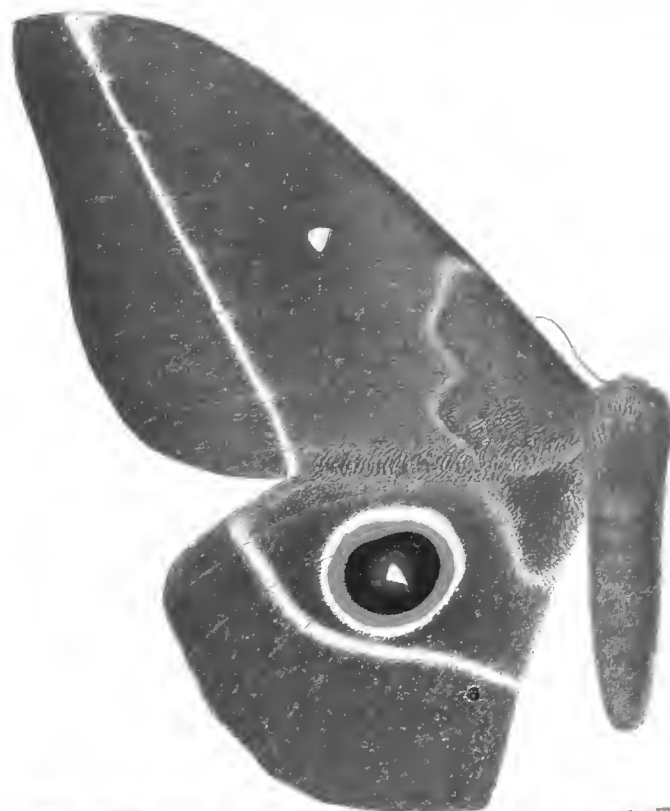




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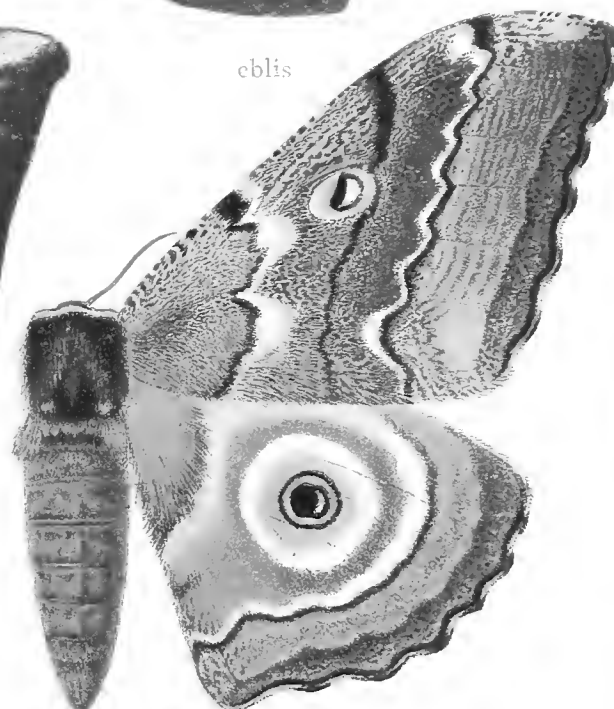
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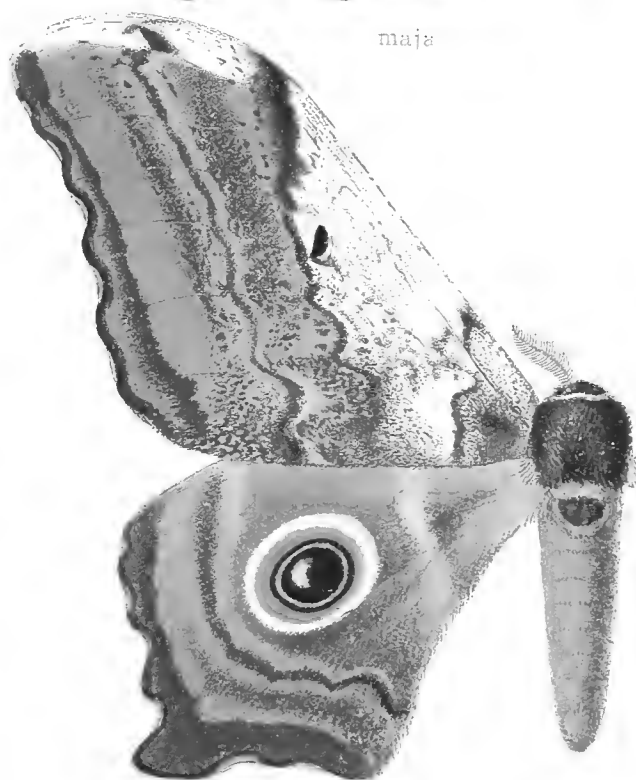


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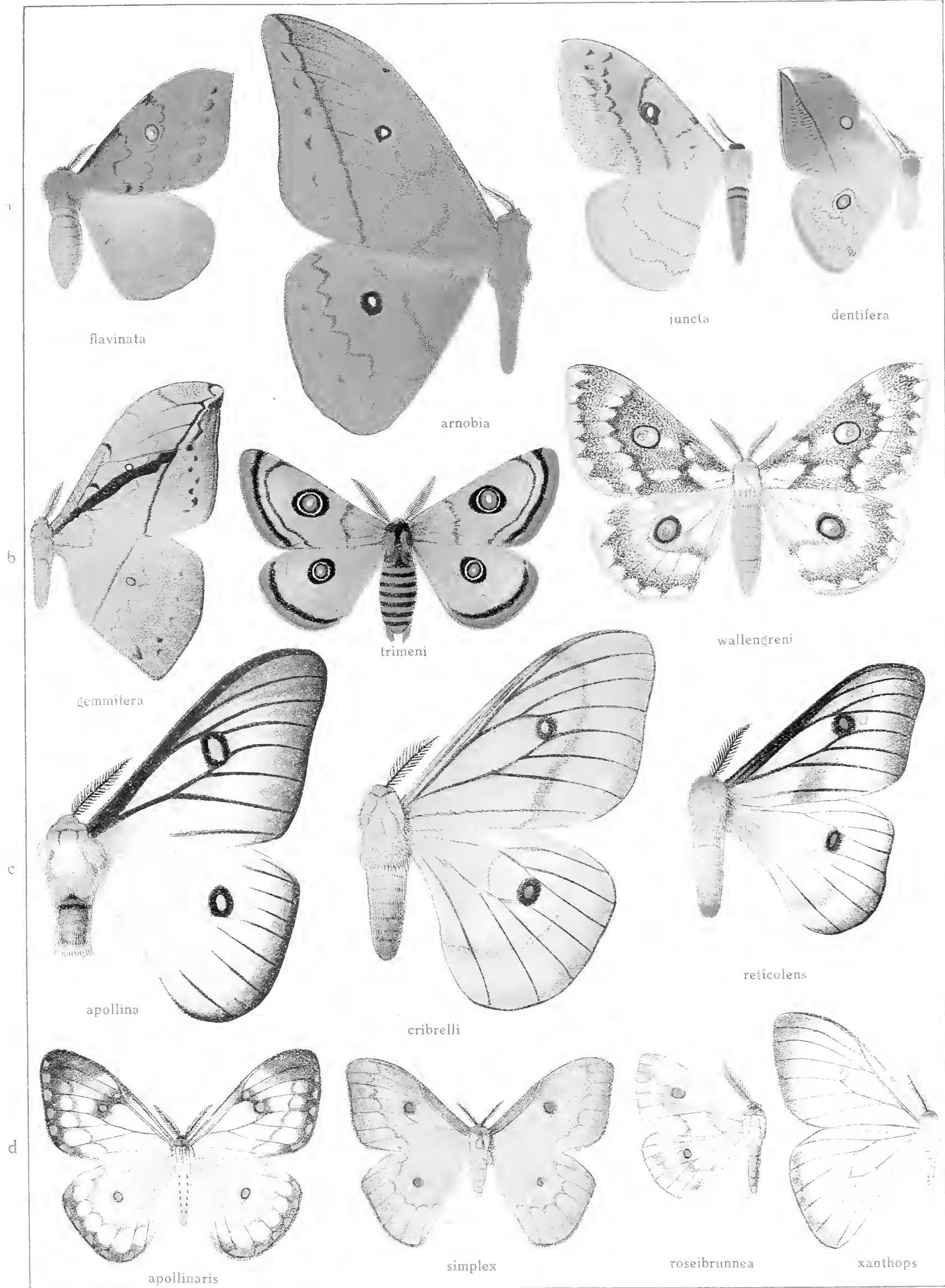
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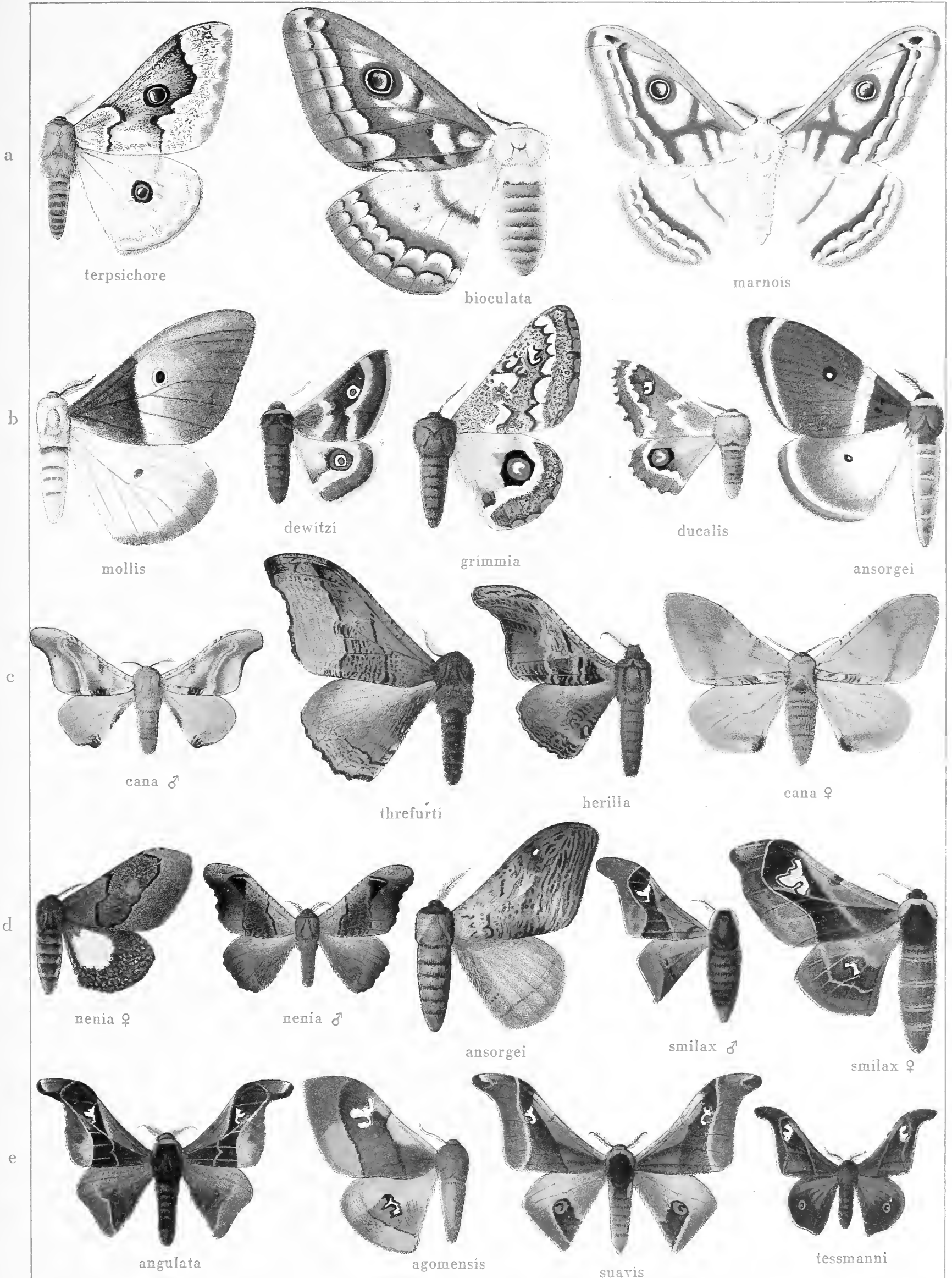
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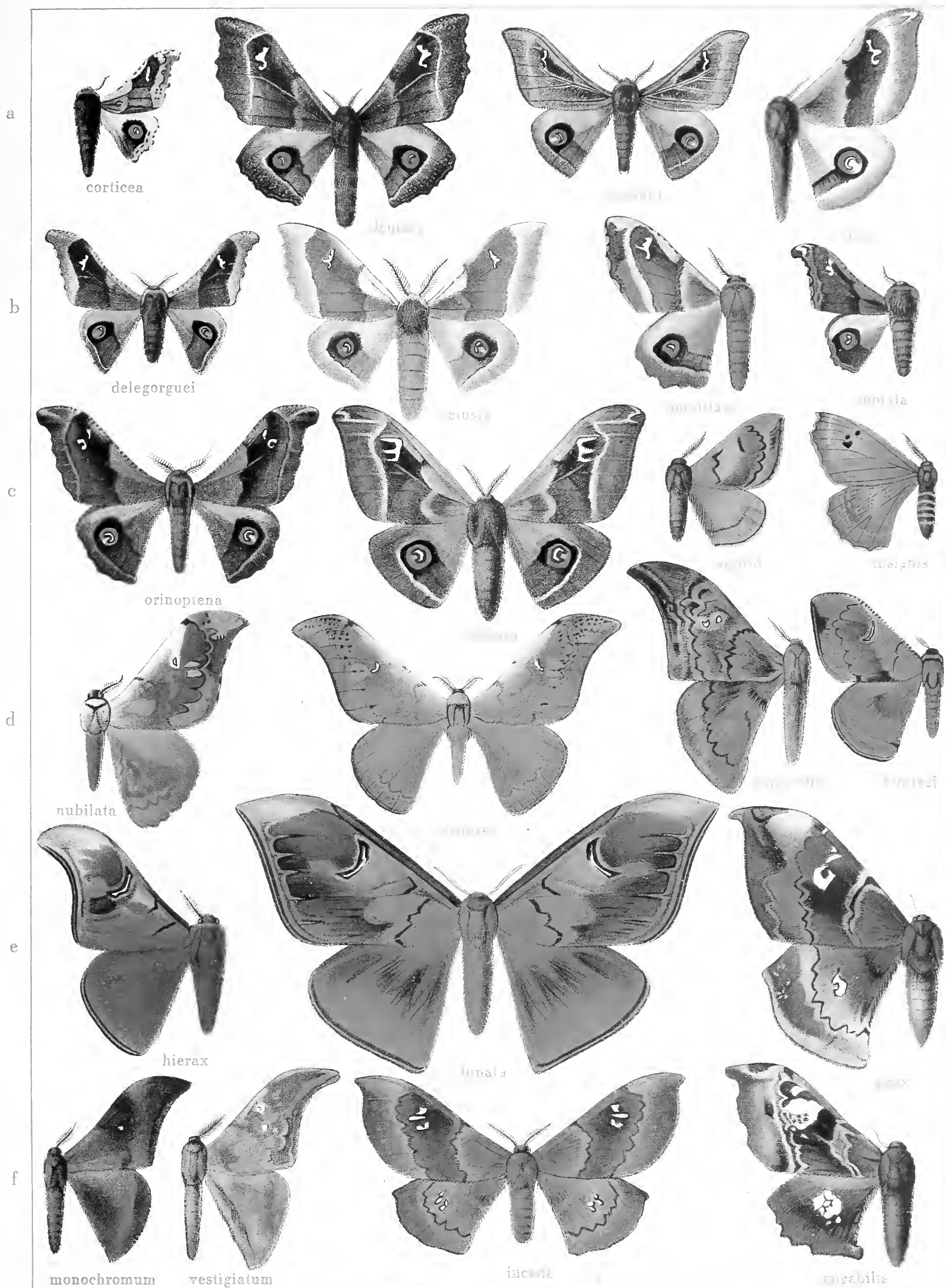


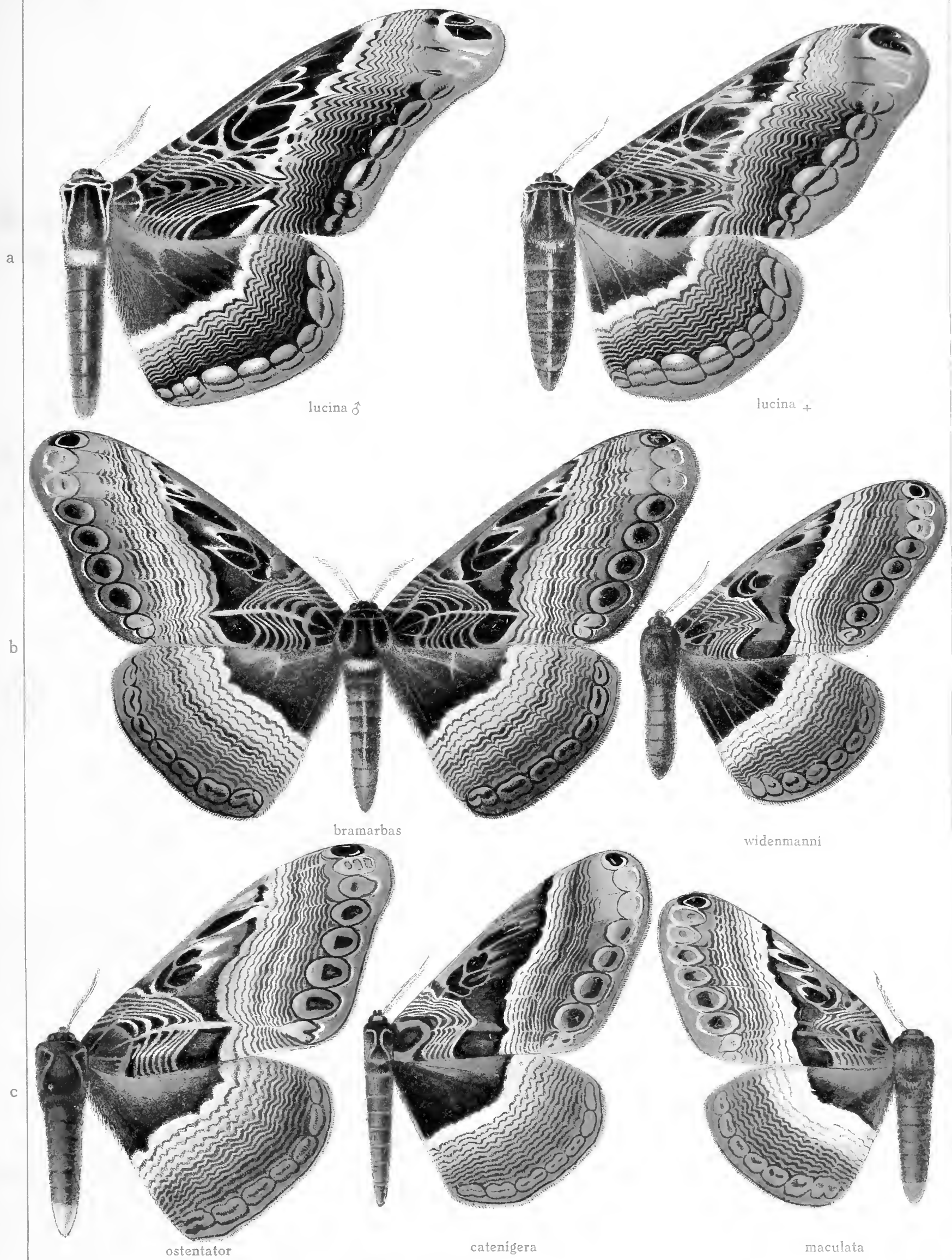
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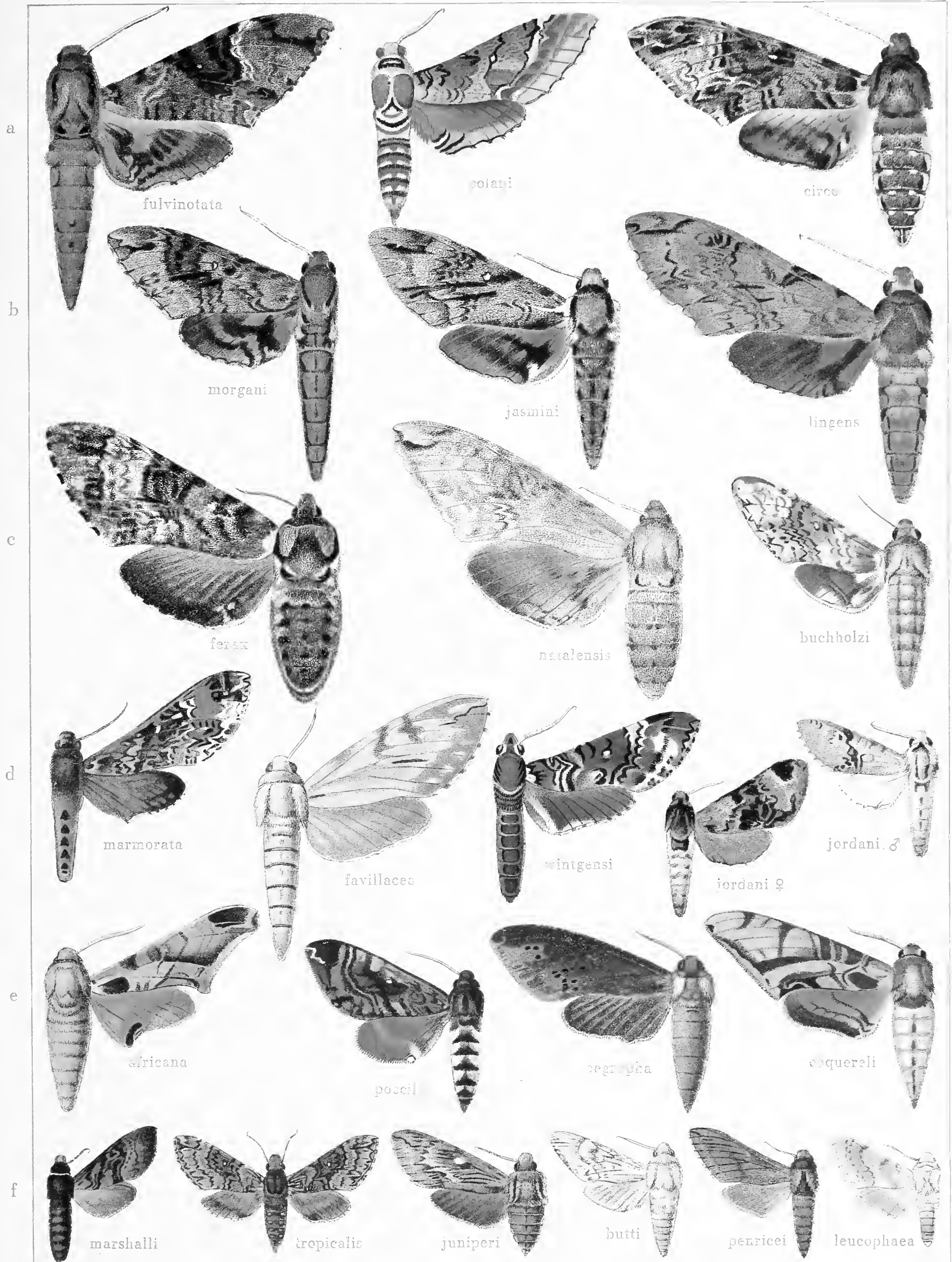


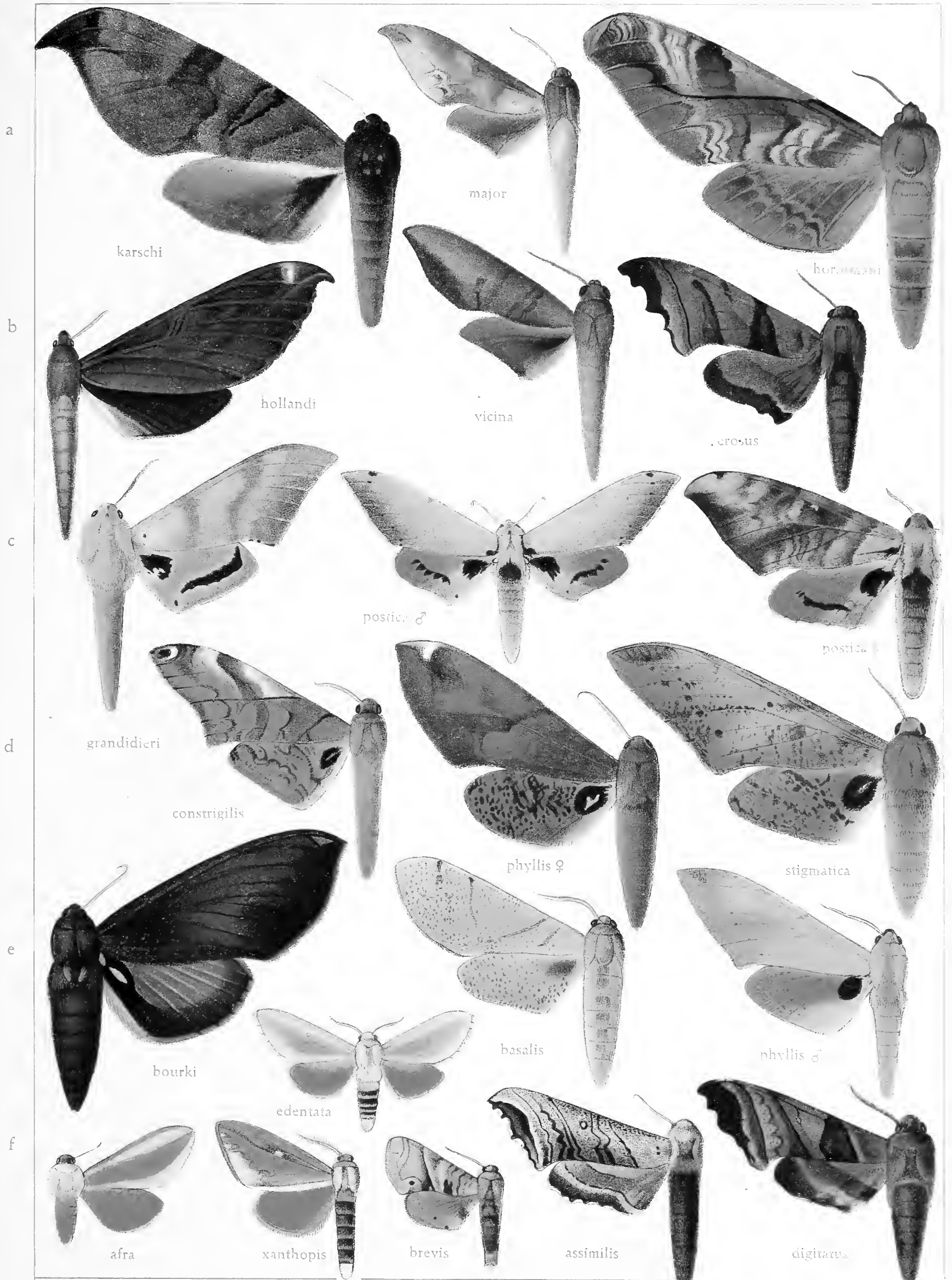


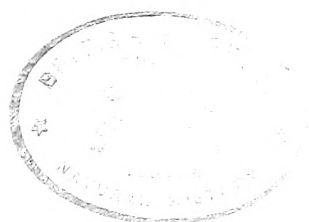


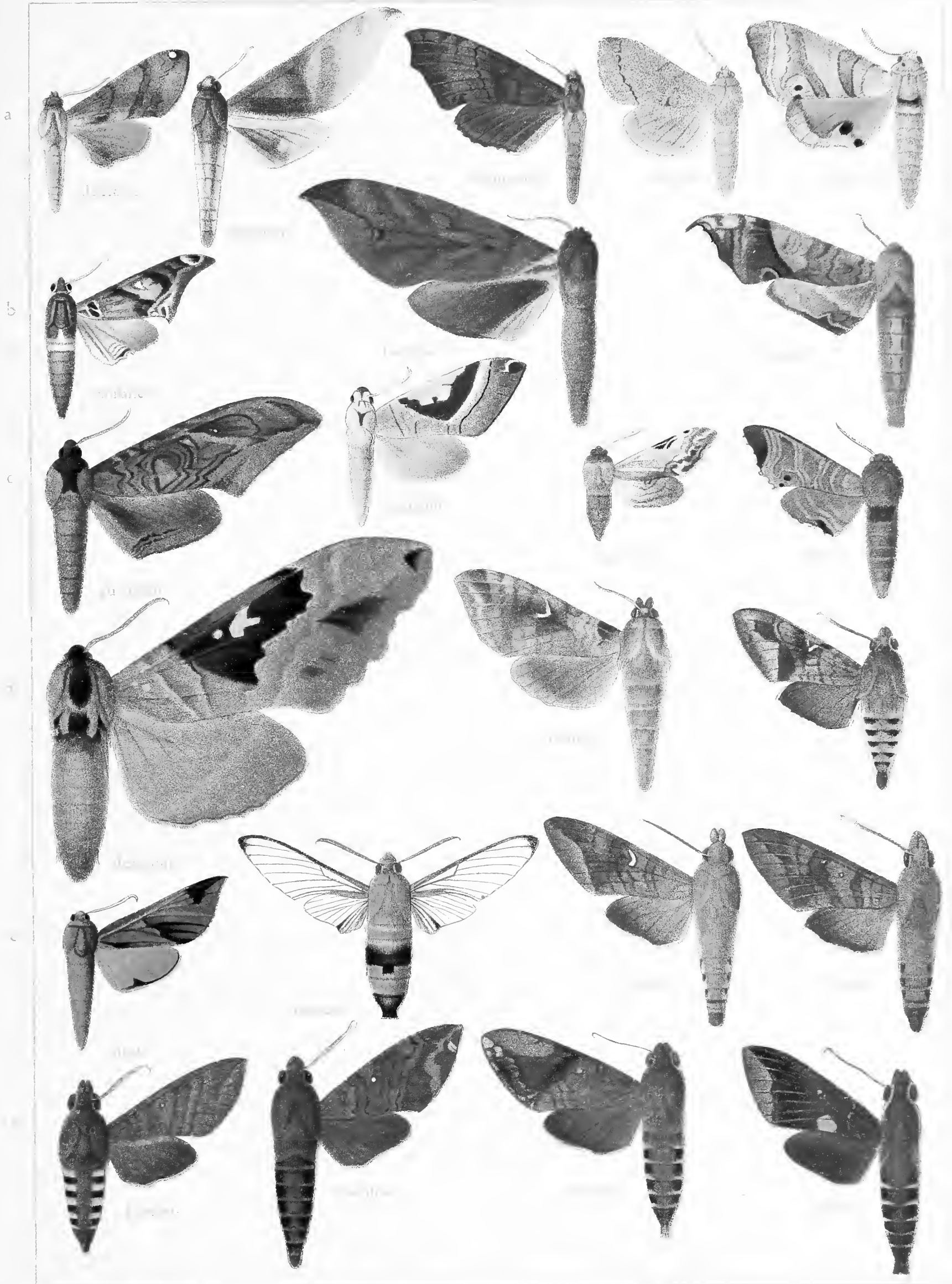


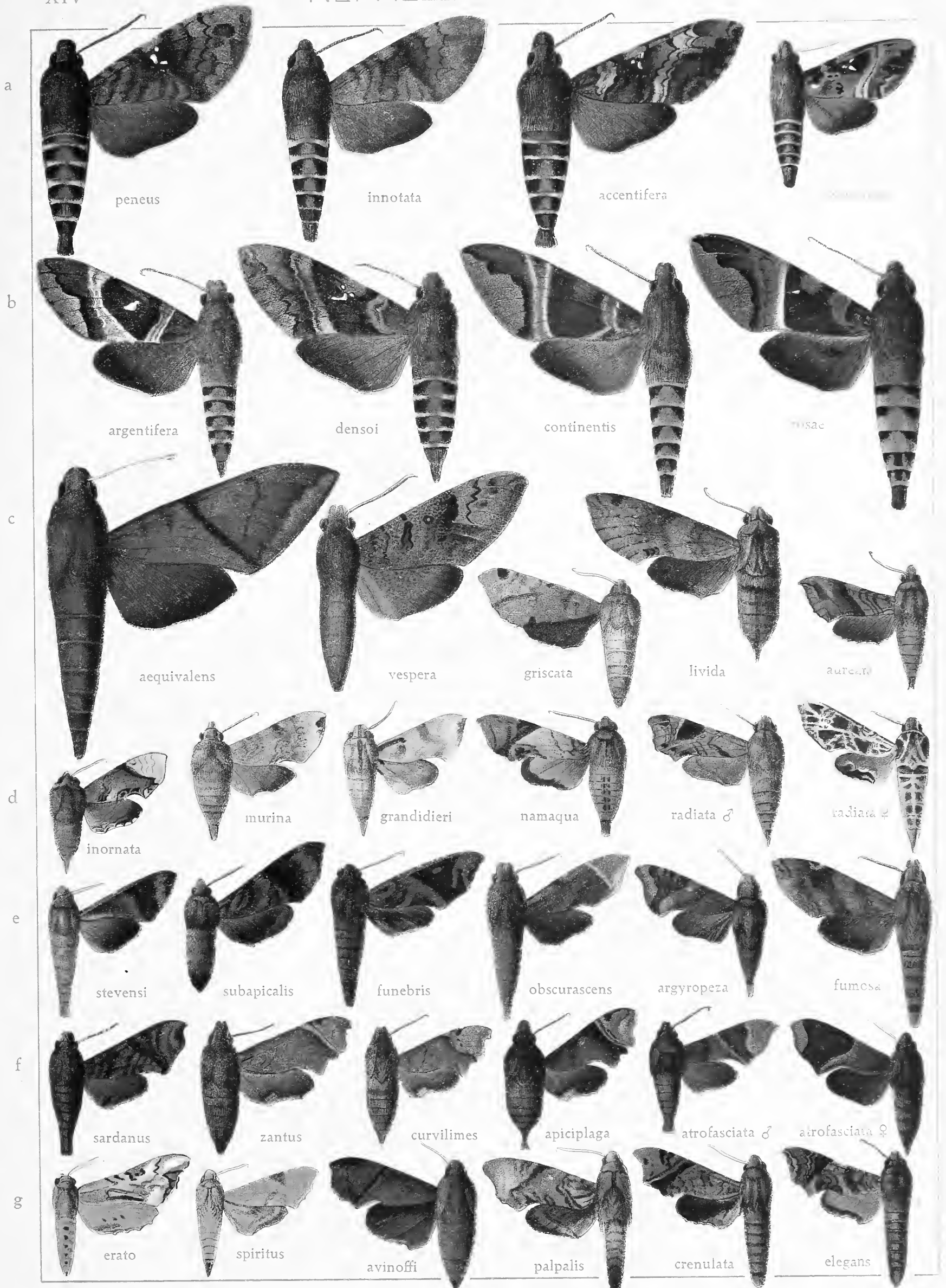












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